A Component of the Washington State Assessment System

Social Studies & Educational Technology

People on the Move Grade 6

Assessment

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction June 2012



Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Old Capitol Building P.O. Box 47200 Olympia, WA 98504-7200

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Acknowledgments

The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) is grateful to the school districts and teachers who committed time and expertise to the development of Educational Technology Assessments.

Patricia Cone, Elementary Teacher, Wenatchee School District Tracey Drum, Elementary Teacher, Highline School District Doug Gonzales, High School Social Studies Teacher, Auburn School District Rachel Karlsen, Elementary Teacher, Battle Ground School District Luann Lee, High School Science Teacher, Orting School District Jan Maxson, Special Education Teacher, Edmonds School District Kristine McLane, Teacher-Librarian, Bellevue School District Jane Miller, Educational Technology TOSA, Spokane School District Patty O'Flynn, High School Math Teacher, Woodland School District Karen Schmitten, Technology Integration Specialist, North Central ESD Dean Smith, Middle School Social Studies Teacher, Prosser School District Martha Thornburgh, Educational Technology TOSA, Mount Vernon School District Alicia Wilson, Middle School Social Studies Teacher, Mukilteo School District

Overview

Introduction

This document contains information which is essential to the administration of the OSPI-Developed assessment for social studies and educational technology. This assessment is an ideal culminating project for the study of how the movement of people has shaped the world. Developed by teachers in Washington State, this assessment is designed to measure learning of selected standards for social studies and educational technology.

Description of the OSPI-Developed Assessment

This assessment models best practices of instruction, including the use of technology, lesson cycle, differentiation, and student-centered learning. In addition, teachers will be able to collect and use formative and summative evidence regarding student performance on the social studies and educational technology standards.

Students will complete the assessment by responding to a social studies prompt using educational technology. During the assessment, students will develop a research question and use digital sources and tools to conduct a search for information. They will collect evidence that demonstrates their ability to locate, evaluate, and use information ethically and effectively.

Students will document their ability to organize information using a digital tool. In the final session of this assessment, students will produce a paper or presentation in response to the original prompt. Teachers will score the final products using both the social studies and the educational technology scoring tools.

Using the Assessment

The rubric for this educational technology assessment is structured distinctively in that it **combines a checklist and a performance scale**. The Sample Unit Plan and individual Session Plans describe the basic materials and time needed to complete the assessment. Teachers will need the scoring rubric from social studies to complete this assessment.

Teachers should allow any student working productively on the assessment to continue. Session Plans provide some accommodations that differentiate the instruction or assessment based on the needs of students. Teachers should enable specific accommodations for ELL students, such as access to a paraprofessional, during the assessment. Any students who have an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) should have access to all accommodations required by the students' IEP.

For More Information

Please visit the OSPI Web site for additional resources for social studies (<u>http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies</u>) and educational technology (<u>http://www.k12.wa.us/EdTech</u>).

This integrated assessment for social studies and educational technology uses the OSPI-Developed Social Studies Assessment, People on the Move. As students complete the task from the Social Studies assessment, they will collect evidence that demonstrates their ability to locate, evaluate, and use information ethically and effectively. Teachers can use this single assessment to evaluate student knowledge and abilities for social studies and educational technology.

For more information on the Social Studies assessment, including additional resources, rubrics, and exemplars, visit http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/.

The educational technology assessment is divided into four parts:

- 1. Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge
- 2. Individual Inquiry
- 3. Discussion
- 4. Organization, Synthesis, Position, and Presentation.

During the first part, teachers will model the assessment with the whole class and provide formative feedback on student work. Students begin their individual research in the Individual Inquiry phase and share learning with peers during the Discussion. In the final part, students will create and publish a paper or presentation that answers the question they researched.

This assessment offers an opportunity for teachers to develop their proficiency with the following National Educational Technology Standards for Teachers (NETS • T):

- **2a**: Design or adapt relevant learning experiences that incorporate digital tools and resources to promote student learning and creativity.
- 2d: Provide students with multiple and varied formative and summative assessments aligned with content and technology standards and use resulting data to inform learning and teaching.
- **4a**: Advocate, model, and teach safe, legal, and ethical use of digital information and technology, including respect for copyright, intellectual property, and the appropriate documentation of sources.

For more information on the NETS for Teachers, please visit <u>http://www.iste.org/standards/nets-for-teachers.aspx</u>.

This integrated assessment addresses the following standards:

Standards			
Social Studies	Educational Technology		
	 1.3.1 Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation and plan strategies to guide inquiry. Select appropriate databases and digital resources to organize a project or solve a problem. 1.3.2 Locate and organize information from a variety of sources and media. Select appropriate search engines or directories. Use basic functions of search engines and databases. Catalog and organize resources. 1.3.3 Analyze, synthesize, and ethically use information to develop a solution, make informed decisions, and 		
	 report results. Combine information from separate sources to produce, support, and counter arguments. Assess the credibility, validity, and potential bias of online resources. Understand the issues involved in copyrighted materials. Cite sources using bibliographic tools. Select relevant sources for a particular purpose or audience. 		

The student task shown below is the original prompt from the Social Studies assessment. Students will develop a paper or presentation which shows their understanding of social studies content. Students will need to collect the following evidence to show knowledge and skills associated with the educational technology standards:

- **Research question or thesis** and **sub-questions**.
- **Research plan**, which could include a timeline, brainstorm about the topic and steps for the research process.
- Search engines and focused keywords needed to locate information.
- **Organized notes** taken during research.
- Bibliography.
- A statement that evaluates the **credibility validity** and **potential bias** of at least one digital source.

We refer to this collection of evidence as the **Research Notebook** throughout this document. The teacher can direct the format or permit students to select their own method for building the Research Notebook.

Here are a few examples:

- Document (Microsoft Word, GoogleDocs).
- List that is tagged and annotated using a social bookmarking tool. Delicious, <u>http://www.delicious.com/</u>, EdTags, <u>http://www.edtags.org/</u>, Scuttle, <u>http://sourceforge.net/projects/scuttle/</u> are three.
- Digital Notebook using Microsoft OneNote or LiveBinders, http://livebinders.com/.
- Blog entries or a wiki page.
- Mindmap or graphic organizer.

Student Task

Migration and immigration play a major role in shaping our country and world. You will develop a position on the economic and geographic factors that influenced the movements of two groups of people.

In a cohesive paper or presentation, you will:

- State a position on the main factors that cause people to move.
- Provide background on your position by:
 - Explaining two or more geographic factors relating to the movement of two groups with at least one factor per group.
 - Explaining two or more economic factors relating to the movement of two groups with at least one factor per group.
- Provide reason(s) for your position that include:
 - An analysis of one or more significant similarities or differences related to the economic and geographic factors affecting the movement of each group.
- Make explicit references within the paper or presentation to three or more credible sources that provide relevant information AND cite sources within the paper, presentation, or bibliography.

You will plan and conduct research to locate information from a variety of digital sources. Organize what you gather. Evaluate your sources for credibility, validity, and potential bias. Combine your best research results and use your own words to create and present a digital paper or presentation.

Es	Essential Questions						
Sc	cial Studies	Edu	ucational Technology				
•	Discuss with students what the concepts covered in this assessment are, why they are important, and how they are relevant to students' lives. Share essential questions on why these concepts matter.	•	Introduce an opportunity for students to communicate their research effectively using technology tools. Students need to be able to communicate successfully in a variety of ways and settings and with a variety of audiences.				

Directions: Each of the *attribute names* below represents part of an educational technology standard. These are followed by *descriptions* of student performance which meet the standard. If the student work provides evidence of meeting the standard, it earns the *points* shown in the final column. Total the points and then compare to the *Scoring Rubric* to determine the overall level of performance.

We use the term *digital* to refer to tools and information that do not exist in a physical form. Computer software, Web sites, online databases, pod/vodcasts, and pages from an eReader are just a few examples.

OIE		tributes of Educational Technology Standards	D
GLE	Attribute Name	Description	Points
	Significant Questions	Develops or states a focused research question or thesis in the research plan or final product.	1
1.3.1	Plan Strategies	Generates a research plan. For example, a timeline, steps for the research process, a brainstorm about the topic, keyword list, or a description of how to document sources.	1
	Select Search Engines	Identifies online search tool(s) used for the research process.	1
1.3.2	Locate Information	Generates effective keywords as a strategy to focus searches.	1
	Organize Resources	Collects and organizes information from searches.	1
	Credible Sources	Writes a statement that evaluates the credibility, validity, and potential bias of at least one digital source.	1
	Ethical Use	Puts results of research into own words within the final product.	1
	Combine 3 Information	Combines information collected from sources to create a complete digital presentation or product. <i>For example a video, audio recording, animation, web page, or document.</i> Scoring Note: Student work cannot earn this point if the <i>Organize Resources</i> point was not awarded.	1
1.3.3		All content-related digital elements (for example, text, audio, graphics) in the final presentation or product relate directly to the student task.	1
		Uses two or more elements (for example text, audio, graphics) in the final presentation or product.	1
		Uses the features of the software to help structure the information and guide the audience through the content. <i>For example font choice for emphasis, heading styles, color,</i> <i>transitions, and titling.</i>	1
	Relevant Sources	Selects at least one digital source related directly to the student task.	1
	Bibliography Tools	Uses a digital tool to construct a bibliography.	1
ТОТА	L		13

Attributes of Educational Technology Standards

Scoring	Rubric	for	Educational	Technology
beoring	Rubiic	101	Laucanonai	reennonogy

Performance Description	Points
A Level 3 response exceeds the standards and reflects that a student can demonstrate knowledge and ability beyond the requirements for Educational Technology GLEs 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3.	11 - 13
A Level 2 response meets the standards and reflects that a student understands and is able to perform GLE 1.3.1 <i>Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation and plan strategies to guide inquiry</i> , GLE 1.3.2 <i>Locate and organize information from a variety of sources and media</i> and GLE 1.3.3 <i>Analyze, synthesize, and ethically use information to develop a solution, make informed decisions, and report results</i> BY using technology to create a paper or presentation that develops a position on the economic and geographic factors that influenced the movements of two groups of people.	7 - 10
A Level 1 response reflects that a student is still working toward meeting GLEs 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3.	0 - 6

The Social Studies Rubric for this assessment can be found here: http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/default.aspx

Teachers must use the student task and scoring guide as written. However, teachers have leeway to adapt the amount of instruction, time considerations, and resources for individual classroom use.

There is no requirement to use this plan or the sessions that follow. However, teachers might find the structure useful. There are many ways to use the Sample Unit Plan, shown below. Its versatile design will adapt to multiple instructional strategies and classroom settings as teachers complete this integrated OSPI-Developed assessment.

In the *Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge* section, you will model the assessment with the whole class and provide formative feedback on student work.

Sample Unit Plan					
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge					
Session	Standards	Time	Preparation and Materials		
	ET 1.3.1	45	□ Computer connected to a projector		
1		minutes	□ Tool for recording brainstormed ideas		
Develop Questions			Optional □ Internet access, if using a web-based tool for brainstorming □ Document camera or interactive whiteboard		
2 Locate Credible Resources	ET 1.3.2 ET 1.3.3 SS 5.4.2	60 minutes	 Computer connected to a projector Digital sources for students to use: for example, selected search engines or Web sites, podcasts, collections, video clips. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If blocked, contact your district's technology department or select other sources.) Research Notebook Web site evaluation tool Internet access Computers or devices for student use 		
<u>3</u> Conduct Research	ET 1.3.1 ET 1.3.3	45 minutes	 Computer connected to a projector Digital sources for students to use: for example, selected search engines or Web sites, podcasts, collections, video clips. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If they are blocked, contact your district's technology department or select other sources.) Research Notebook Web site evaluation tool Internet access Computers or devices for student use Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment or student created mindmap Optional Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector 		
<u>4</u> Model Synthesis	ET 1.3.3 SS 2.1.1 SS 3.2.3 SS 5.4.1	30 minutes	 Sample responses from Social Studies assessment Social Studies assessment rubric Educational Technology Scoring Guide Optional Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector 		

During the *Individual Inquiry* phase of the assessment, students will create a research question, make a plan, and then collect research about the question in their Research Notebook. They will share this information during the collaborative *Discussion* section.

Sample Unit Plan						
Individual Ir	Individual Inquiry					
Session	Standard(s)	Time	Preparation and Materials			
	ET 1.3.1	30 minutes	□ Computer connected to a projector			
			Computers or devices for student use			
_			Research Notebook			
<u>5</u>						
Plan for Inquiry			Optional Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a 			
Inquiry			projector			
			☐ Internet access, if students will be using online tools to organize			
			their research			
	ET 1.3.2	60 minutes	Digital sources for students to use, for example, selected search			
	ET 1.3.3	(or as	engines or Web sites, podcasts, collections, video clips. (Be sure			
6	SS 5.4.2	needed for	that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students.			
Independent		research)	If blocked, contact your district's technology department or select			
Research			other sources.)			
			 <u>Research Notebook</u> <u>Web site evaluation tool</u> 			
			Computers or devices for student use			
	ET 1.3.3	30 minutes	□ Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment			
7	21 11010	0011111000				
Develop a			Optional			
Position			Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a			
			projector			
Discussion	ſ	ſ				
Session	Standard(s)	Time	Preparation and Materials			
	ET 1.3.1	45 minutes	Optional			
0	ET 1.3.3		 Digital camera to record the discussion Missiphere and encoder 			
<u>8</u> Discussion	SS 2.1.1 SS 3.2.3		 Microphone and speaker Skype or other interactive <u>communication resource</u> 			
Discussion	33 3.2.3		 Skype of other interactive <u>communication resource</u> Class Web site to post photos, videos, and other materials that 			
			document the discussion			

In the final phase of the assessment—*Organization*, *Synthesis*, *Position*, and *Presentation*— students synthesize their research to produce a paper or presentation which addresses the original prompt.

Sample	Sample Unit Plan						
Organizat	Organization, Synthesis, Position and Presentation						
Session	Standard(s)	Time	Preparation and Materials				
<u>9</u> Synthesis	ET 1.3.1 ET 1.3.3 SS 5.4.1	30 minutes	 <u>Research Notebook</u> Tools to construct a final paper, or <u>create and publish</u> a presentation Computers or devices for student use <u>Web site evaluation tool</u> Optional Internet access, if students will be using an online digital tool 				
<u>10</u> Develop a Draft	ET 1.3.3 SS 2.1.1 SS 3.2.3 SS 5.4.1 SS 5.4.2	90 minutes (or as needed for writing)	 <u>Research Notebook</u> Digital tools for <u>organizing notes</u>, <u>building bibliography</u>, and to <u>create and publish</u> a presentation. Computers or devices for student use <i>Optional</i> Internet access, if students will be using online digital tools. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If blocked, contact your district's technology department or select other digital tools.) 				
<u>11</u> Final Product	all	60 minutes	 Tools to construct a final paper, or <u>create and publish</u> a presentation Computers or devices for student use. Optional Computer connected to a projector, if students will be presenting Internet access if presentation materials are online 				

Session One: Develop Questions

Background

The purpose of the Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Sessions is to model the targets and expectations of the assessment before students complete one on their own. During Session One, students begin to engage with Educational Technology Standard 1.3.1 as they "Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation and plan strategies to guide inquiry." This is the first part of a larger expectation that students be able to use information to develop a solution and report results.

The brainstorming process allows students to tap into their creativity while an organizational structure will help clarify thinking, increase retention through the use of a visual format, and help develop content. Using a digital tool has additional advantages: reading is easy, and updates and changes are simple to make. Students can also convert the content between different formats, for example mindmap and outline. The use of graphic organizers is also found in Washington's reading standards (component 2.1/CCSS RL 1, RI 1*).

e e	organizers	is also found in washington's reading standards (component 2.1/CCSS KE 1, KI 1).				
wledg	Teachers should consider introducing new vocabulary-brainstorm, search engine, database, key terms					
l Knc	Original tex	xt from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .				
ounc	*Common	Core State Standards				
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge		 Before these sessions where you will model the assessment with one topic with the entire class, choose an issue or topic for your class and look at sources related to the issues. Brainstorm stakeholders or perspectives involved with the issue or topic. Identify and coordinate with other staff, for example a teacher-librarian, technology specialist, or department member. Have a discussion about what the key concepts are. Review federal policies that protect children in the online environment–<u>CIPA, COPPA and FERPA</u>. Also, review district policies on Acceptable Use of technology and Digital Citizenship. Note provisions related to ethical and legal use, personal safety, cyberbullying, 				
Key Concepts,	Prep	 and the publication of student work, if you plan to post this content to a public Web site. If your district does not provide one, we have a sample <u>Parental Permission Form</u> to publish student work on a Web site. Optional Consider using the <u>Tribal Sovereignty</u> curriculum as a resource. If you will be using an online tool for this session, be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If it is blocked, contact your district's technology department or 				
		 select other digital tools. Print or download a copy of a KWHL chart (for example, <u>http://www.worksheetworks.com/miscellanea/graphic-organizers/kwhl.html</u>) to model during the session. Review "Out of the Question," by Sally Godinho and Jeni Wilson for ideas on using questions in the classroom, <u>http://essdack.org/files/question%20flip%20book.pdf</u> 				
	Materials	 Computer connected to a projector Tool for recording brainstormed ideas (for example, KWHL chart, Microsoft Word, Kidspiration) Optional Internet access, if using a <u>web-based tool for brainstorming</u> Document camera or interactive whiteboard 				

	Sessio	n One: Develop Questions
		Plan (45 minutes)
	Engage	 Introduce the unit by previewing the Student Task and Essential Questions. Review relevant GLEs in order to set a clear target. Tell students that in the first session, they will be using a digital tool to develop a research question and plan. The purpose of the information they collect throughout the assessment will be twofold: the basis for a Research Notebook and also for an individual product—paper or presentation. They will practice the skill as a class first and then complete the assessment on their own.
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Explore	 Using the topic or issue you pre-selected, start brainstorming topics of interest with students. Model the use of the graphic organizer for organizing thinking and preparing for research. The graphic organizer could be in digital or print form. If you choose a paper organizer, use a document camera or interactive whiteboard and projector with the class to show how students can complete the organizer. For example, use a KWHL chart (Know already, Want to know, How to research, Learning about a topic). As students suggest ideas about the topic during the brainstorm, add these to the "K" column. Review the brainstormed list of topics with students. Have the class identify their top three to five choices. Ask students to work with a partner and develop one or two questions to address through research. As students share their questions with the whole class, have a discussion about what makes an effective research question. For example, a question that can't be answered with a simple "yes/no," a question that begins with "How" or one that requires the student develop a comparison or investigation. Ask students to provide ideas for improving individual questions on the list. They will use this model as they develop a research question independently in Session Five.
Key Concepts, Vo	Extend	 Work with the class to select a question for further investigation. Have students work individually or in pairs to brainstorm relevant resources they can consult to find information about the research question. This will be a model for a research plan they will develop during Sessions Five through Nine. Encourage students to include the following elements: Examples of search engines, databases, or other sources Examples of key terms for Internet searches As students share their ideas, fill in the "H" column of the class KWHL chart.
	Evaluate	 Ask students to reflect on the following questions: <i>How do you match a research question with sources?</i> <i>What could you do if you were having trouble finding sources to answer a question?</i> <i>How does using a graphic organizer (like a KWHL chart) help you think about a topic?</i> <i>What are some other uses for graphic organizers in research?</i> Do not score this session as part of the assessment. Be sure to save class notes from this session so that students can reference them later. Students will build on the KWHL chart in the following sessions.

Session Two: Locate Credible Resources								
	Backgrou							
	In this session, students have an opportunity to begin to build knowledge and skills around the expectations found in Educational Technology Standards 1.3.2 and 1.3.3, as well as Social Studies Standard 5.4.2 as they learn to locate, evaluate, and cite sources using digital tools.							
edge	electronic	on also has connections with Reading GLE 2.2.2 (CCSS RI 5*), in which students use text features to locate and comprehend information and GLE 2.3.2 (CCSS which requires students to select resources and sort information.						
d Knowl		hould consider introducing new vocabulary—intellectual property, paraphrase, to documentation.						
ackground		hould encourage the use of online translation tools and search engines in languages other sh for ELL students.						
and Ba	Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .							
ry,	*Common	Core State Standards						
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Ргер	 Determine the digital tool(s) you will want to model and use with students for the <u>Research</u> <u>Notebook</u>. Select a "fake" Web site or Web search to use for discussion. There are several good social studies options at <u>http://www.idiotica.com/cranium/encyclopedia/</u>. You could also show students results from a Google search for a fictional animal, such as the Jackalope. 						
Key Conce	r	 Optional Review video resources for selected Web 2.0 tools Review lesson plans on the <u>Resources page</u>—<u>Searching for Information</u>, <u>Intellectual Property</u>, and <u>Evaluating Sources</u>—for opportunities to pre-teach, re-teach, or extend learning. 						
	Materials	 Computer connected to a projector Digital sources for students to use, for example, selected search engines or Web sites, podcasts, collections, video clips. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If blocked, contact your district's technology department or select other sources.) Research Notebook Web site evaluation tool 						
		 Internet access Computers or devices for student use. 						

	Sassion	n Two: Locate Credible Resources
		Plan (60 minutes)
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Engage	 Show students a Web site or a list of search results that looks legitimate, but does not have accurate information. Do not tell students anything about the site or the information. Ask for feedback about the site or search. Have a discussion with students about how they determine whether or not information is credible. Use this opportunity to talk about what makes a search effective. Review the brainstormed information from the previous session and restate the purpose of the work. Tell students that during today's session, they will search for and evaluate web-based information. Remind students of the educational technology and social studies standards they are working toward.
	Explain	 Model how to locate information and determine the credibility of sources using digital tools. There is a variety of <u>Web site evaluation tools</u> listed on the Resources page which students can use to help determine the validity of information. Show students how to document the information they find using the Research Notebook format you have chosen. For example, students might copy and paste the URL of a Web site and some relevant information. Then, add a comment about the validity of the information. You could also choose to model paraphrasing by pasting information from the Web site in one column of notes and your own reflection and understanding in another column. See the example on the next page for one way an online research notebook could be used to capture information and provide student feedback. Model how to cite and reference sources properly to support positions on the issue or topic. You could set up a few examples ahead of time and then model one or two. Explain how you chose these sources and how you know they are credible. Also model how to document key information about your sources for later use in a bibliography. Teaching Tips and Accommodations Show students how to keep the Research Notebook and Internet search open at the same time, as well as how to copy and paste information to the Notebook. Pre-select Web sites for students or have folders of information on the class Web site as an entry point for student research. Provide a note-taking scaffold or limit research options for students who need more support. For example, you could use the <u>Research Log</u> at the end of this assessment to help students organize information.
	Explore	 Have students bring in relevant research (e.g. newspaper articles, personal interviews) by engaging in a search for information. Students will share and use this information during the next learning session. Remind students to use the ideas generated during the previous session's brainstorm activity. This will provide a list of sources to search. Also remind students to keep a list of all sources, including those which did not supply useful information for the final product. Students should practice documenting their sources as they collect information.
	Evaluate	 Ask students for examples of searches they conducted that did not return the results they expected. <i>What strategies did they use to find better information?</i> Be prepared to provide formative feedback to students about their strategies for searching and documenting information. For example, they should be able to: Identify and operate different online search tools. Use keywords that focus searches. Collect and organize information from searches. Document sources. You can also have students use the <u>Checklist</u>. Do not score this session as part of the assessment.

	012	Gr ind wo	promment [1]: Teacher: reat use of the journal. I see that you cluded a search tool (Yippy) and key ords ("Murder", "Suicide", Expedition"). hat other search tools and key words will but use to find additional sources?
Main Ideas/Key Points:	Notes: (don't forget to include your source title or link!)		
Date: 2/14/12	Exit Question: Explain three things you learned about internet searching yesterday (2/13/12) that you didn't already know.		
Limiting your sources:	You can use a minus sign on a search to limit your sources. Ex: Mullet -hair()	Th	omment [2]: Teacher: nese are great notes about searching minders, and they are in your own
What collects your sources:	Spiders collect all of the links that show up after you put something in the search box.	wo	ords, so you are more likely to remember em.
Specifying your search:	You can put quotation marks around the search, so the search has what you want. Ex: "Gold Mine" instead of searching online for gold, and mines, it searches for gold mines.		
Adds:	Google's adds are all based on what you entered in the search box.]	
What source did you use other than google, why? How did you know the infowas reliable?	I used "Yippy" because I liked how you could control the (nformation) it gave you, for example I typed in "Meriwether Lewis death" and they had suggestions in the "cloud" that said "Murder" "Suicide" "Expedition" and more. I could also control what kinds of websites that I wanted to use, for example I could make it so I could only receive the information from government websites, or from organizations, or simply from anyone. I knew the information was reliable because I <i>could</i> control where I got it from. Ex; <u>goy_org_mil</u> etc. etc.	Dir ex be Re rel po	mment [3]: Teacher: d you know about Yippy before? Nice planation of how it works and why it can better than a regular search engine. member that part of evaluating the iability of a source is to think about the tential bias that might be present. Do u think that.goy, org, or.mil sites might
What did you like and not like about using the digital journal for taking notes? What are two advantages to using two-row column notes? What do you think about being able to share this process with your teachers? Was it helpful?	I liked to be able to just scroll up and see my notes, and have it organized. Plus you can highlight the important notes, and put down links that you can just click on and view. Instead of having to hand write them all and take the time to type it in the address box correctly. Two advantages to using two-row column notes, is that you can just scroll up and down, and find the notes you were looking for according to the keywords. and you can type faster than you can write normally. Sharing and commenting with your teachers is helpful sometimes, but not when it's just commenting, it isn't helpful, because it takes time to write back and forth and when you are typing things like questions from the teachers, like: Do you like?	ha	vu mink that .gov, .org, or .mii sites might we a bias? Would this make them ireliable if they did?

In this example, a student used GoogleDocs as the research notebook. She identified the research question, and her search tools and keywords. This student also collected and organized information from her searches. Teachers are able to review and provide feedback during the research process. They can also ask reflective questions to check for student understanding.

	on Three: Conduct Research		
Backgro	bund		
	ession, students will continue to work with Educational Technology Standards 1.3.1 and 1.3.3 ynthesize information to produce an argument.		
	This session also continues to build student understanding of Reading GLEs 2.2.2 (CCSS RI 5*) and 2.3.2 (CCSS L5 a-d*) as students use selected resources and electronic text features to locate and comprehend information.		
Original t	text from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .		
*Commo	on Core State Standards		
 2.3.2 (CC comprehending the comprehending the comprehending the comparison of the comparison	 Provide additional opportunities for students to gather and organize information from digital resources. Continue to support learning with feedback about the search strategies students use and the information they gather. Select a primary source (text, audio, and/or video) to use as a model or a communication tool (for example, Skype, Google Voice, email) to connect students with historical experts. <i>Optional</i> Review video resources for selected Web 2.0 tools Review lesson plans on the Resources page about the concepts of <u>Search Strategies</u> andr <u>Intellectual Property</u> for opportunities to pre-teach, re-teach, or extend learning. 		
Key Concepts Materials	 Computer connected to a projector Digital sources for students to use, for example, selected search engines or Web sites, podcasts, collections, video clips. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If blocked, contact your district's technology department or select other sources.) Research Notebook Web site evaluation tool Internet access Computers or devices for student use. Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment or student created mindmap Optional 		
	 Digital sources for students to use, for example, selected search engines or Web sites, podcasts, collections, video clips. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will b accessible for students. If blocked, contact your district's technology department or set other sources.) Research Notebook Web site evaluation tool Internet access Computers or devices for student use. Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment or student created mindmap 		

	Sessior	n Three: Conduct Research
	Learning	Plan (45 minutes)
ledge	Engage	 Show students a primary source (text, audio, or video) that presents a perspective students can discuss. The <u>Resources</u> page lists the URLs of several primary source Web sites. Remind students of the educational technology standards they are working toward for this session.
[wc		• Review essential content generated to this point and re-state the purpose of the assessment.
and Background Knowledge	Explore	 Have all students look at one set of resources from various perspectives on the issue chosen by the teacher. (Review words specific to the assessment and its rubric.) These words will be helpful to students as key words for Internet searches. As they use the resources, have students practice taking notes, paraphrasing, and evaluating sources for credibility, validity, and potential bias. Have students use the <u>Research Notebook</u> format you have selected and modeled. Other options for research might include an email exchange, audio-only sources, or video call, for example, Skype with an expert.
Concepts, Vocabulary,	Explain	Help students to analyze how issues relate to the concepts addressed in the assessment. Complete a graphic organizer connected with the assessment as a class. Review the "KWH" columns from Session One. Using this information collected by the class during Sessions Two and Three, fill in the "L" column of the chart. Use this opportunity to hold a class discussion about the information students collected on the geographic or economic factors that influenced the movement of two different population groups. During the discussion, introduce the standards for the next session. As you do this, model how to identify and evaluate other positions or perspectives on the issue or topic.
Key Co	Evaluate	 Be prepared to provide formative feedback to students about their knowledge and skills. They should be able to: Identify and operate different online search tools. Use keywords that focus searches. Collect and organize information from searches. Document sources. Do not score this part of the lesson with the assessment. You may also have students use the Student Checklist to assess their own work. Look through the two examples of student work below and on the next page.

Example 1

12. According to the evaluation of the website, explain whether this site would be a valid and reliable source to use for research:

I believe this is a wallid website it gives users. information labeled with a Author and copyrite and last up dated.

Discussion

This is a common evaluative statement made by students: if a Web site has information they can use and looks legitimate, it must be good. Teachers and teacher-librarians should help students to think deeply about credibility, validity, and the potential bias of sources. If you are researching the topic of "ancient China," is a consistently updated site necessary? Does the presence of a name to indicate an author make a site instantly credible? Why or why not?

Example 2

In this example, a student first used a checklist to review a Web site.

Name	CyberSmart P	Name	Cyber Smart
Title of Site	UK WWW. deccan Kerad Lapan ation Formontintal 619 1/ Pressing ga	Trustworthiness of the Author (continued)	Circle one Add details to explain
Purpose of the Site	Circle one Add details to explain	Can the author be contacted if you have questions? (E-mail address, street address and	yes no
Can you tell if the site is fact or opinion? (If the information seems one-sided, or biased, you will have to go elsewhere to hear the other side of the issue.)	ves no	phone number) Is the site without spelling, typographical, and grammatical errors?	(veg no
Is the site free of advertising?	yes no	Usefulness of Information	Circle one Add details to explain
If there are ads, is it easy to tell the difference between ads and content?	yes no	Does this site have enough information for your research?	yes no
Is the site sponsored by any organizations?	yes no	Is most of the information useful for your research?	ves no
Is it clear who the site is for? (for example, college students or young children)	yes no	(If not, it may be hard to find what you do need.) Up-to-Date Information	Circle one Add details to explain
is the tone calm and fair? (Sites that are hateful and angry may not be good sources of information.)	yes no	Is the date the article, page, or site was created given?	ves no
Is the site open to everyone? (no age	yes no	Is the date last revised given?	ves no
requirements, fees, passwords, or registration) Trustworthiness of the Author		Do all the links lead to active pages?	yes no
	Circle one Add details to explain	(no dead links) Ease of Use	Circle one Add details to explain
is the author identified by name?	~		ves no
he/she belongs to given?	yes no	Is the text understandable?	(Yes) no
is the site's domain .edu, .net, .org, or .gov? (If you see a ~ in the URL, it may be a personal site, not an official site.)	yes m	Is the type easy to see? Do the titles and headings give a clear idea of the content?	yes no
Has the author or site received any	yes no	Is there a "what's new" feature?	ives no
espected awards?		Is there a site map?	(ves) no
Was this site recommended by a site you trust? (for example, by a homework help site)	yes no	Is there a tool for searching the site?	yes no
Are sources given for statistics?	yes no Statistics fillen	Do pages load quickly?	ves no
Research: Evaluating Web Sites	Identifying High-Quality Sites	Are links labeled clearly?	(63) no
0 The CyberSmart Education Company	Activity Sheet 2 of 3	How many yeses did you circle ?	_ out of 28 total
		Research: Evaluating Web Sites @ The Cyber@martt Education Company	Identifying High-Quality Sites Activity Sheet 3 of 3

Then, the student constructed this evaluative statement.

 According to the evaluation of the website, explain whether this site would be a valid and reliable source to use for research:

h	12 can	Crsl	it	becuse	it	Cast	16	USP.	ans
T	Pick	23	1,e	ses.					and af
	, ,		y	- /					
	14						0.10.330		

Discussion

Although many teachers and teacher-librarians are using checklists with students as a way to scaffold evaluation of sources, they should consider carefully what is on the list, and how they will support students to create meaning from search results. While categories like "Usefulness of Information" and "Ease of Use" provide some background on the site, they do not relate to credibility, validity, and potential bias, and can mislead students. For this example, a teacher might discuss the categories with students and help to shed meaning on which ones are most important. "23 yeses" sounds like a lot, but only one applied to the "Trustworthiness of the Author."

Session Four: Model Synthesis

Background

This is the final session of the Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge section of the assessment. It is a transition from the exploration students have been conducting to a focused application using their research, a sample paper, and the rubrics. In this session, students will continue working with Educational Technology Standard 1.3.3 and begin working with Social Studies Standards 2.1.1, 3.2.3, and 5.4.1 as they explore a sample response and scoring.

Background Knowledge	Original to	art from the Social Studies assessment is in hold
vle	Original te	ext from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .
NO N		□ Sample responses from Social Studies assessment,
Kn		http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/MiddleSchool/ScoringGuide-
[p]		MSPeopleontheMoveCBA.pdf
un		□ Social Studies assessment rubric,
oro	Prepare	http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/MiddleSchool/MiddleSchGeo-
ckg	Trepare	PeopleOnTheMove-CBA.pdf
3a(Educational Technology Scoring Guide
Ιp		
and		Optional
y,		Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector
Vocabulary,	Learning	Plan (30 minutes)
cab	Engage	 Review the graphic organizer from the previous session. What conclusions can students draw
700		about the topic?
		 Remind students of the standards they are working toward for this session and restate the
pts		purpose of the assessment.
lce		 Review rubrics and their required elements.
Concepts,		 Have students look at a sample paper to show what a proficient response looks like and
y O		to understand the scoring process.
Key		 Sample responses for social studies,
		http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/MiddleSchool/ScoringGuide-
	Explore	MSPeopleontheMoveCBA.pdf
	1	 Student work samples (anchor set) for educational technology,
		http://www.k12.wa.us/EdTech/Assessment/CBAs/AnchorSetGrades6-8.pdf
		 During the discussion, model how positions on the issue or topic relate to the required
		elements of the rubric.
		• Have students provide feedback on the sample paper and their research using the rubrics. <i>What</i>
	Evaluate	suggestions do the students have for how they might have improved their work?
	2 · uruuto	 Do not score this part of the assessment. Use for formative purposes only.
		20 not store and part of the assessment. Our for formative purposes only.

-		
	Sessior	n Five: Plan for Inquiry
	Backgrou	nd
		sion, students will continue to develop skills with Educational Technology Standard 1.3.1 ntify significant questions for investigation and plan strategies to guide inquiry.
	Original te	ext from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .
Individual Inquiry	Prep	 □ Before this session, determine the level of choice for students in selecting an issue or topic. Help students choose an issue or topic for individual inquiry. Possible ways of determining the issue or topic include: Have students choose from a predetermined list of issues or topics for which there are ample sources. Have students choose any issue or topic. Have all students in the entire class focus on one issue or topic. Optional Review information on "The Research Question" presented on the Website, ChangingMinds.org, http://changingminds.org/explanations/research/initiation/research_question.htm
	Materials	 Computer connected to a projector Computers or devices for student use <u>Research Notebook</u> <i>Optional</i> Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector Internet access, if students will be using online tools to organize their research

	Seccior	n Five: Plan for Inquiry
		Plan (30 minutes)
	Engage	 Provide students examples of three to five research questions. Be sure to include one strong question and one weak question. Ask students to think about each question. What makes an effective question for investigation? Of the questions you provided, which ones would students consider to be good? What suggestions do they have for improving the other examples? Review the information students collected during the Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge sessions. Tell students they will use their new ability to locate and evaluate credible sources as a model for a new topic they will investigate individually. The first step will be to develop a research question.
Inquiry	Explore	 Model how to determine a research question. For example, use a pre-selected topic to brainstorm ideas first or use as the basis for another KWHL chart. You could model this chart or have the students create their own. Have students determine their research question on the issue or topic they have selected. E.g., "How can you balance the right to own guns and public safety?"
Individual Inquiry	Evaluate	 Ask students to have a peer provide feedback on the question they select. Remind students to use the question criteria identified during the Engage activity to evaluate the merit of this research question
Indiv	Extend	 Have students create a list of sub-questions related to each component of the rubric. Examples: "What constitutional principles relate to gun ownership?" "What court cases or government policies have dealt with gun ownership?" "What positions are there on gun ownership?" "How are these positions justified?" Have students develop a research plan to gather information to address the research and sub-questions. Depending on the level of support students need, provide a template or scaffold or allow students to develop their own plans as part of the <u>Research Notebook</u> component of this assessment.
	Evaluate	 Provide formative feedback to students about their research questions and sub-questions. Look for questions which require more than a yes/no/maybe answer and sub-questions which cause students to dig deeper into a topic. Students will have opportunities throughout the remaining sessions of this assessment to revise these questions based on feedback from you and their peers.

Session Six: Independent Research

Background

In this session, students will continue to work with Educational Technology Standards 1.3.2 and 1.3.3, as well as Social Studies Standard 5.4.2 as they locate, organize, and cite credible information from a variety of sources and media. It is very important that students document all their research and ideas in the Research Notebook. You will base your evaluation of students' knowledge and skills with these targets on the information students collect during this session.

Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in **bold**.

	- 8	
	Prep	 Optional □ Pre-teach search strategies or methods to evaluate the credibility, validity, and potential bias of online sources. You could use a lesson from the <u>Searching for Information</u> or <u>Evaluating Sources</u> section of <u>Resources</u>.
	Materials	 Digital sources for students to use, for example, selected search engines or Web sites, podcasts, collections, video clips. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If blocked, contact your district's technology department or select other sources.) Research Notebook Web site evaluation tool Computers or devices for student use.
iry	Learning	Plan (60 minutes or as needed for research)
Individual Inquiry	Engage	 Use a Think-Pair-Share activity to prompt thinking about search strategies. Have students reflect on their research question and identify keywords. Next, have students share their ideas with a partner and provide input on one another's search strategies. Finally, ask a few students to share their research question. As each student reads their question, have the class suggest sources to find information about the question or ways to search for information. Remind students of the standards they are working toward for this session and restate the purpose of the assessment.
	Explore	 Have students conduct research with sources provided or they may find sources on their own. Have students analyze and evaluate each source for relevance to their research questions. Using their Research Notebook, students should keep track of: Bibliographic information about the sources. Notes from sources that help answer the research question. How they located the information, and why they judged the source as credible and valid. <i>Teaching Tips and Accommodations</i> Provide a scaffold or template can be provided for students who need more support tracking their research.
	Extend	 Have students evaluate and revise, if necessary, their research question based on initial review of sources.
	Evaluate	 Provide formative feedback or have peers offer feedback about the research using the <u>Scoring</u> <u>Guide</u> or <u>Checklist</u>. In particular, look for evidence that: Documents the research process (search tools and key words) Digital sources relate directly to the student task Student can paraphrase research results into h/her own words Evaluates the credibility, validity and potential bias of sources

Session Seven: Develop a Position

Background

In this session, students reinforce skills associated with Educational Technology Standard 1.3.3 as they "combine information from separate sources to produce, support, and counter arguments." This is the final session for the Individual Inquiry portion of the assessment. At this point, students should begin the synthesis of their research by organizing information and beginning to develop a position about their research question. They will share this position and their supporting ideas and documentation in the next session.

This session also begins an association with Writing GLE 1.1.1 (CCSS W5, W8 *) for which students use various strategies to plan their writing.

Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in **bold**.

*Common Core State Standards

	Common	Core State Standards
y	Prep	 Optional Pre-teach the organization and synthesis of information using a lesson from the <u>Reading and</u> Writing Resources.
Individual Inquiry	Materials	 Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment Optional Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector
ivi	Learning	Plan (30 minutes)
Ind	Engage	 Ask students to share their research question and sub-questions with a partner. Students should identify specifics from their research which provide information on these questions: What am I learning about the topic? What am I learning about searching for and organizing information? Review learning targets for this session with students. Explain that the focus today will be to identify key points from their partner discussion and use these points to prepare for the final product.
	Explore	 Have students begin to complete a graphic organizer connected with the assessment. Remind students they can use the graphic organizer completed during the Key Concepts, Background, and Vocabulary sessions as a guide.
	Explain	 Students can use the graphic organizer with a partner or the whole class to discuss key components.
	Extend	 Have students develop an initial position on the issue or topic related to the required elements of the rubric. Tell students that the position they take will be the basis for discussion during the next session.
	Evaluate	 Be prepared to provide formative feedback to students about their knowledge and skills. They should be able to: Select at least one digital source related directly to the student task. Combine the information they collect from sources to complete a paper or presentation. Do not score this part of the assessment. Students will have an opportunity to revise this initial work following the next session.

	Sessior	n Eight: Discussion
	Backgrou	
	as they cor peers, enab movement session pro	sion, students continue their work with Educational Technology Standards 1.3.1 and 1.3.3 ntinue to produce their argument for the assessment. Students engage a discussion with bling them to build their understanding of the choices and factors that influenced the of groups of people in the past or present (Social Studies GLEs 2.1.1 and 3.2.3). This boundes an opportunity for additional feedback on student research and allows students to adjustments to their positions before they construct the final product.
	•	to apply "skills and strategies to contribute responsibly in a group setting" is represented unication GLE 2.2.2 (CCSS SL 1b*) and has connections to this session.
	Original te	ext from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .
	*Common	Core State Standards
on	Prep	□ Before class, choose a strategy for having students discuss with one another their initial conclusions on the issue(s) or topic(s) they are researching. For example, organize students into small groups around similar topics or constitutional principles addressed and have students discuss their initial positions.
Discussion	Materials	Optional Digital camera to record the discussion Microphone and speaker Skype or other interactive communication resource Class Web site to post photos, videos, and other materials to document the discussion
	Learning	Plan (45 minutes)
	Engage	 Revisit the essential question in preparation for class discussion and restate the purpose of the assessment. If this is the first time students have engaged in a scholarly discussion with peers, provide an explanation of the format and ask for student input on managing the discussion (for example, active listening skills and taking turns).
	Explore	 Conduct a class discussion on the information students have collected. You could enhance the discussion with technology: Amplify with a microphone and speakers. Engage an external audience using Skype or other interactive communication resource. Share the discussion with a video. Share the discussion by posting an interview or notes on classroom Web site.
	Extend	 Have students revisit their research questions and initial positions and revise as
	Evaluate	 necessary. Provide, or have student peers provide, a final round of feedback on the research questions and initial positions. Look for evidence that the student is able to: Develop or state a focused research question or thesis. Select at least one digital source related directly to the student task.

Session Nine: Synthe	esis
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Background

This session is the beginning of the final phase of the assessment. During this session, students continue working with Educational Technology Standards 1.3.1 and 1.3.3 as they organize resources and assess the credibility, validity, and potential bias of sources. They also begin to develop their skill with Social Studies Standard 5.4.1 as they "analyze multiple factors...to formulate a thesis in a paper or presentation."

The targets for this session are also connected to Writing GLE 1.1.1 (CCSS W5, W8 *) which involves using "an organizer to analyze, synthesize, and/or evaluate information to plan writing."

Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in **bold**.

*Common Core State Standards

Prep	 Before you begin the Organization, Synthesis, Position and Presentation portion of the assessment, consider opportunities for students to present their work to a meaningful audience. For example, display student work on a class Web site, allow students to present via videoconference, or share their learning with another class. Optional 	
	 Pre-teach compare and contrast using one of the identified <u>Reading and Writing</u> lessons. 	
Materials	 <u>Research Notebook</u> <u>Web site evaluation tool</u> Tools to construct a final paper, or to <u>create and publish</u> a presentation Computers or devices for student use 	
	<i>Optional</i> □ Internet access, if students will use an online digital tool	
Learning	Plan (30 minutes)	
Louining	 Ask students to restate the qualities of valid and credible sources. Have students evaluate 	
Engage	their research to ensure that they have adequate evidence, information, and credible	
	 sources to address all aspects of the rubric. Have students complete the graphic organizer (started during Session Seven) provided to 	
Explore	 Frave students complete the graphic organizer (started during <u>becare borren</u>) provided to prepare a draft of their final response. Students should use their <u>Research Notebook</u> to connect the statements they make with evidence from their notes. Have students review the persuasive paper or presentation checklist before drafting their paper or presentation. This checklist is part of the Social Studies rubric. If students will be doing a presentation, be sure they are familiar with the format(s) you will expect them to use. Here are examples of presentation formats students can use. You can find more information on the <u>Resources</u> page: 	
	 <i>Desktop Publishing</i>: Publisher, Powerpoint, Glogster, Blog, Wiki <i>Digital Storytelling</i>: MovieMaker, iMovie, CamStudio, Voicethread <i>Virtual Fieldtrip</i>: Google Earth, Bing Maps 	
Ester 4	 <i>Podcasting</i>: Audacity, Garageband, Jamstudio Students should begin to draft their final paper or presentation 	
Extend	 Students should begin to draft their final paper or presentation. Although students' Research Notebook will not be scored until Session Eleven, this is the final 	
Evaluate	 Although students' Research Notebook will not be scored until <u>Session Eleven</u>, this is the final opportunity for formative feedback about knowledge and skills associated with the ability to: Apply content-related, digital elements (for example, text, audio, graphics) that related directly to the student task. Integrate two or more content-related, digital elements in the final product. Use software features to structure the information and guide the audience through the content. 	
	Materials Learning Engage Explore Extend	

	Coolor	Ton Davelon a Droft			
		n Ten: Develop a Draft			
	Backgrou	ind			
	In this session, students continue to develop knowledge and skills associated with Educational Technology Standard 1.3.3 and Social Studies Standards 2.1.1, 3.2.3, 5.4.1, and 5.4.2 as they create a paper or presentation and bibliography. Their final product must explain and analyze the economic and geographic factors that influenced the movements of two groups of people.				
	This session has elements of Writing GLE 1.3.1 (CCSS W5, L3*). The target involves the gathering and consideration of feedback from peers and adults.				
	Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .				
ation	*Common Core State Standards				
Presenta	Prep	Prep Optional Pre-teach (or re-teach) using one of the identified <u>Reading and Writing</u> lessons for a compare and contrast essay.			
Organization, Synthesis, Position, and Presentation	Materials	 <u>Research Notebook</u> Digital tools for <u>organizing notes</u>, <u>building bibliography</u>, and to <u>create and publish</u> a presentation. Computers or devices for student use <i>Optional</i> Internet access, if students will be using online digital tools. (Be sure that the Web site(s) you want to use will be accessible for students. If blocked, contact your district's technology 			
Syn		department or select other digital tools.)			
on,	Learning	Plan (90 minutes or as needed for developing paper or presentation)			
rganizatic	Engage	 Have students review their graphic organizers and research from previous sessions. Explain that they will use these elements to draft a paper or presentation. Encourage students to add details to their organizers. Remind students of the standards targeted by this assessment. 			
0	Explore	 Have students of the control of a coherent paper or presentation that addresses all aspects of the rubric. Have students complete a bibliography (requiring that the bibliography is to be annotated at the teacher's discretion). <u>Citation</u> was part of <u>Session Two</u>, but you might need to model how to create an organized list from cited sources. Model how to cite and reference sources properly to support positions on the issue or topic. You could set up a few examples ahead of time and then model one or two. Students can use the "insert citation" function in Word or an online tool such as Easybib. For more information on teaching citation and intellectual property issues for this grade level, see the <u>Citation</u> section of the Resources. Allow students opportunities to receive feedback on whether or not their paper or 			
	Evaluate	 presentation includes all of the required elements of the rubric or any other aspects of the paper or presentation not scored on the rubric, such as the writing process. You may also have students use the Student Checklist to assess their own work. 			

R				
	Session Eleven: Final Product			
	Background			
Organization, Synthesis, Position, and Presentation	In this session, students will demonstrate their mastery of the educational technology and social studies standards associated with this assessment as they complete a paper or presentation for the People on the Move assessment.			
	This session has strong connections with Writing GLE 1.2.1 (CCSS W5, W10*) which asks that students use a prewriting plan, draft by hand or electronically, and produce multiple drafts. It also builds on Writing GLE 1.3.1 (CCSS W5, L3*), part of <u>Session Ten</u> , as students use feedback and reread work for different purposes (for example, adding transitions and adding relevant information).			
	Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in bold .			
siti	*Common Core State Standards			
thesis, Po	Materials	 Digital tools for <u>organizing notes</u>, <u>building bibliography</u>, and to <u>create and publish</u> a presentation. Computers or devices for student use 		
Sy		Optional		
tion,		 Computer connected to a projector, if students will be presenting Internet access if presentation materials are online 		
niza	Learning	Plan (60 minutes)		
gar	0	 Have students review feedback on their draft work generated during the last session. Ask 		
Ō		students to reflect on the comments and identify a plan to address any issues.		
	Engage	 Remind students about the standards they are working toward for this assessment. 		
		 Review the rubrics and remind students to use these as they complete their final draft and Research Notebook. 		
	Explore	 Have students complete a final draft of their response to the assessment. 		
		 Score students' final work using the rubric and/or the scoring matrix. 		
	Evaluate	 Score students' <u>Research Notebook</u>, which should include research questions, plans, and 		
		research. Use the Scoring Guide for Educational Technology.		

Grade 6 People on the Move Student Checklist

Name _____

Student Task

These directions relate to the educational technology part of your task. Use the checklist below to track your progress. Then, use evidence from your work to explain why you did or did not check the boxes.

You will plan and conduct research to locate information from a variety of digital sources. Organize what you gather. Evaluate your sources for credibility, validity, and potential bias. Combine your best research results and use your own words to create and present a digital paper or presentation.

Description	Checklist	How do I know?
I develop or state a research question or thesis about my topic.		
I create a plan to complete my research and product.		
I identify and use different tools, such as Google, image searches, and databases, to find information.		
I use keywords that focus my search for information.		
I collect and organize information from my searches.		
I evaluate the credibility, validity, and potential bias of digital sources.		
I put my research results into my own words.		
I develop a complete digital paper or presentation using my research.		
I use text, audio, graphics, and other digital items that relate directly to the task.		
I use two or more digital items in my paper or presentation.		
I use software features, such as fonts, titles, and color, to guide the audience through my paper or presentation.		

Grade 6 People on the Move Evaluating Sources Tool

Evaluating Sources

Notes for the Teacher

Many middle school students have limited practice with identifying high-quality sources because they have been provided with pre-selected sources. Learning to evaluate sources of information for credibility, validity, and potential bias is a skill that develops over time. The purpose of the tool on the next page is to scaffold student as they consider what they are researching, their level of knowledge about the topic, and the information they find.

Although we have included a basic set of "look fors" with each part of the process, it is not exhaustive. It is important to talk with students about when these items apply to their research. For example, a domain such as .gov or .org may indicate an authoritative source, but in an age of self-publishing, expertise (and often the most current information) can also be found on .com sites. In addition, a .gov or .org site may not be free from potential bias. You may also want to discuss ways a student who is unfamiliar with a topic can judge accuracy, as well as how evaluating primary and secondary sources is different.

Evaluation is a process, not an event. Therefore, the evaluating sources tool takes the form of a flowchart, rather than a checklist. It includes reminders to students to stop and reflect on what they see, as well as look for new or additional sources as needed. This tool can be used with both print and digital sources. This assessment evaluates students on their ability to write "a statement that evaluates the credibility, validity, and potential bias of at least one digital source." The use of this tool as part of the assessment is at the teacher's discretion.

Grade 6 People on the Move Evaluating Sources Tool

Evaluating Sources

	Name
Research Question (topic):	
	liarity with this topic? (check one box) liar 🛛 Somewhat familiar 🗖 Totally Clueless
Name of Source:	
Relevance	Find a different source.
 Review the content. Look for Information that is useful for answering your question Content written for your level of familiarity with the topic Enough information for your project 	Ask yourself: Am I confident that this source is useful for my topic? yes
Authority J	
 Review the content. Look for Information that indicates a source recognized for high- 	Find a different source.
 quality content Sources for the information A person or organization who is an expert A way to contact the author, publisher, or website owner 	Ask yourself: Am I confident that I can trust the authority of this source?
Accuracy V	Find additional sources.
 Review the content. Look for More fact than opinion Current information (if important to your topic) Agreement with other information you have collected or a fact-based argument that disagrees with your other information 	Ask yourself: Am I confident this content is accurate? yes
Questionable or highly opinionate should always state a clear reason	to make the case for the position you have taken on your topic. ed sources are okay as one part of your research collection, but you in for including them in your final product. Based on the decisions you atement about the relevance (validity), authority (credibility), and burce.

Grade 6 People on the Move Student Research Log

Name: _____

Research Question:

Digital Source		
Author	Access Date	
Online Article or Web Page Title	Article or Web Page URL	
Omme Afficie of web Fage The	Afficie of web Fage OKL	
Search Engine or Database	Keywords	
Easter This Course for Cardibility Validity and Detert		
Evaluate This Source for Credibility, Validity and Potent	lai Bias	
Notes:		

Posting Photos and Student Work Parental Permission Form

Parental Consent Form

In Washington State's K-12 schools, email, blogs, podcasts, collaborative document sites, such as GoogleDocs, and multimedia items that publish to school and class Web sites, have become an integral part of education, administration and communication with the community.

As educators, we are committed to practices that promote student safety and privacy of information online and offline. We approach communication software and hardware, which allow students to connect with peers, experts and educators as important tools for student learning.

Given that web-based communication requires an online presence—not always anonymous—we ask parents and students to consider carefully the **acceptable level of access and participation** your student will have using digital tools at school.

These three statements summarize _______ school's policy related to the privacy of student content.

- Publishing photos of students or samples of student work promotes an opportunity to share and learn with others. It is acceptable to publish images of students and student learning products on school Web pages without information that would identify the student. Parents/guardians must provide written consent to publish their child's photo or school work on any school-related Web site before the item is published.
- 2. All students and teachers must abide by the copyright laws of the United States.
- 3. All student files, created and stored on the school district's network, are the property of the school district. As district property, all files and multimedia items are open to the review and evaluation of district officials.

Permission

As a parent or legal guardian of, ______, I have read, and I understand the policy statement related to the posting of images of students and student work online.

I consent to the permission(s) I have initialed below:

	I grant permission for the publication of my student's would identify the student.	s photo or work without information that
	I grant permission for my student to use online tools	provided by the teacher.
	I grant permission for my student to use a personal e school.	email account for assignments while at
Student I	Name (Print):	
Student S	Signature:	Date:
Parent (G	Guardian) Signature:	Date:

Educ	Educational Technology Resources		
	Examples of D Description	Igital Tools Location	
Brainstorm and Mindmap	Bubbl.us is a simple and free Web application that lets you brainstorm online.	http://bubbl.us	
	Text2Mindmap allows you to type text in an outline then automatically create a mindmap.	http://www.text2mindmap.com/	
Brainst Mine	Mind42 is a browser based online mind mapping application. You can keep track of all your ideas, whether alone, with colleagues and friends or working collaboratively with the whole world.	http://www.mind42.com/	
ion	Bibme is a free online tool for generating citations.	http://www.bibme.org/	
Citation	Easybib will generate single citations and does not require an account or login.	http://www.easybib.com/	
SS	Teachers can set up a Wallwisher page where students can post notes about what they are learning.	http://wallwisher.com/	
Take Notes	This hierarchical outlining tool allows students to organize up to five levels of information for reading and writing activities. During or after reading, students can use Notetaker to compile and organize reading notes, research, and related ideas.	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom- resources/student-interactives/readwritethink- notetaker-30055.html	
icate	Skype allows you to use the Internet to make free calls (including video) to anyone else who has Skype.	http://www.skype.com/	
Communicate	If you have a Gmail account, you can use the Google Chat plugin for video and voice to talk with other google users.	http://www.google.com/talk/	
	You can use Glogster to develop an interactive poster.	http://edu.glogster.com/	
	Animoto has educational accounts. Students can upload pictures, add text and music, and generate a presentation.	http://animoto.com/	
Publish	With a Voicethread account, students are able to share documents, images, and videos with others.	http://voicethread.com/	
	Students can create posts for a classroom blog . Examples of education-friendly sites are provided, but there are others.	http://edublogs.org/ http://www.classblogmeister.com/ http://kidblog.org/home.php	
	Wikis are Web sites that are easy to create and edit. Many services offer free wikis for educators.	http://www.wikispaces.com/ http://pbworks.com/	
	Delicious makes it possible to bookmark, organize and share favorite Web pages	http://www.delicious.com/	
Social Bookmarking	Education-friendly EdTags is an online destination where you can store, categorize and share your favorite Web content.	http://www.edtags.org/	
Social Bo	Scuttle is an open source social bookmarking tool downloadable from SourceForge.net, http://sourceforge.net/. Also take a look at SemanticScuttle that sports features like structured tags.	http://sourceforge.net/projects/scuttle/ http://sourceforge.net/projects/semanticscuttle/	

Fdu	cational Technology Resources	
	Web Site Evaluation Form (Interactive)	<u>http://interactives.mped.org/view_interactive.aspx?id=</u> 177&title
Evaluate	Web Site Evaluation Form	http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/lesson_i mages/lesson328/evalform.pdf
Щ	Web Site Evaluation Tool	http://school.discoveryeducation.com/schrockguide/pd f/evalhigh.pdf
	Video	
	Description	Location
Den	onstration of bubbl.us as a mindmapping tool	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2nrVVqikjE
Glog	ster in 90 seconds	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MvC47fUANLk
	anation of Glogster features	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qW5SSn9nno0
	vs how Microsoft OneNote can be used to organize	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sDzbrRsZZk
and	share information (including multimedia options)	
Social Studies Resource Sites		
	Description	Location
	Con offers free access to content that promotes	http://www.procon.org/
	ical thinking, education, and informed citizenship by	
	enting research on controversial issues in a	
	ghtforward, nonpartisan, and primarily pro vs. con	
form	the Smithsonian Online Collections and Datasets to	http://www.smithsonian.org/research/online-
	rch over 2 million records with 265,900 images, video	collections-datasets.htm
	sound files, electronic journals and other resources	<u>conections-datasets.ntm</u>
	all across the Smithsonian."	
	erican Memory from the Library of Congress	http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/
	vides free and open access through the Internet to	
	en and spoken words, sound recordings, still and	
mov	ing images, prints, maps, and sheet music that	
	ment the American experience."	
-	National Archives and Records Administration	http://www.archives.gov/
	RA) contains "documents and materials created in the	
	se of business conducted by the United States Federal	
0	ernment."	http://www.cimphonidala.co.t./co.ci.d
Othe	r primary source history resources	http://www.uiweb.uidaho.edu/special- collections/Other.Repositories.html
		concentions/Other.Repositories.num
		http://www.eduplace.com/ss/hmss/primary.html

Lesson	Plans
Description	Location
Searching for Information	
Investigating Search Engines and Directories	http://cybersmartcurriculum.org/researchinfo/lessons/
	6-8/investigating_search_engines_and_directories/
Smart Keyword Searching	http://cybersmartcurriculum.org/researchinfo/lessons/
	6-8/smart keyword searching/
Making Search Decisions	http://cybersmartcurriculum.org/researchinfo/lessons/
	<u>6-8/making_search_decisions/</u>
Identifying High-Quality Sites	http://cybersmartcurriculum.org/researchinfo/lessons/
	<u>6-8/identifying_high_quality_sites/</u>
Wading Through the Web: Teaching Internet Research	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-
Strategies	resources/lesson-plans/wading-through-teaching-
	Internet-983.html
Intellectual Property	
Considering Copying	http://cybersmartcurriculum.org/mannersbullyingethic
Employing Dissioning Commists and Departmenting	s/lessons/6-8/considering_copying/
Exploring Plagiarism, Copyright, and Paraphrasing	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-
	resources/lesson-plans/exploring-plagiarism- copyright-paraphrasing-1062.html
How to Cite a Site	http://cybersmartcurriculum.org/researchinfo/lessons/
How to Che a She	6-8/how_to_cite_a_site/
Evaluating Sources	
Inquiry on the Internet: Evaluating Web Pages for a Class	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-
Collection	resources/lesson-plans/inquiry-Internet-evaluating-
	pages-328.html
Points of View in the News	http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lesson
	s/18/g68/pointsnews.html
Reading and Writing	
Strategy Guide: Reading Online	http://www.readwritethink.org/professional-
	development/strategy-guides/reading-online-
	30096.html
Picture Books As Framing Texts: Research Paper	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-
Strategies for Struggling Writers	resources/lesson-plans/picture-books-framing-texts-
	<u>306.html</u>
Comparing and Contrasting: Picturing an Organizational	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-
Pattern	resources/lesson-plans/comparing-contrasting-
	picturing-organizational-974.html
Policy Gu	iidance
Description	Location
Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA)	http://www.e-ratecentral.com/CIPA/default.asp
Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)	http://www.coppa.org/comply.htm
Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)	http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.