

Walking In Someone Else's Shoes

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



Name	Date	Class
		<u> </u>

Vocabulary Word Study Organizer

Directions: Write the word or phrase that is unique to the storyteller's journey in the first box. Place a number to represent your level of mastery with the word or phrase. Write 1 if you've never heard of this word or phrase, write 2 if you've heard of this word or phrase but don't know what it means, or write 3 if you know exactly what this word or phrase means.

Word or Phrase	Level of Mastery	Root Words, Word Parts or Related Words	I think this word or phrase means	This word or phrase actually means
transplant	2	Trans- -plant transition	To change something	-To remove or transfer from one location to another -surgery to transfer an organ or tissue from one part of the body to another or from person's body to another person's body



Name	Date	Class

Word or Phrase	Level of Mastery	Root Words, Word Parts or Related Words	I think this word or phrase means	This word or phrase actually means
	ividstery	Turis of Related Words	5	
			· . (7)	
		~		
		.6)	15	
	25			



Name		
Date _	Period	

Video Note-Taking Sheet: Beginning, Middle, End

Directions: While watching the video, write down important details in the sequence you hear them. Try to write *at least* two details from the beginning, two details from the middle and two details from the end of the video.

Beginning	
Middle	
End	



Name Date Period	Name	Date	Period
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Video Note-Taking Guide

Name of speaker	Most memorable part of the video	How it made me feel
	k U	
	\ C	



Timeline of Emotions:

Directions: Watch each video. As you watch, record three specific events that each person experienced. Record the emotions they likely had during each of those events. Record your responses in the space below.

Event 1:

Emotions Felt:

How would you have felt?

Event 2:

Emotions Felt:

How would you have felt?

Event 3:

Emotions Felt:

How would you have felt?

Event 1:

Emotions Felt:

How would you have felt?

Event 2:

Emotions Felt:

How would you have felt?

Event 3:

Emotions Felt:

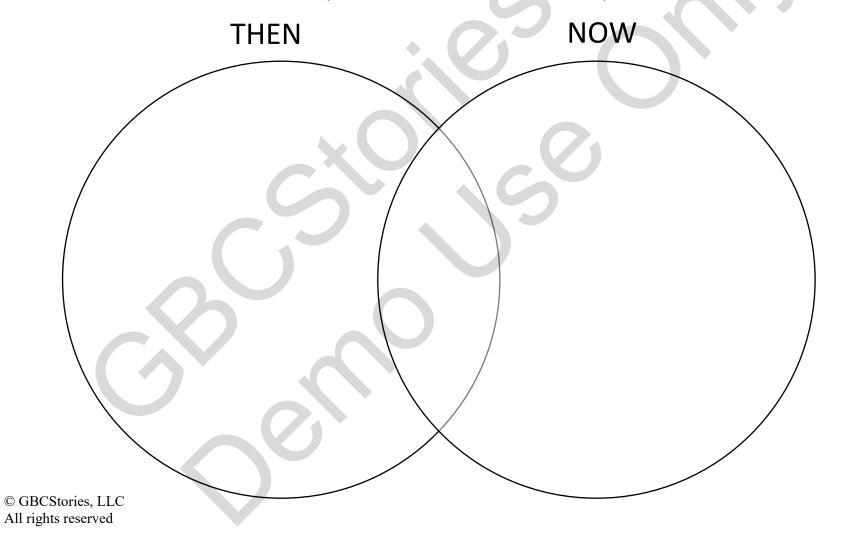
How would you have felt?



Name	Date	Class

Then and Now Venn Diagram

Directions: In the space, labeled "Then", write details about the people, places, or events to describe the time period in which the short film takes place. In the space, labeled "Now", write details to describe the time period you are living in. In the center, where the circles overlap, write similarities between the two time periods.





Name	Date	Class

The 5W Chart

Directions: Watch a short film and reflect using the graphic organizer below. While watching the short film a second or third time, consider the 5 W's (Who, What, Where, When, Why). Discuss the short film with a partner.

Who?	
What?	
Where?	
When?	
Why?	



Team Roles

Team	Leader
Assig	ned to:
	Ensure all members stay on task and that deadlines are met
	Facilitate and initiate on-going and clear communication with the 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
	Provide regular feedback to the team and help the team reflect on progress
Resea	archer/Research Committee
	ned to:
	Conduct background and other necessary research for the chosen tonic
	Conduct background and other necessary research for the chosen topic Compare similar projects
П	Document research
	Check all sources and make sure nothing is plagiarized
	cics Supervisor/Logistics Committee
Assig	ned 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
	Train events and make appointments as necessary to project design and completion
Conte	ent Creation
Assig	ned to:
	Description of a sudinate all surtaining label to the unsight fortes assembly selecting at any least due for
	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.)
	ach Director/Outreach Committee
Assig	ned to:
	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.)

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Activity and Materials Chart

Keep a record of project completion in the chart below. All roles must contribute. Keep this sheet in a shared folder if possible so that updates will be immediately visible to all team members.

	Activity / Action	Materials/Resources Needed	Deadline	Team Member(s) Responsible	Outcome/Resolution/ Next-Steps, etc.
1.					
2.					
3.			C	2	
4.			(2)		
5.					
6.					
7.		5	16		
8.					

Notes and/or other information about this project:

(2)		
 ,	 	

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Name	Date	Class				
	Summary Writing Organizer					
Directions: Complete each section	on of the organizer to create your summary of	the short film.				
Sentence 1: Explain the main to time, location or title of historic	opic of the short film. Important elements to in call event.	nclude are the storyteller,				
Sentences 2-4: Briefly describe	key details or events from the short film.					
						
	$X \cup X$					
Conclusion: Wrap up your sums	Conclusion: Wrap up your summary. Reflect on the short film and the storyteller's experience or write a					
	of this event off the future.					



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.

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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:
6

.



Handout	Writing	Critical thinking	Creativity	Collaboration	Communication
Narrative writing guide	х	Х	х		x
Make inferences		х	Х		
Fact or Opinion Handout		Х	х	х	X
Video Notetaking guide		х			
Persuasive Essay Guide	х	х	Х		Х
Expository Essay Guide	х	х			x
Preview Video Vocabulary Organizer		Х			
Compare and Contrast Essay Guide	Х	X	Х		х
3-2-1 Summary Writing	Х	x			х
Summary Writing Organizer	х	х			х
Pros and Cons Video Reflection		х			
Historical Narrative Writing	X	Х	X		х
Then and now Venn Diagram		Х			
Compare and Contrast 2 Circle Venn Diagram		Х			
Compare and Contrast 3 Circle Venn Diagram		X			
Letter Writing Organizer	х	Х	Х		х
Inferences and Predictions Handout	Х	Х		х	х
KWL Organizer	х	Х			
It's in the words		х			
Walking in Someone Else's Shoes		х		х	х



		-1
Name	Date	Class

Short Film Note-Taking Sheet

Name of speaker	Most memorable	How it made me feel	
	part of the short film		
	* (71		
	10		
	7		



Name	Date	Class

Short Film Note-Taking Sheet: Sequence

Directions: While watching the short film, write down important details in the sequence you hear them. Try to write *at least* two details from the beginning, two details from the middle and two details from the end of the short film.

Beginning	
Middle	
End	



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

Glossary and Additional Reminders:



- **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:



Reflection 3-2-1

3 new facts I learned		
1.	2.	3.

2 "Ahas" t	hat popped into my mind	
1.		2.

1.	



Writing From Another Perspective Handout

RAFT (Roll, Audience, Format, Topic)

Directions: Take on the perspective of someone living during the assigned topic/period. Complete each section of the organizer to guide your writing and create your project.

Role: Who are you as the	<u>A</u> udience: To whom are you	Format: What type of	Topic: What are you
writer?	writing?	writing?	writing about?
writer:	withing:	witting:	writing about:
	→		
Ex. doctor	Ex. Other healthcare	Ex. Article	Ex. Description of
2/11 000001		ZAL A III CI GIG	
	professionals		health problems
			caused by the dust



Pros and Directions: Watch the video. In the first box, write write a brief summary. Reflect on the storyteller's storyteller's life journey and experiences in the cha	e the title of the video. In the second box, experiences and write pros and cons of the
Write the title of the video.	
Write a brief video summary. Include the storyte	ller and the events they experienced.
•	25
Pros	Cons

Name: ______



Project Rubric

Cuitania		Project Ku			T-1-1
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		
Information is precise,			make it clear.		_
thorough, and specific					/4
to the main idea.					
Language and	Excellent	Good to	Some descriptive	Too few or no	
Vocabulary	descriptive	average	language used to	descriptive	1
Effective, descriptive,	language used to	descriptive	create a picture	language used. It	
and engaging	communicate	language used	that	is difficult to	
language is used to	clear and specific	to attempt to	communicates	understand or	
engage audiences.	information.	communicate	the main ideas.	decipher the	/4
		clear and		main idea and	
		specific		details that	
		information.		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-	clearly and fully	addressed in the	addressed at all.	
is clearly and fully	beyond in clearly	addressed in	narrative but can	The resources	
addressed in the	and fully	the narrative.	use more detail	are	
narrative with	addressing in the	There is some	and evidence	questionable,	
evidence from the	narrative with	evidence from	from the	and the	/4
learning. Evidence is	plenty of	the learning.	learning. The	information is	
specific, from a	evidence from	The evidence is	evidence is	not credible.	
primary source, and is	the learning, is	credible.	somewhat		
credible.	from a primary		credible, possibly		
	resource, and is		from a primary		
	highly credible.		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	enough detail is	
persuasion. Detail is	describe the	used to describe	persuasion. A	used to describe	
used to describe the	character and	the character	little detail is	the character	/4
character and events.	events.	and events.	used to describe	and events.	
			the character		
			and events.		



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.

Complete the	e following form for each	h source:	
-	_	(no more than 1 to 2 senter	nces):
Type of	Document	Date	Author and/or web address – https://
Newspaper Blog Advertisement use it!) Other	ent (if it is an ad, do		
s this a primary sour	ce or a secondary source	e? Explain what makes it eitl	her.
	~ (S)		
Does the information	help with the project's	goal and/or completion? Ex	plain why it does or does not.



Name:	

Preview Video Vocabulary Organizer

Directions: Write the word or phrase that is unique to the storyteller's journey in the first box. Place a number to represent your level of mastery with the word or phrase. Write 1 if you've never heard of this word or phrase, write 2 if you've heard of this word or phrase but don't know what it means, or write 3 if you know exactly what this word or phrase means.

Word or Phrase	Level of Mastery	Root Words, Word Parts or Related Words	I think this word or phrase means	This word or phrase actually means
transplant	2	Trans- -plant transition	To change something	-To remove or transfer from one location to another -surgery to transfer an organ or tissue from one part of the body to another or from person's body to another person's body
	2			



Word or Phrase	Level of Mastery	Root Words, Word Parts or Related Words	I think this word or phrase means	This word or phrase actually means
	,		6	
	(



Name	Date	Class

Persuasive Writing Guide

What is Persuasive Writing?

Persuasive writing is used to convince a reader to believe what you believe about a topic.

What is important to consider for persuasive writing?

- It is important to research your topic
- Include an introduction with a hook to capture your audience's attention, the thesis statement, and three main reasons.
- Each body paragraph should have a main point to support your argument and give details to support that reason.
- Each paragraph should have transitions to move to the next paragraph.
- The conclusion restates these reasons and the thesis and leaves the reader with something important to remember.

Example Introduction:

Scrolling, liking, sharing. Many people spend hours on social media, sometimes scrolling during any free time during the day and in all hours of the night. While there are wonderful benefits to having social media, there are many disadvantages that leave an impact on people's lives. Time spent on social media should be limited to avoid impacting emotional health, increase in person communication and socialization, and create more time for daily tasks and rest.



Name	Date	Class

Persuasive Writing Guide

Introduction

- Write a Hook Statement, which is related to your topic, to capture reader's attention
- Thesis statement State your position on the issue.
- Briefly state three arguments to convince the reader of your position.

Body Paragraph 1

- Topic Sentence for Main Argument 1 this is the first argument stated in your introduction
- Supporting Detail to support Main Idea #1 (cited quotes, summary, accounts from video primary source, etc.)
- Explanation: Why did you choose to include this detail? How does this evidence support the main idea of this paragraph and your thesis?
- Transition

Body Paragraph 2

- Topic Sentence for Main Argument 2 this is the second argument stated in your introduction
- Supporting Detail to support Main Idea #1 (cited quotes, summary, accounts from video primary source, etc.)
- Explanation: Why did you choose to include this detail? How does this evidence support the main idea of this paragraph and your thesis?
- Transition

Body Paragraph 3

- Topic Sentence for Main Argument 3 this is the third argument stated in your introduction
- Supporting Detail to support Main Idea #1 (cited quotes, summary, accounts from video primary source, etc.)
- Explanation: Why did you choose to include this detail? How does this evidence support the main idea of this paragraph and your thesis?
- Transition

Conclusion

- Summarize restate your thesis and three arguments in different words
- Consider answering some of these questions: Why is this information important? Are there key questions or thoughts to consider for the future?
- Call to action What can the reader do?



Name	Date	Class
	Persuasive Writing Guide	
Directions: Use the Expository Essay Guid organizer below.	le to guide you in writing a draft fo	r each part of your essay in the
Introduction		
	5	
Body Paragraph 1		
Body Paragraph 2	16	
Body Paragraph 3		
Conclusion		



	My Opinion	
I think		
		A
Because		
I feel strongly abou		
Because		
~ \		



Opinion Editorial Rubric

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

Persuasive	Topic and Ideas	Organization	Language	Conventions
Characteristics				
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	
_		ave you incorporated spec	cific genre	
		Background	Background	
•			information limited	
•			or unrelated to issue	
sac well	to 1330C		or annelated to issue	
Opinion/thes	 Opinion/thes 	13300	Opinion/thesi	
statement	is statement specific	 Opinion/thesis 	s difficult to	
owerful and	and clear	statement too general	understand or too	
ontroversial		or not clear enough	simple	
Well-	Logical: two	Related: one or	 Undeveloped 	
eveloped: two or	clear but not	two reasons, more	: lacks clear reasons	
ore clear and	necessarily separate	clarification needed		
eparate reasons	reasons			
		 Supported by 	 Evidence 	
Supported by	 Supported by 	limited relevant	missing or not from	
fective evidence	relevant evidence	evidence from credible	credible sources	
om credible sources	from credible sources	sources		
Other side's	• Other side's	• Other side's	Other side's	
			opinion missing or	
	·	•	confusing	
	reasonably clear way	totally cicui	Comasing	
,p.ccciy	Counterargu		 Counter 	
Counterargu	-	Counterargum	Argument missing,	
ent forceful and			ineffective or	
gical		totally clear or logical	unrelated to opinion	
	Expectations 4 ersuasive Writing Characteristics? Background formation explains sue well Opinion/thes statement owerful and ontroversial Well- eveloped: two or ore clear and eparate reasons Supported by fective evidence om credible sources Other side's oinion explained gically and ompletely Counterarguent forceful and	ersuasive Writing Characteristics: How well haracteristics? Background formation explains sue well Opinion/thes statement owerful and ontroversial Well-eveloped: two or ore clear and exparate reasons Supported by fective evidence om credible sources Other side's pinion explained gically and ompletely Counterargu ent forceful and	ersuasive Writing Characteristics: How well have you incorporated spectarions and cersuasive Writing Characteristics: How well have you incorporated spectarions and cersuasive Writing Characteristics: How well have you incorporated spectarions and cersuasive Well Opinion/thes statement	



		sing	•	Closing		•	Closing		•	Closing
Conclusion	statement	forceful	statement clear		statement attempted		statem	nent missing		
	• Cal strong, clear to author's	•		Call to and to a call to a	s to		Call to a oted, vagu I to autho	iely	_	Call to action g or does not to author's n
Assign Points (Circle one)	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11

	Exceeds Standard Level 4	Meets Standard Level 3	Developing Level 2	Rewrite Level 1		
	Topic and Ideas: Does	your topic mean someth	ing to you and your reade	rs?		
overall idea	 Original and controversial, grabs 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 (Circle one)	20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13	12 11		
	Organization: Is your v	vriting easy to follow?				
sequence of ideas	Order of arguments makes meaning of editorial stand out	Order of arguments logical, easy to follow	Order of arguments somewhat logical, sometimes hard to follow	Order of ideas not logical, too confusing 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 attempted, have too much or too little information 	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	Vivid or	Precise and	Description	• Description	
language	original phrases to	specific phrases to	basic or too wordy	limited, tells instead	
	describe	describe		of describes	
	 Authoritative 	 Accurate and 	Bland or	• Limited	
word choice	and powerful	specific vocabulary	repetitive vocabulary	vocabulary	
	vocabulary				
	 Consistently 	 Generally 	 Inconsistent 	 Sentence 	
sentences	complete sentences	complete sentences	use of sentences with	structure basic and	
	with accurate	having accurate	accurate structure, still	often inaccurate,	
	structure	structure	understandable	detracts from	
				meaning	
Assign					
Points	20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13	12 11	
(Circle one)					
	Conventions: Did you	pay attention to the rule	s of writing?		
	 Consistently 	 Mostly 	• Sometimes	• Often	
grammar/	 Consistently accurate 	Mostly accurate	• Sometimes accurate,	Often inaccurate, errors	
grammar/ usage	Consistently		Sometimes		
	Consistently		accurate,	inaccurate, errors	
	Consistently		accurate, errors do not interfere	inaccurate, errors interfere with	
	Consistently		accurate, errors do not interfere	inaccurate, errors interfere with	
	accurate	accurate	accurate, errors do not interfere with understanding	inaccurate, errors interfere with understanding	
usage	accurate Consistently accurate	accurate Mostly accurate	accurate, errors do not interfere with understanding Sometimes accurate	inaccurate, errors interfere with understanding Often inaccurate	
usage	accurate Consistently accurate Punctuation	accurate Mostly accurate Punctuation	accurate, errors do not interfere with understanding Sometimes accurate Punctuation	inaccurate, errors interfere with understanding Often inaccurate Punctuation	
usage	Consistently accurate Consistently accurate Punctuation Capitalization	Mostly accurate Punctuation Capitalization	accurate, errors do not interfere with understanding Sometimes accurate Punctuation Capitalization	inaccurate, errors interfere with understanding Often inaccurate Punctuation Capitalization	
usage	Consistently accurate Consistently accurate Punctuation Capitalization	Mostly accurate Punctuation Capitalization	accurate, errors do not interfere with understanding Sometimes accurate Punctuation Capitalization	inaccurate, errors interfere with understanding Often inaccurate Punctuation Capitalization	
usage	Consistently accurate Consistently accurate Punctuation Capitalization	Mostly accurate Punctuation Capitalization	accurate, errors do not interfere with understanding Sometimes accurate Punctuation Capitalization	inaccurate, errors interfere with understanding Often inaccurate Punctuation Capitalization	



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 an anecdote, a compening fact, of 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 guidence and the controversy (web address, article title, study
What is the source of your information for the evidence <i>and</i> the controversy (web address, article title, study, etc.)?
etc.j:
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 <i>and</i> 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 thatOther people feel thatThe opposition says
I continue to argue forMy position remains thatIn factThis 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.

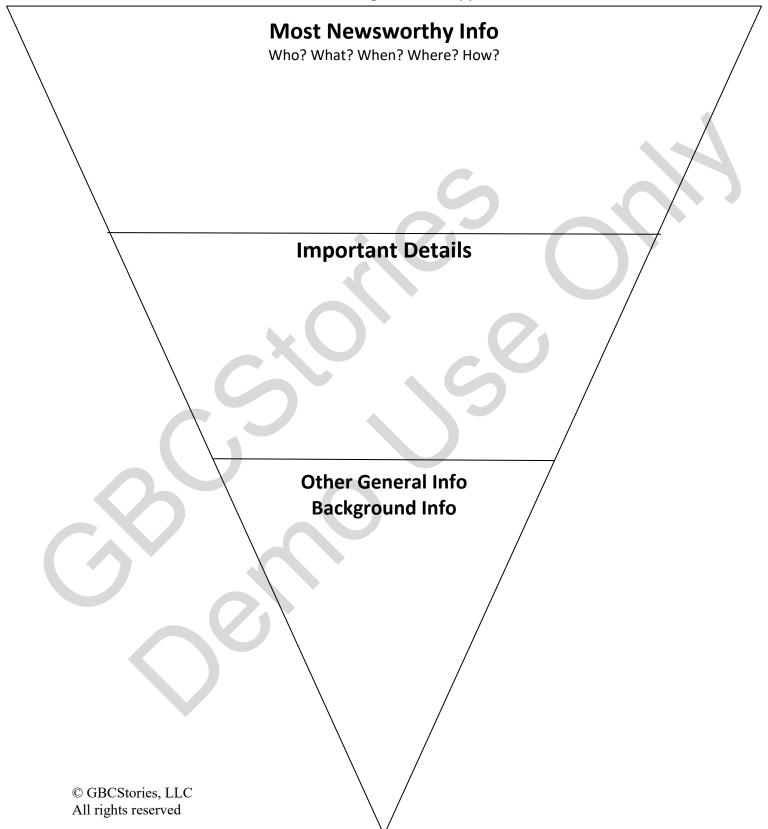






News Article Guide

How to write using an inverted pyramid





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...



Name	Date	Class
Name	Date	Ciass

Making Inferences

Directions: Watch the short film. In the first column, record evidence from the short film. After watching the short film, record your prior knowledge related to your evidence in the second column. Use the evidence from the short film and your prior knowledge to create an inference in the third column.

Observation/Evidence: What do I know from the short film?	Prior Knowledge: What do you already know?	My Inference
Ex. John Niland (the storyteller) teared up	Ex. When someone cries or tears up, they are sad	Ex. John Niland feels sad about his father's choices
		3
-85		
9		



Conclusion
Sincerely,
Your Name



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>.

.,	110	
Know	W ant to Know	Learned

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It's in the Words:

Speaker's Name	
on to the words the speaker uses while telling his/her story. Begin by writing	

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
	<u> </u>
	© © ©
I Wor	der



Interview Questions Template

interviewed	on	
	g more about	
ior the purpose or learning	5 more about	•
Question 1:		
		4
Answer 1:		
Question 2:		
Answer 2:		
Question 3:		
Answer 3:		
Question 4:		
Answer 4:		
Question 5:		
Answer 5:		



Letter Writing Organizer

	Date
l	
Dear,	
Introduction	
+ (/1	
Dady of Latter	
Body of Letter	



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: This essay will outline how
Paragraph 1: First,

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Paragraph 2:
Next,
Paragraph 3:
Finally,
+ (/1
Conclusion:
This essay outlined howwith facts about
Pull it all together here for a complete draft (use more paper if
needed):

STORIES





	01011120
Name	 Class

Inferences and Predictions Handout

Directions: Watch the short film. In the first chart, record *at least* one inference that you can make from what you observed in the short film. In the second chart, record *at least* one prediction about what will happen in the storyteller's future.

	Inferences
1.	
2.	5
3.	
	Predictions
1.	-xO' -0,
2.	6
3.	
assmate to r ference (I) o gree that it v	r watching the short film and recording your inference(s) and prediction(s), as ead one of their statements aloud to you and circle whether you think it is an a prediction (P) in the last column. Discuss with your classmate whether you as an inference or prediction. Find another classmate and repeat the process three statements in the chart below.
1.	I or P
2.	I or P



I Admire....

I admire	They showcase
	, □ Perseverance
	☐ Responsibility
	☐ Respect
What have you seen them do	What is one way that you
to showcase these traits?	want to be like this person?



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.

Techno ———	logy name:
First:	
Then:	
Next:	
Next:	
Step 2:	Break it down into steps, and explain what to do in one or two sentences:
itep 1	
itep 2	
Step 3	
itep 4	
itep 5	



6	
Step 3: A	Additional detail about the technology: Write down anything else people will need to know
about th	e technology:
Safety:	
Handling	g:
Storage	
Customo	er contact: Who to call when something goes wrong or if help is needed in setting it up.
Marrant	wellow long is the graduat warrantiad for 2 Who is the contact for the warranty. Then and
address.	y: How long is the product warrantied for? Who is the contact for the warranty – phone and



My How-To:

6 19



Name	Date	Class

Historical Narrative Writing Guide

Directions: After watching the short film, use the details from the short film along with other credible resources to write the true story of the actual event or series of events in chronological order.

Primary Sources

In this section, list your primary sources. These include letters, diary entries, photographs, artifacts, video, and audio recordings. Include your GBCStories short film in this section!

Secondary Sources

In this section, list your secondary sources. Secondary sources are created by someone who did not experience the event firsthand. These may include articles, books, or textbooks.

Important Historical Terms and Definitions

List and explain any terms that are important to understand when you are writing your historical narrative.

Characters

Choose one real or fictional main character and real supporting characters. Some individuals are significant in historical events. For these real characters, imagine what it would have been like to experience this event and use this imagination to further guide the experiences of your fictional characters.

Setting

Include the real time, people, and places that these events occurred. Think about the geographical location (New York) as well as more specific locations (in a café down the street from the World Trade Centers). Describe the time period by including details such as the weather, values of that time, home life, work life, clothing styles, methods of communication, methods of transportation, etc.

Events

Outline the series of events in chronological order. Think about what happened at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of your historical event.

Conclusion

Write 3-5 sentences to summarize your narrative. To avoid rewriting your whole story, describe the event in 1-2 sentences and reflect on the impact of the event in your remaining sentences.



Name	 Class

Historical Narrative Writing Guide

Directions: After watching the short film, use the details from the short film along with other credible resources to write the true story of the actual event or series of events in chronological order.

Primary Sources	Secondary Sources
Important Historical Terms and Definitions	
Characters	Setting
(A)	
Events	
Conclusion	



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!

Topic: _____

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

Angle 1:	
Angle 2:	
Angle 3:	
Angle 4:	
Step 2: Make yo even more intere	our angle specific! Select a perspective or a point-of-view to make your feature article esting:
iculous or funny a	ingle:
ious angle:	
n or woman's ang	gle:

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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 interest	ing to me?			
Will I be able to find info	mation about my	topic? Where?		
What personal knowledg	e or experience do	I have related to thi	is topic?	
	1			
What details can I include	<u>=</u> ?			
What is my purpose? Wh	at do I want peopl	e to learn?		
·				

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Step 4: Use th	s organizer to organize your feature article.
	Body Paragraph
	Introduction and thesis statement:
Body	aragraph with evidence and examples (interesting facts, quotes, stories, etc.):
-2	Body paragraph with more evidence and examples:
	Body paragraph with more evidence and examples:
	Conclusion that sums it all up, and repeats the thesis:



My feature article:



Name	Date	Class
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Expository Writing Guide

What is Expository Writing?

Expository writing is informational writing and presents an explanation of a specific topic. Expository writing does not tell a story or persuade a reader.

What is important to consider for expository writing?

- Include an introduction with the thesis statement, or main idea, and three main reasons.
- Each body paragraph should have a reason and give details to support that reason.
- Each paragraph should have transitions to move to the next paragraph.
- The conclusion restates these reasons and the thesis and leaves the reader with something important to remember.

Example Introduction:

During winter, many people enjoy hitting the slopes on the weekend. Some high school and middle school students spend their weeknights snowboarding. Snowboarding is my favorite sport because it a great way to stay active in the winter, spend time out in nature, and connect with friends.

Name	Date	Class
Name	Date	Ciass

Expository Writing Guide

Introduction

- Write a Hook Statement, which is related to your topic, to capture reader's attention
- Provide information for readers to understand and relate to the topic.
- Thesis statement Present your topic. What are you going to explore?

Body Paragraph 1

- Topic Sentence for Main Idea 1
- Supporting Detail to support Main Idea #1 (cited quotes, summary, accounts from video primary source, etc.)
- Explanation: Why did you choose to include this detail? How does this evidence support the main idea of this paragraph and your thesis?
- Transition

Body Paragraph 2

- Topic Sentence for Main Idea 2
- Supporting Detail to support Main Idea #1 (cited quotes, summary, accounts from video primary source, etc.)
- Explanation: Why did you choose to include this detail? How does this evidence support the main idea of this paragraph and your thesis?
- Transition

Body Paragraph 3

- Topic Sentence for Main Idea 3
- Supporting Detail to support Main Idea #1 (cited quotes, summary, accounts from video primary source, etc.)
- Explanation: Why did you choose to include this detail? How does this evidence support the main idea of this paragraph and your thesis?
- Transition

Conclusion

- Refer back to your thesis and connect all of your information but remain objective
- Consider answering some of these questions: Why is this information important? Are there key questions or thoughts to consider for the future?

Expository Writing Guide
Directions: Use the Expository Essay Guide to guide you in writing a draft for each part of your essay in the organizer below.
Introduction
Body Paragraph 1
Body Paragraph 2
body i diagraphi i
Body Paragraph 3
Conclusion

Date_____Class____

Name_____



NAME:	 DATE:

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)



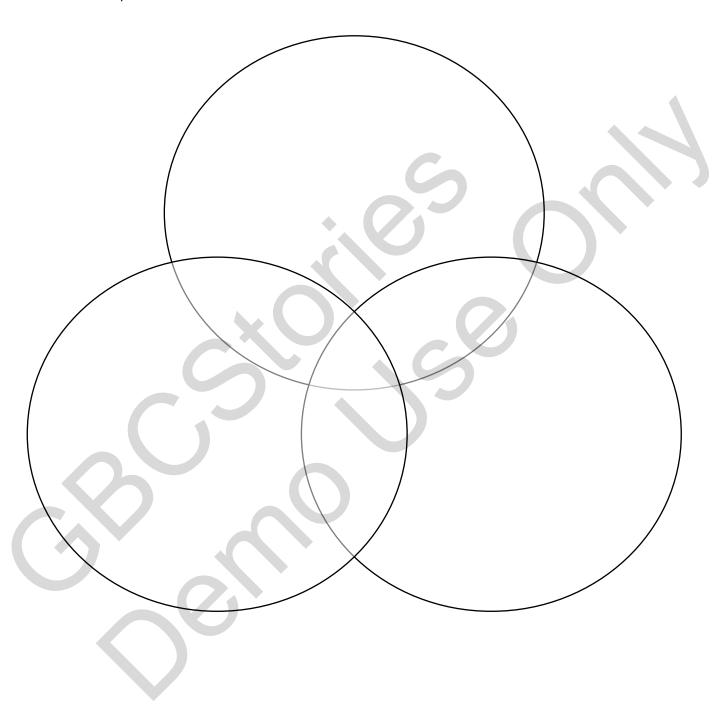
Debate Rubric

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



Venn Diagram

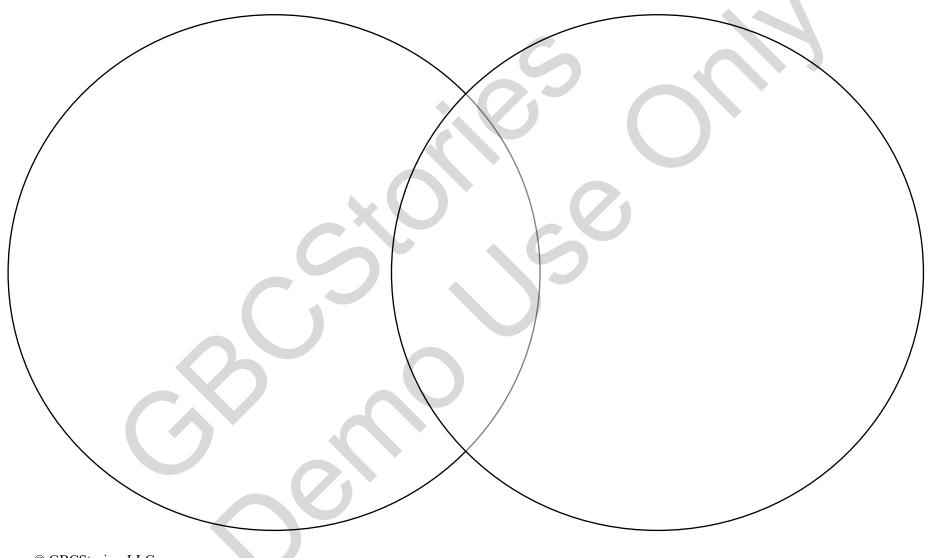
Directions: In the spaces below, label each circle. Then add similarities and differences based on the information provided.





Venn Diagram

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



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NAME:	DATE:

Comparative Essay Guide Handout

- I. Introduction
 - a. Hook Statement
 - b. Discuss the subjects being compared and contrasted
 - c. Thesis Statement
- II. Body
 - a. Paragraph 1
 - i. Introduce the first similarity or difference
 - ii. Detail showing the similarity or difference
 - iii. Explanation
 - iv. Detail showing the similarity or difference
 - v. Explanation
 - vi. Transition Sentence
 - b. Paragraph 2
 - i. Introduce the second similarity or difference
 - ii. Detail showing the similarity or difference
 - iii. Explanation
 - iv. Detail showing the similarity or difference
 - v. Explanation
 - vi. Transition Sentence
 - c. Paragraph 3
 - i. Introduce the third similarity or difference
 - ii. Detail showing the similarity or difference
 - iii. Explanation
 - iv. Detail showing the similarity or difference
 - v. Explanation
 - vi. Transition Sentence
- III. Conclusion
 - a. Restate thesis
 - b. Describe significance of the subject
 - c. Conclusion Sentence



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



	Name	Date	Class
--	------	------	-------

Cause and Effect Chart

Directions: Watch the short film at least twice and identify cause and effect relationships within the story. Record each cause and effect relationship in the chart below. Read one cause from your chart to a partner and see if they know or can guess the effect of that cause.

Short Film Title:		0		
Cause			Effect	
	40			



Student Roles:	
Facilitator: makes sure everyone participates and	Name:
stays focused on the brainstorm topics. Prevents negative participation, praises positive remarks and participation.	
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(s): All group members are respectful and	Name(s):
cooperative.	

Idea to be brainstormed:



DOs and DON'Ts of Brainstorming

- Turn off all cell phones and any other potentially disturbing technology.
- 2. 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.





Body Paragraph

Introduction and
Body paragraph with evidence & examples
Body paragraph with <i>more</i> evidence & examples
Body paragraph with <i>more</i> evidence & examples
Conclusion that sums it all up (repeat your thesis)
My Paragraph



Biography Organizer

Why is this person famous? Personal information (likes, dislikes, goals, dreams, hobbies, other careers, childhood, etc. Person's name: Important life achievements and Important, life-changing experiences that affected fame: accomplishments:



PARAGRAPH 1: MAIN IDEA			
MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: WHAT MAKES	S THIS PERSON SO INTERE	STING? WHY D	ID YOU CHOOSE
HIM/HER? TELL THE READERS ABOU	T YOUR BIOGRAPHY.		
		•	
PARAGRAPH 2: MAIN IDEA			
MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: TELL THE REAL			
WERE SOME OF THE STEPS THIS PERS	_	SHE/HE ENDED	UP IN LIFE? WHAT STEP
ARE YOU MOST EXCITED ABOUT OR II	MPRESSED WITH?		



PARAGRAPH 3: MAIN IDEA MAIN IDEA/TOPIC: EXPAND A LITTLE MORE ON YOUR PERSON WITH SOME OF THE DETAILS. TALK 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.



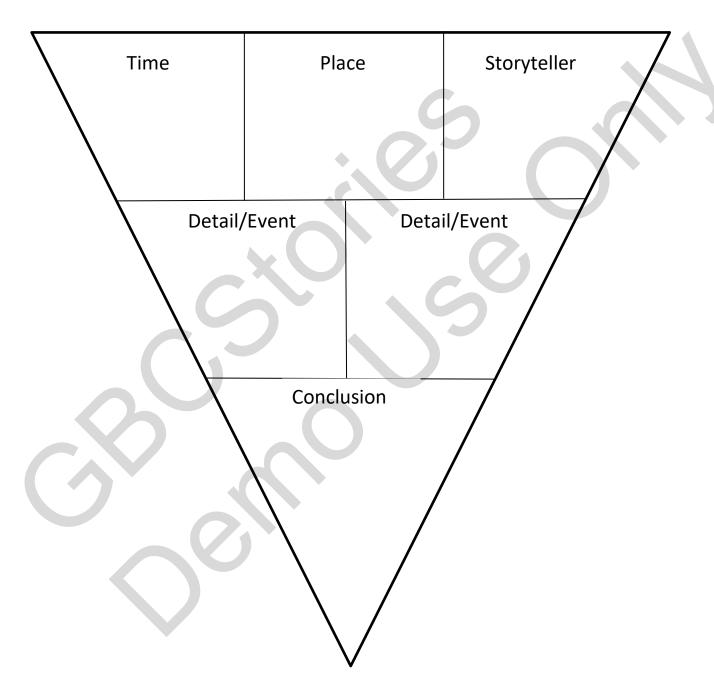
Name			Dat	e	Class	
		Agreeme	ent Scale			
Directions: Watch the since short film to a partner if Ask your partner why the	they have not watch	ned it and ask	them to weigh i	n on how they		
Example Statements:	David Warhoftig di	d the best he	could on 9/11.			
	I could have walked	d miles in dres	ss shoes to get to	a safer location	on.	
Statement:				>.		
			· 6			
Strongly	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly
Disagree						Agree
My partner gave this	s rating because	0				



Name______ Date_____ Class_____

3-2-1 Summary Writing

Directions: Record the setting (time, place, main character) of the short film in the first row, the details or events that took place in the second row, and a conclusion sentence that looks to the future or reflects on the short film to wrap up your summary. You can use this chart to write a summary in paragraph form on a separate sheet of paper.





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:	
	6
For the Reviewer:	
Provide the following feedback for your partner:	
1. Summarize what the writing or the project is about.	
This was about	



	really enjoyed
	really enjoyed t worked well when you
	What I liked best
3.	Question: Ask the writer any questions you have about something that was not clear, or something you ma
J.	be curious about. Or any other question(s) you may have about the project. Point out specific sentences when possible.
	 I was confused when
	What were you trying to say when
	o I'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:
	will help hillly her improve this project and/or their writing.



Healthy Habits Journal

1. V	What	does	it mean	to	you	to	be	heal	thy?
------	------	------	---------	----	-----	----	----	------	------

- 2. What foods feel best for your body? What foods give you the fuel and energy you need to be your best self?
- 3. How do you feel after you are active? What is your favorite way to be active?
- 4. When was the last time you felt happy? How can you incorporate more of what brings you joy everyday?
- 5. Why do you want to build healthy habits? How will these habits help you in the future?

Record your healthy habits below and color or check off the box as you complete your habit each day!

Healthy Habit #1: Healthy Habit #2:					Hea	lthy Ha	ıbit #3	3:												
S	M	T	W	R	F	S	S	M	T	W	R	F	S	S	M	T	W	R	F	S