

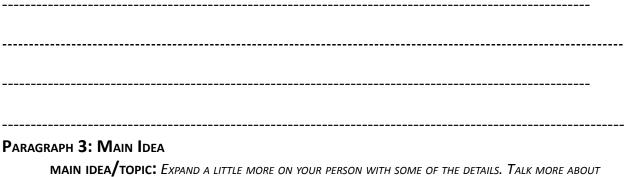


PARAGRAPH 1: MAIN IDEA

MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: What makes this person so interesting? Why did you choose him/her? Tell the readers about your biography.

PARAGRAPH 2: MAIN IDEA

MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: Tell the readers more about your famous person/biography. What were some of the steps this person took to get where she/he ended up in life? What step are you most excited about or impressed with?



MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: EXPAND A LITTLE MORE ON YOUR PERSON WITH SOME OF THE DETAILS. I ALK MORE ABOUT HIS/HER LIFE EXPERIENCES, GOALS AND DREAMS, CHILDHOOD EVENTS THAT HELPED OR HINDERED, CHALLENGES, AND INSPIRATION FROM OTHERS (PEOPLE THAT INSPIRED).



CLOSING PARAGRAPH
Summarize your project: Restate your introduction and beginning statement(s), using different
LANGUAGE. SUMMARIZE WITHOUT AS MUCH OF THE DETAIL TO CONCLUDE YOUR BIOGRAPHY.
LANGUAGE. SUMIWARIZE WITHOUT AS MUCH OF THE DETAIL TO CONCLUDE YOUR BIOGRAPHY.



Body Paragraph

Introduction and thesis

Body paragraph with evidence & examples

Body paragraph with more evidence & examples

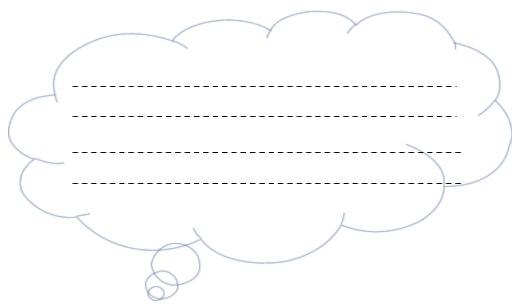
Body paragraph with more evidence & examples

Conclusion that sums it all up (repeat your thesis)

My Paragraph



Idea to be brainstormed: _____



Student Roles:

Facilitator: makes sure everyone participates and stays focused on the brainstorm topics. Prevents negative participation, praises positive remarks and participation.	Name:
Time-watcher: Reminds participants of the time;	Name:
encourages timely participation for everyone to	
contribute before time runs out. Reminds the group	
when time is running out, and when the time is up.	
Participant(c): All group members are respectful and	Nama(a):
Participant(s): All group members are respectful and cooperative.	Name(s):



DOs and DON'Ts of Brainstorming

- Turn off all cell phones and any other potentially disturbing technology.
- All ideas are welcome, even silly, crazy, weird, and funny ideas!
- 3. No criticism of ideas that may interfere with contributions.
- 4. Stay positive and excited about the process.
- 5. Everyone must contribute ideas.
- 6. No shouting over the others; be respectful.
- 7. No contributions that are inappropriate will be allowed.
- 8. Keep track of the time to make sure everyone has contributed at least one idea before the time runs out.





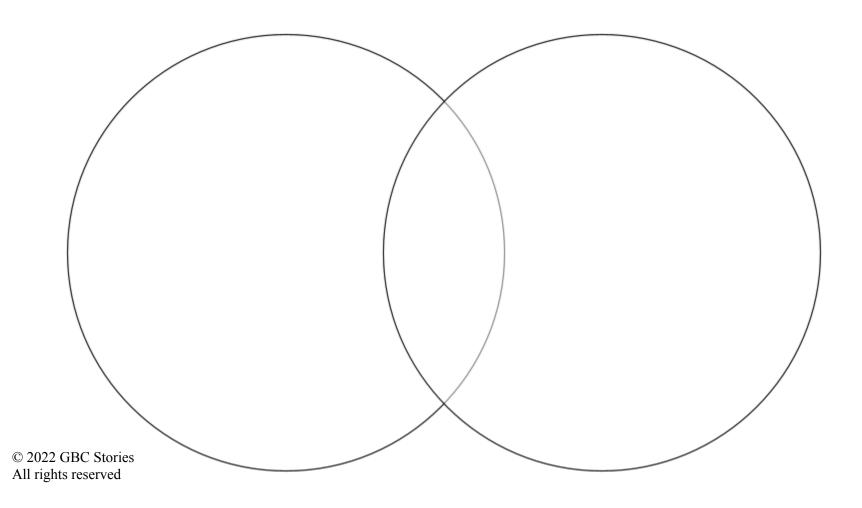
My Character Traits	My Traits
DIRECTIONS: Check the box next to the trait that speaks for you. Circle the traits you need to keep working on.	
Creativity: I love coming up with new ideas!	
Curiosity: I am interested in many things and ask a lot of questions.	
Open-mindedness: I am fair about everything.	
Bravery: I am not afraid to try something new.	
Persistence: I always finish what I start.	
Integrity: I am always honest and truthful.	
Love: I like to share things with people. I love, and am nice to, everyone.	
Kindness: I am generous, loving, and nurturing to others. I like to help people.	
Social intelligence: I am careful with my words around others so that I do not hurt feelings.	
Citizenship: I am a loyal, team-player. I like to work as a team with others.	
Forgiveness: I forgive people when they are not nice to me.	
Gratitude: I am thankful to others, and always say "thank you".	
Humor: I have a good sense of humor, and I like to laugh a lot.	
Adapted from Deterson C. & Seligmon M. (2004). Character Strengths and Virtues. Weshington, DC: American Devel	

Adapted from: Peterson, C. & Seligman, M. (2004). *Character Strengths and Virtues.* Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.



Venn Diagram

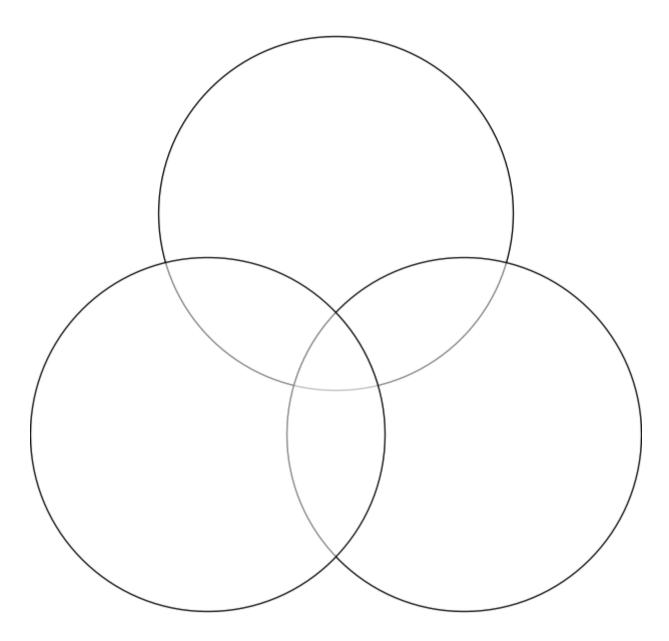
Directions: In the spaces below, label each circle. Then add similarities and differences using the information provided.





Venn Diagram

Directions: In the spaces below, label each circle. Then add similarities and differences based on the information provided.





Debate Rubric

Criteria	4	3	2	1	Total score:
Criteria Organization and Clarity The topic of debate is planned ahead and organized. All points in the debate are clearly communicated. Use of Argument The debater offers sound reasons for defending their stand and supporting a solution to the problem.	4 Topic of debate is highly organized and debated with clear communication. A strong argument is made and is highly persuasive; the debater is very convincing and confident about the topic. Support and solutions are	3Topic of debateis organized anddebated withclarity.An average or"ok" argument ismade and ispersuasiveenough; thedebater isconfident aboutthe topic. Thereis a solutionoffered.	Z Topic of debate is not fully organized and is unclear about or missing important points of communication. The argument could be more convincing and persuasive; the debater is not exhibiting confidence or lacks sufficient knowledge or solution about the topic.	1 There is little or no organization or clarity in the topic of debate. The argument is not sufficient and lacks reasoning and persuasion. The debater does not offer a solution.	Iotal score: /4 /4
Use of Evidence for Defense of Topic Uses evidence to defend the topic of debate. Can cite the source of the evidence. Evidence source is cited (primary, secondary, news, interview, etc.).	offered. Strong evidence is used to defend the debate. Specific evidence sources are always cited.	Sufficient evidence is used to defend the debate. Evidence sources are usually cited.	Evidence is inconsistently used to defend the debate. Sources are not always cited, and when cited are not always accurate or credible.	Evidence is hardly ever used and when it is, is weak or inaccurate. Sources are never cited.	/4
Presentation Style Tone of voice is clear and persuasive. The debater pays close attention to the audience's reaction and responds to the audience's needs.	Tone of voice is clear and with lots of persuasion. The debater pays close attention to the audience and always responds to its needs.	Tone of voice is somewhat clear and persuasive. The debater pays some attention to the audience's needs and sometimes responds to them.	Tone of voice is not always clear or audible and has a little persuasion. The debater pays a little attention to the audience's needs and occasionally	Tone of voice is missing or inaudible and has little or no persuasion. The debater pays a little or no attention to the audience's needs.	/4



NAME:	

Dате: _____

Essay Organizer

INTRODUCTION AND OPENING THESIS STATEMENT: Write a grabber introduction. Think about something that will immediately draw in the reader.

Paragraph 1: Main Idea

MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: What makes this project so interesting? Why did you choose it? Why is it needed? Tell the readers about your projects.

- A. (supporting evidence)
- B. (supporting evidence)
- C. (supporting evidence)

Paragraph 2: Main Idea

MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: Tell the readers more about your project. What are some of the steps you need to take? What step are you most excited about? Who are some of your contacts?

- A. (supporting evidence)
- B. (supporting evidence)
- C. (supporting evidence)

Paragraph 3: Main Idea

MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: Expand a little more on your project with some of the details. Talk more about the steps you will take, what excites you about it, who will be involved, and where it will take place

- A. (supporting evidence)
- B. (supporting evidence)
- C. (supporting evidence)

Closing Paragraph

SUMMARIZE YOUR PROJECT: Restate your introduction and thesis statement, using different language. Summarize this project without the detail to conclude your essay.

- A. (summary statement)
- B. (summary statement)
- C. (summary statement)



Feature Article Guide

Step 1: Develop an Angle To develop an angle, think of a topic with a different spin or perspective. *Something that will grab the readers' attention.* Here are some examples:

Topic: Life in the 1950s Angle 1: Growing Up in the 50s Angle 2: Surviving the 50s Angle 3: From 1950 to 2022!

Think of some topic ideas that are different, interesting, to put another "spin" on this assignment:

Горіс:	_
Angle 1:	
Angle 2:	
Angle 3:	
Angle 4:	

Step 2: Make your angle specific! Select a perspective or a point-of-view to make your feature article even more interesting:

Ridiculous or funny angle:	
Serious angle:	
Man or woman's angle:	
Teen or child's angle:	
Serious angle: Man or woman's angle:	



Feature articles have three traits:

- 1. a focused topic or main idea
- 2. detail that goes in-depth
- 3. an angle that is different, new, or unique

Step 3: Find out if your topic meets the 3 traits. Answering the following questions to make sure your topic meets the traits. You can also use this as your note catcher:

Why is this topic interesting to me?

Will I be able to find information about my topic? Where?

What personal knowledge or experience do I have related to this topic?

What details can I include?

What is my purpose? What do I want people to learn?



Who is my audience for this topic?

Step 4: Use this organizer to organize your feature article.

Body Paragraph

Introduction and thesis statement: Body paragraph with evidence and examples (interesting facts, quotes, stories, etc.): Body paragraph with more evidence and examples: Body paragraph with more evidence and examples: Conclusion that sums it all up, and repeats the thesis: © 2022 GBC Stories



My fe	ture article:	
·		
1		:



How-to Manual Guide

Step 1: Determine what you will write about and tell how to use

Think of something you can explain. Something that others will want to use with ease.

Think of all the steps involved in using this technology, from putting it together, setting it up, to turning it on. Explain what is involved in each step.

Technology name:

First:			
Then:	 	 	
Next:	 	 	
Next:	 	 	

Step 2: Break it down into steps, and explain what to do in one or two sentences:

Step 1			
Step 2			
Step 3			
Step 4			
Step 5			



Step 3: Additional detail about the technology: Write down anything else people will need to know about the technology:

Safety:

Handling:

Storage:

Customer contact: Who to call when something goes wrong or if help is needed in setting it up.

Warranty: How long is the product warrantied for? Who is the contact for the warranty – phone and address.



Му	How-To:
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Informative Writing

Engaging Introduction that summarizes ideas

Body paragraph 1: facts, evidence & examples

Body paragraph 2: facts, evidence & examples

Body paragraph 3: facts, evidence & examples

Conclusion that sums it all up (repeat your introduction and a short summary of each fact)

My Paragraphs

	,
Introduction:	1
This essay will outline how	
	•••••
	•••••
Paragraph 1:	
ralaylaph 1.	
First,	
	;



,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Deve events 2.
Paragraph 2:
Next,
· ·
Paragraph 3:
Finally,
Conclusion
Conclusion:
This essay outlined howwith facts about
, , , ,
Pull it all together here for a complete draft (use more paper if
needed):
, ,
, , , ,
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It's in the Words:

Speaker's Name _____

Directions: Pay attention to the words the speaker uses while telling his/her story. Begin by writing down any words that carry a historic message. Write down any words that you think carry an emotional message. Then, write 3 – 5 questions or things you wonder about following the video.

Historic Vocab	Emotionally Charged Words
l Won	der



KWL

Directions: Before viewing the video, <u>record three facts</u> you know about. After viewing the video, <u>write down three questions</u> you wish you could ask. Then, <u>use an online resource to try to find the answers to your questions</u>.

Know	Want to Know	Learned

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Letter Writing Organizer

Date

Dear,

Introduction

Body of Letter



Conclusion

Sincerely,

Your Name



Narrative Writing Guide

A day in the life of...

Narrative Technique	Placement: Where and how will I use this technique in my story?	Reasoning: How will this technique help my story?
Pacing: ordering of events, beginning with the first day		
Word choice: using precise words, sensory and descriptive language		
Transition words and phrases: besides, then, too, also, furthermore, therefore, as a result, for instance, for example, etc.		

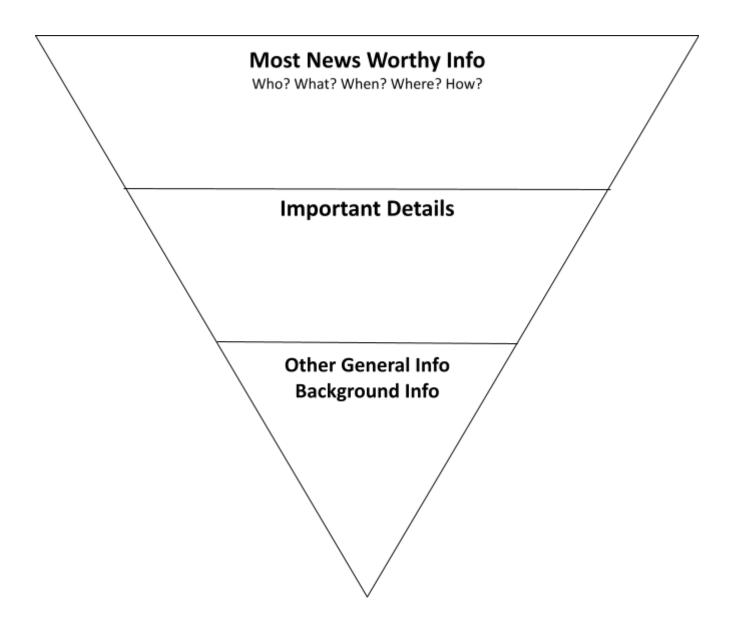
Writing Prompts:

- My day began like all other days, with one exception...
- It was as if time had stopped...
- I stepped outside with caution because...
- I woke to the sound of...
- This day was like no other, and memorable because...
- One day back in...I decided to...and then...



News Article Guide

How to write using an inverted pyramid





Opinion Editorial Organizer

The Body Parts

Opening Statement: Your opinion What type of engaging opening will you use? An anecdote about yourself or somebody else? A compelling fact? A hypothetical situation?

Include an anecdote, a compelling fact, or a few interesting sentences about your topic.

Include any background knowledge your audience will need to know about the subject.

Argument No. 1: Controversy, Evidence, Source

What is the controversy?

What is the evidence that backs up your claim?

What is the source of your information for the evidence *and* the controversy (web address, article title, study, etc.)?

Argument No. 2: Controversy, Evidence, Source

What is the controversy?



What is the evidence that backs up your claim?

What is the source of your information for the evidence *and* the controversy (web address, article title, study, etc.)?

Counter Argument

What does the other side say about this? How do the opposing opinions feel? What is your counterargument back to the other side?

The opposing side believes that...Other people feel that...The opposition says...

I continue to argue for...My position remains that...In fact...This is not true because...

The Evidence Evidence to back up my claim, and evidence that counters the other side:

Conclusion: *My Call to Action Write one or two closing sentences using a passionate, forceful tone.*

My concluding thoughts and what action I will take next:

Pulling it all together: Now, pull together all the above into a complete opinion editorial.





Opinion Editorial Rubric

Calculate a score for each category of the rubric for a final score:

Persuasive Characteristics	Topic and Ideas	Organization	Language	Conventions	
11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	
Total points:	Total points:	Total points:	Total points:	Total points:	
				Total Score	/100

	Exceeds Expectations 4	Meets Expectations 3	More Work To Be Done 2	Needs a Rewrite 1
	Persuasive Writing Cha characteristics?	aracteristics: How well ha	ave you incorporated speci	fic genre
Introduction	 Background information explains issue well 	 Background information relevant to issue 	 Background information only partially related to issue 	 Background information limited or unrelated to issue
	 Opinion/thesis statement powerful and controversial 	 Opinion/thesis statement specific and clear 	 Opinion/thesis statement too general or not clear enough 	 Opinion/thesis difficult to understand or too simple
Arguments	 Well-developed: two or more clear and separate reasons 	 Logical: two clear but not necessarily separate reasons 	 Related: one or two reasons, more clarification needed 	 Undeveloped: lacks clear reasons
	 Supported by effective evidence from credible sources 	 Supported by relevant evidence from credible sources 	 Supported by limited relevant evidence from credible sources 	 Evidence missing or not from credible sources
Opposing view (Other Side)	 Other side's opinion explained logically and completely 	 Other side's opinion explained in reasonably clear way 	 Other side's opinion stated, not totally clear 	 Other side's opinion missing or confusing Counter Argument
	 Counterargument forceful and logical 	 Counterargument clear 	 Counterargument attempted, not totally clear or logical 	 Counter Argument missing, ineffective or unrelated to opinion



Conclusion	 Closing st forceful 	tatement	 Closing statement clear 		 Closing statement attempted 		ment • Closing statement missing		statement	
	 Call to ac strong, cl relates to opinion 		inclu	to actior ded, rela or's opir	ates to	atter relat	 Call to action attempted, vaguely related to author's opinion 		Ŭ Ŭ	ction or does not author's
Assign Points (Circle one)	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11

	Exceeds Standard Level 4	Meets Standard Level 3						
	Topic and Ideas: Does your topic mean something to you and your readers?							
overall idea	 Original and controversial, grab readers' attention, 	 Specific and relevant to readers' interest 	 General or predictable, not relevant to readers 	 Unfocused or irrelevant 				
supporting ideas	 Convincing, consistently reinforce writer's opinion /claim 	 Clear and relevant, usually reinforce writer's opinion/claim 	 Included, sometimes reinforce writer's opinion/claim 	 Do not reinforce writer's opinion/claim 				
Assign Points	20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13	12 11				
(Circle one)	20 19	18 17 16		12 11				
	Organization: Is your	writing easy to follow?						
sequence of ideas	 Order of arguments makes meaning of editorial stand out Transitions 	 Order of arguments logical, easy to follow Transitions often 	guments logical, somewhat logical, sy to follow sometimes hard to follow					
transitions	 Transitions consistently make the relationship among ideas clear 	 Transitions often make the relationship among ideas clear 	 Transitions occasionally make the relationship among ideas clear 	 Transitions not used or incorrect, detract from meaning 				
paragraph- ing	 Paragraphs well developed, key ideas emphasized 	 Paragraphs complete and understandable 	 Paragraphs random or not present 					
Assign Points (Circle one)	20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13	12 11				



	Language: Have you chosen words that clearly explain what you mean?									
descriptive language	 Vivid or original phrases to describe 		 Precise and specific phrases to describe 		 Description basic or too wordy 			• Description limited, tells instead of describes		
word choice	 Authoritative and powerful vocabulary 		 Accurate and specific vocabulary 			 Bland or repetitive vocabulary 			• Limited	vocabulary
sentences	 Consistently complete sentences with accurate structure 		 Generally complete sentences having accurate structure 			 Inconsistent use of sentences with accurate structure, still understandable 			 Sentence structure basic and often inaccurate, detracts from meaning 	
Assign	20	10	10	47	40	45		42	12	
Points (Circle one)	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
	Conventions: Did you pay attention to the rules of writing?									
grammar/ usage	accurate errors de interfere understa		 Mostly accurate 			 Sometimes accurate, errors do not interfere with understanding 			 Often inaccurate, errors interfere with understanding 	
mechanics			nes accurate		Often inaccurate Punctuation 					
		Capitalization Capitalization Capitalization		apitalization		CapitalizationSpelling				
Assign Points (Circle one)	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11



Name:		-
l think	My Opinion	
Because		
I feel strongly about		

Because...

My conclusion is:



Peer Review Guide

Peer Reviewer's Name: _____

Writer's Name: _____

For the Writer:

1. Set a goal for your writing and/or your project:

2. Write down one thing you would like help on:

For the Reviewer:

Provide the following feedback for your partner:

1. Summarize what the writing or the project is about.

This was about...

2. Compliment something, somewhere the writer was successful, and/or what you liked the best. Point out specific sentences. Use one of the prompts below:



- I really enjoyed...
- It worked well when you...
- I liked best the...

3. Question

- Ask the writer any questions you have about something that was not clear, or something you may be curious about. Or any other question(s) you may have about the project. Point out specific sentences when possible.
 - o I was confused when...
 - o What were you trying to say when...
 - o l'm curious about...

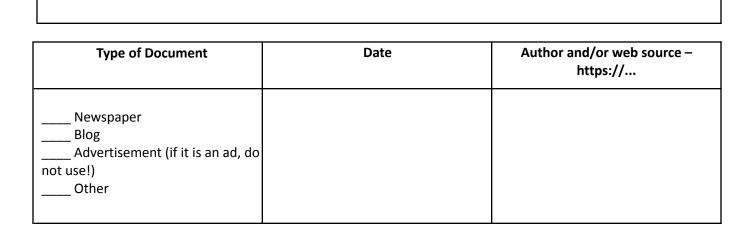
4. Suggest: Review what your partner asked for help with. Make a suggestion for your partner. Something that will help him/her improve this project and/or their writing:



Steps for Analyzing Primary Source Documents Read, Identify, Document - RID

- 1. Read each document carefully and thoroughly.
- 2. Identify the type of document it is (news article, blog, law article, advertisement, etc.)
 - a. Look for url's that end with .gov, .ed, .edu, .org
 - i. .gov means it is a government source
 - ii. .ed or .edu means it is an educational source
 - iii. .org means it could be a private business, but not an advertisement and could also be a non-profit company dedicated to making information available and free of charge.
- 3. Complete the following form for each source:

Document title and summary description (no more than 1 to 2 sentences):



Is this a primary source or a secondary source? Explain what makes it either.

Does the information help with the project's goal and/or completion? Explain why it does or does not.



Project Rubric

Criteria	4	3	2	1	Total score:
Organization and	Topic of is highly	Topic is	Topic is not fully	There is little or	
Clarity	organized and	somewhat	organized and is	no organization	
The topic is planned	written with	organized and	unclear about	or clarity.	
and organized. All	clear	debated with	or missing		
points are clearly	communication.	clarity.	important		
communicated.			details that make		
Information is precise,			it clear.		
thorough, and specific					/4
to the main idea.					
Language and	Excellent	Good to average	Some descriptive	Too few or no	
Vocabulary	descriptive	descriptive	language used to	descriptive	
Effective, descriptive,	language used to	language used	create a picture	language used. It	
and engaging	communicate	to attempt to	that	is difficult to	
language is used to	clear and specific	communicate	communicates	understand or	
engage audiences.	information.	clear and	the main ideas.	decipher the	/4
		specific		main idea and	
		information.		details that	
				support it	
Addresses the	The essential	The essential	The essential	The essential	
Essential Question	question goes	question is	question	question is not	
The essential question	above-and-beyo	clearly and fully	addressed in the	addressed at all.	
is clearly and fully	nd in clearly and	addressed in the	narrative but can	The resources	
addressed in the	fully addressing	narrative. There	use more detail	are questionable,	
narrative with	in the narrative	is some	and evidence	and the	
evidence from the	with plenty of	evidence from	from the	information is	/4
learning. Evidence is	evidence from	the learning.	learning. The	not credible.	
specific, from a	the learning, is	The evidence is	evidence is		
primary source, and is	from a primary	credible.	somewhat		
credible.	resource, and is		credible, possibly		
	highly credible.		from a primary		
			resource, but not		
			certainly.		
Use of Personae and	Tone of voice is	Tone of voice is	Tone of voice is	Tone of voice is	
Detail	clear and used	used somewhat	not fully clear	not used with	
Tone of voice is clear	with persuasion.	persuasively.	and can use	persuasion. Not	
and used with	Detail is used to	Some detail is	more persuasion.	enough detail is	
persuasion. Detail is	describe the	used to describe	A little detail is	used to describe	
used to describe the	character and	the character	used to describe	the character	/4
character and events.	events.	and events.	the character	and events.	
			and events.		



Reflection 3-2-1

3 new facts I learned			
1.	2.	3.	

2 "Ah-ha" that popped into my mind		
1.	2.	

1 big question that I still have		
1.		



Step-by-Step Research Checklist: Grades 9-12

- 1. Pick a topic:
 - Reference the brainstorm work done in class
 - Describe what you want to do, and/or what the needs are in your community:
 - Use keyword searches
- 2. Search the Internet and locate information and resources on your topic:
 - Find information in a variety of formats: books, print and online
 - encyclopedias and databases, web sites, periodicals, interviews, etc.
 - Be sure to bypass advertisement and seek out government sources that end in .gov or .edu when possible.
 - Look for primary sources to make your research come alive (examples: photograph, speech, historic document)
- 3. Select the most useful resources:
 - Match the resources you found to the needs within your project. Use this organizer to help.
 - Remember: stick with .gov, .edu, .org, and .net. If you want to turn your project in on time, *stay away from advertisements!*
- 4. Compile information and keep track of your sources. Use the form below:

Website, company, or government entity name	URL address (https://)	Notes: paraphrasing of information, summaries, direct quotes, and/or other helpful information.	Sources: cite all sources used to inform. These must also be added to your bibliography.

Glossary and Additional Reminders:

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- **Direct quotes**: Include spoken or words exactly as they appeared. Place quotation marks on each side, attributed to the speaker or writer who used them.
- Use keywords: these are search terms used to help locate information needed in print and/or online sources.
- **Paraphrase:** Summarize your research by using paraphrasing by restating a passage to make it shorter, clearer, and less to read later. Write down just enough information to help you remember, and to use in your final project.
- **Primary sources**: An original document used in a quote, sound, or visual piece of information that pertains to your research topic. Examples: U.S. Constitution, interviews, sounds or video clips of a speech or performance, historical photographs, autobiographies. Use as many primary sources as you can when researching.
- **Secondary sources**: A document, article, book, or other information that describes an event, person, place or thing. Examples include: biography, essay on "causes of the Civil War," etc.
- **Summarize:** Similar to a paraphrase, a summary is a written presentation of only the essential pieces of research that captures only the main points. Summaries are longer than paraphrases.
- Works Cited: A list of all sources used, including print, online reference, and web sites, interviews, magazines, etc. Keep a record of all of your sources when researching.
- **Distractors:** Ads, pop-ups, and other distractions happen frequently on the internet. Be sure to ignore them. Only link into those that are essential to your research, such as a vocabulary word or phrase, another related publication, or author information.

Other information for me to keep track of:



Rules and Instruction for Socratic Seminars

This is how a Socratic Seminar works:

As the teacher, you will raise/pose a question for students to research, evaluate, and make decisions on. The students will provide evidence, generalize, and outline the research they used to support their decisions. Seminars last for 20 minutes with 5 to 10 minutes for debriefing.

Step 1: Locate Text, Identify Questions

- Teacher creates a question for students to research.
- Teacher creates questions to ask during the seminar.
- The questions must incite analysis, evaluation, application, and synthesis

Step 2: Pre-Seminar

- Arrange desks in a large circle with a smaller circle inside.
- Teacher hands out, or writes down for visibility by all, questions to be answered.
- Students research answers, and write them down thoughtfully.

Step 3: During Seminar

- Students focus only on the questions posed.
- Teacher asks one question at a time.
- Students take turns responding; there are no right or wrong response.

Step 4: Rules

- Only inner-circle students may speak, with the outer circle-students taking notes on content and peer interactions.
- Inner-circle students receive two vouchers to speak, or 5 points each, during discussion.
- Each time an inner circle speaks, a voucher is placed in a box at the center of the circle.
- Students must speak at a minimum of two times each.

Step 5: Role of Teacher as Facilitator

- The teacher only asks questions.
- The teacher does not comment on responses.
- Students lead the discussion. Teacher may appoint one person, or two.
- The students respond to the responses that are made by other students by agreeing or disagreeing or asking more questions.

Step 6: Student Summaries

• When the discussion is finished, students write a summary statement of what they learned in the seminar.

Adapted from: Tanner, M. L., & Casados, L. (1998). Promoting and studying discussions in math classes. *Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy*, *41*, 342-350.

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Step 8: Debriefing

• Students discuss the impact of the process and what they learned.

Post Seminar Exit Ticket
My Seminar Reflections:
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Adapted from: Tanner, M. L., & Casados, L. (1998). Promoting and studying discussions in math classes. *Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy*, *41*, 342-350.



Team Roles

Team Leader

Assigned to:

- Ensure all members stay on task and that deadlines are met
- □ Facilitate and/or initiate on-going and clear communication with team (regular meetings, note-taking, etc.)
- □ Make sure the project stays on topic and aligned to the goals
- □ Make sure all remain involved, collaborating, and contributing
- D Provide regular feedback to the team and help the team reflect on progress

Researcher/Research Committee

Assigned to:

- □ Conduct background and other necessary research for the chosen topic
- □ Compare similar projects
- Document research
- □ Check all sources and make sure nothing is plagiarized

Logistics Supervisor/Logistics Committee

Assigned to:

- □ Ensure the team has all materials needed to meet project goals
- □ Coordinate travel or visitation needs
- □ Plan events and make appointments as needed for project design and completion

Content Creation

Assigned to:

- Document and coordinate all content related to the project (notes, research, schedules, storyboard drafts, PowerPoints, etc.)
- Document and share all project media (video, images, photography, etc.)

Outreach Director/Outreach Committee

Assigned to:

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- □ Raise awareness about the project on social media, press media campaigns, etc.
- □ Plan any related events in coordination with the team (community or school events, etc.)

Activity and Materials Chart

Keep a record of project completion in the chart below. All roles must contribute. Keep it on a shared drive if possible so that updates will be immediately visible to all.

Activity /	Action	Materials/Resources Needed	Deadline	Team Member(s) Responsible	Outcome/Resolution/ Next-Steps, etc.
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					

Note and/or other information about this project:

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Video Note Taking - Investors and Inventors - Handout #1

Stage of Viewing	Questions	Answers
Before Viewing:	 What makes an invention great? What are some of the greatest inventions of all time? List all that you can think of. 	
During Viewing:	 What makes this invention a great invention? How did this invention improve people's lives? How did this invention contribute to a better society? 	
After Viewing:	 What aspects of life changed because of the technologies mentioned? Which invention do you feel is the greatest, or the best? Explain why. What makes a great invention? If you were to invent something, what would it be? Who would it help, and/or how would it help improve life? 	

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Other thoughts/comments/questions:		

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Name ______

Date ______ Period______

Video Note-Taking Sheet

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As you listen and watch the videos, fill this organizer with your notes.				
Name of speaker	Most memorable part of	How it made me feel		
	the video			



Meaningful Notes

FACTS	FEELINGS	
What are the big ideas and important details?	What reactions or emotions are you experiencing?	
QUESTIONS		
What questions do you have about the content?	How does this connect to your experiences or knowledge?	

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Walking In Someone Else's Shoes

Directions: In the space provided, write down three or four questions you would ask the person in the video. As your partner answers the questions, record their responses in the space provided.		
Question 1:	Question 2:	
Answer 1:	Answer 2:	
Question 3:	Question 4:	
Answer 3:	Answer 4:	