A Component of the Washington State Assessment System

# Social Studies & Educational Technology

# Humans and the Environment Grade 7

# Assessment



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

For more information about the contents of this document, please contact:

Educational Technology Classroom-Based Assessments edtechcba@k12.wa.us Phone: (360) 725-4465, TTY (360) 664-3631

OSPI provides equal access to all programs and services without discrimination based on sex, race, creed, religion, color, national origin, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation including gender expression or identity, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability. Questions and complaints of alleged discrimination should be directed to the Equity and Civil Rights Director at (360) 725-6162 or P.O. Box 47200 Olympia, WA 98504-7200.



**EXAMPLE 3** This work is licensed as a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial Share Alike product by the Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. For more information on this license, please visit <u>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/</u>.

# 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 assessments in social studies and educational technology. This assessment is an ideal culminating project that teaches students how humans affect and are affected by the environment. Developed by teachers in Washington State, the assessments are designed to measure learning of selected standards for both social studies and educational technology.

#### Description of the OSPI-Developed Assessment

This assessment models best practices for 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 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 Social Studies assessment, Humans and the Environment. 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				
3.2.1 Understands and analyzes how the environment has affected people and how people have affected the environment in Washington State in the past or present.	<ul> <li>1.3.1 Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation and plan strategies to guide inquiry.</li> <li>Select appropriate databases and digital</li> </ul>				
5.4.1 Analyzes multiple factors, makes generalizations, and interprets primary sources to formulate a thesis in a paper or presentation.	<ul><li>resources to organize a project or solve a problem.</li><li>1.3.2 Locate and organize information from a variety of sources and media.</li></ul>				
<ul><li>5.4.2 Uses appropriate format to cite sources within an essay or presentation.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Select appropriate search engines or directories.</li> <li>Use basic functions of search engines and databases.</li> <li>Catalog and organize resources.</li> <li>1.3.3 Analyze, synthesize, and ethically use information to develop a solution, make informed decisions, and report results.</li> <li>Combine information from separate sources to produce, support, and counter arguments.</li> <li>Assess the credibility, validity, and potential bias of online resources.</li> <li>Understand the issues involved in copyrighted materials.</li> <li>Cite sources using bibliographic tools.</li> <li>Select relevant sources for a particular purpose or audience.</li> </ul>				

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

Since we all depend on the health of the environment, responsible citizens need to understand how humans affect and are affected by the environment. You will choose and study two groups of people living in the same or similar environments, and compare and contrast how those groups interact with their environment.

In a cohesive paper or presentation, you will:

- State a position on two groups' uses of the environment that includes an analysis of how the two groups' uses are similar or different.
- Provide background on your position by explaining one or more plausible alternatives to the groups' uses
  of the environment that addresses costs and benefits.
- Provide reason(s) for your position that include an analysis of one or more significant similarities or differences related to groups' uses of the environment.
- 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.

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

**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.

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
		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. All content-related digital elements (for example, text, audio,	1
1.3.3	Combine Information	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

Performance Description	Points
A <b>Level 3 response</b> 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.	10 - 11
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.	5 - 9
A <b>Level 1 response</b> reflects that a student is still working toward meeting GLEs 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3.	0 - 4

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					
	ET 1.3.1	45	□ Computer connected to a projector		
1		minutes	□ Tool for recording brainstormed ideas		
Develop Questions			<ul> <li>Optional</li> <li>□ Internet access, if using a <u>web-based tool for brainstorming</u></li> <li>□ Document camera or interactive whiteboard</li> </ul>		
2 Locate Credible Resources	ET 1.3.2 ET 1.3.3 SS 5.4.2	60 minutes	<ul> <li>Computer connected to a projector</li> <li>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.)</li> <li><u>Research Notebook</u></li> <li><u>Web site evaluation tool</u></li> <li>Internet access</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use.</li> </ul>		
<u>3</u> Conduct Research	ET 1.3.1 ET 1.3.3	45 minutes	<ul> <li>Computer connected to a projector</li> <li>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.)</li> <li>Research Notebook</li> <li>Web site evaluation tool</li> <li>Internet access</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use.</li> <li>Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment or student created mindmap</li> <li>Optional</li> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector</li> </ul>		
<u>4</u> Model Synthesis	ET 1.3.3 SS 3.2.1 SS 5.4.1	30 minutes	<ul> <li>Sample responses from Social Studies assessment</li> <li>Social Studies assessment rubric</li> <li>Educational Technology Scoring Guide</li> <li>Optional</li> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector</li> </ul>		

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 for student use			
_			Research Notebook			
<u>5</u>						
Plan for Inquiry			Optional <ul> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a</li> </ul>			
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			
Basearch Other sources.)			other sources.) Research Notebook			
			<ul> <li><u>Research Notebook</u></li> <li><u>Web site evaluation tool</u></li> </ul>			
			$\Box$ Computers or devices for student use.			
	ET 1.3.3	30 minutes	□ Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment			
7						
Develop a			Optional			
Position			Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a			
			projector			
Discussion						
Session	Standard(s)	Time	Preparation and Materials			
	ET 1.3.1	45 minutes	Optional			
0	ET 1.3.3 SS 3.2.1		<ul> <li>Digital camera to record the discussion</li> <li>Microphone and speaker</li> </ul>			
<u>8</u> Discussion	SS 3.2.1		<ul> <li>Microphone and speaker</li> <li>Skype or other interactive <u>communication</u> resource</li> </ul>			
Discussion			<ul> <li>Skype of other interactive <u>communication</u> resource</li> <li>Class Web site to post photos, videos, and/or other materials to</li> </ul>			
			document the discussion			
		I				

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 Unit Plan						
Organization, Synthesis, Position and Presentation						
Session	Standard(s) Time Preparation and Materials					
9	ET 1.3.1 ET 1.3.3 SS 5.4.1	30 minutes	<ul> <li><u>Research Notebook</u></li> <li>Digital tools for <u>organizing notes</u>, <u>building bibliography</u>, and to <u>create and publish</u> a presentation.</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use.</li> </ul>			
Synthesis			<ul> <li>Optional</li> <li>□ 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.)</li> </ul>			
<u>10</u> Develop a Draft	ET 1.3.3 SS 3.2.1 SS 5.4.1 SS 5.4.2	90 minutes (or as needed for writing)	<ul> <li>Tools to construct a final paper, or <u>create and publish</u> a presentation</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use.</li> <li>Optional</li> <li>Computer connected to a projector, if students will be presenting</li> <li>Internet access if presentation materials are online</li> </ul>			
<u>11</u> Final Product	all	60 minutes	<ul> <li>Research Notebook</li> <li>Tools to construct a final paper, or create and publish a presentation</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use.</li> <li>Web site evaluation tool</li> <li>Optional</li> <li>Internet access, if students will be using an online digital tool</li> </ul>			

#### 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\*).

/ledge	Teachers should consider introducing new vocabulary-brainstorm, search engine, database, key terms							
Know	Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .							
pur	*Common	*Common Core State Standards						
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Prep	<ul> <li>Prior to 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.</li> <li>Identify and coordinate with other staff, for example a teacher-librarian, technology specialist, or department member.</li> <li>Have a discussion about what the key concepts are.</li> <li>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, 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 Parental Permission Form to publish student work on a Web site.</li> <li>Optional</li> <li>Consider using the Tribal Sovereignty curriculum as a resource.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Print or download a copy of a KWHL chart (for example, <a href="http://www.worksheetworks.com/miscellanea/graphic-organizers/kwhl.html">http://www.worksheetworks.com/miscellanea/graphic-organizers/kwhl.html</a>) to model during the session.</li> <li>Review "Out of the Question," by Sally Godinho and Jeni Wilson for ideas on using questions in the classroom, <a href="http://essdack.org/files/question%20flip%20book.pdf">http://essdack.org/files/question%20flip%20book.pdf</a></li> </ul>						
	Materials	<ul> <li>Computer connected to a projector</li> <li>Tool for recording brainstormed ideas (for example, KWHL chart, Microsoft Word, Kidspiration)</li> </ul>						
		Optional						
		<ul> <li>Internet access, if using a <u>web-based tool for brainstorming</u></li> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard</li> </ul>						

	Sessio	n One: Develop Questions
		Plan (45 minutes)
	Engage	<ul> <li>Introduce the unit by previewing the Student Task and Essential Questions.</li> <li>Review relevant GLEs in order to set a clear target. Tell students that in the first session, they will be using a digital tool in order 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.</li> </ul>
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Explore	<ul> <li>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 may be in either digital or print form. If using a paper version, 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.</li> <li>Review the brainstormed list of topics with students. Have the class identify their top three to five choices.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Key Concepts, V	Extend	<ul> <li>Work with the class to select a question for further investigation.</li> <li>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 in Sessions Five through Nine. Encourage students to include the following elements:         <ul> <li>Examples of search engines, databases, or other sources</li> <li>Examples of key terms for Internet searches</li> <li>As students share their ideas, fill in the "H" column of the class KWHL chart.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>Ask students to reflect on the following questions:</li> <li>How do you match a research question with sources?</li> <li>What could you do if you were having trouble finding sources to answer a question?</li> <li>How does using a graphic organizer (like a KWHL chart) help you think about a topic?</li> <li>What are some other uses for graphic organizers in research?</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

	Sessior	n Two: Locate Credible Resources			
	Backgrou	nd			
	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	This session also has connections with Reading GLE 2.2.2 (CCSS RI 5*), in which students use electronic text features to locate and comprehend information and GLE 2.3.2 (CCSS L5 a-d*) which requires students to select resources and sort information.				
d Knowl	Teachers should consider introducing new vocabulary—intellectual property, paraphrase, to document, documentation.				
ackgroune	Teachers should encourage the use of online translation tools and search engines in languages other than English for ELL students.				
and Ba	Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .				
ry, a	*Common Core State Standards				
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Prep	<ul> <li>Determine the digital tool(s) you will want to model and use with students for the <u>Research</u> <u>Notebook</u>.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
Key Cone		Optional         □       Review video resources for selected Web 2.0 tools         □       Review lesson plans on the Resources page—Searching for Information, Intellectual Property, and Evaluating Sources—for opportunities to pre-teach, re-teach, or extend learning.			
	Materials	<ul> <li>Computer connected to a projector</li> <li>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.)</li> <li>Research Notebook</li> <li>Web site evaluation tool</li> <li>Internet access</li> </ul>			
		□ Computers or devices for student use			

	Sessior	n Two: Locate Credible Resources
		Plan (60 minutes)
	Engage	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Remind students of the educational technology and social studies standards they are working toward.</li> </ul>
Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Explain	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Teaching Tips and Accommodations</li> <li>Show students how to keep the <u>Research Notebook</u> and Internet search open at the same time, as well as how to copy and paste information to the Notebook.</li> <li>Pre-select Web sites for students or have folders of information on the class Web site as an entry point for student research.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Key C	Explore	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Remind students to use the ideas generated during the previous session's brainstorm activity. This will provide a list of sources to search.</li> <li>Also remind students to keep a list of all sources, including those which did not supply useful information for the final product.</li> <li>Students should practice citing their sources as they collect information.</li> </ul>
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>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></li> <li>Be prepared to provide formative feedback to students about their strategies for searching and documenting information. For example, they should be able to: <ul> <li>Identify and operate different online search tools.</li> <li>Use keywords that focus searches.</li> <li>Collect and organize information from searches, and document sources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>You can also have students use the <u>Checklist</u>.</li> <li>Do not score this session as part of the assessment.</li> </ul>

	012	{	Comment [1]: Teacher: Great use of the journal. I see that you included a search tool (Yippy) and key words ("Murder", "Suicide", Expedition"). What other search tools and key words will you 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()	{	Comment [2]: Teacher: These are great notes about searching reminders, 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.	] [	words, so you are more likely to remember them.
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 info. was 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 could control where I got it from. Ex; <u>goy_org_mil</u> etc. etc.		Comment [3]: Teacher: Did you know about Yippy before? Nice explanation of how it works and why it can be better than a regular search engine. Remember that part of evaluating the reliability of a source is to think about the potential bias that might be present. Do you 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?		unreliable 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.

	Sessior	n Three: Conduct Research	
	Backgrou	nd	
Key Concepts, Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	In this session, students will continue to work with Educational Technology Standards 1.3.1 and 1.3.3 as they synthesize 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 text from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .		
	*Common	Core State Standards	
	Prep	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Optional</li> <li>Review video resources for selected Web 2.0 tools</li> <li>Review lesson plans on the Resources page about the concepts of Search Strategies and</li> </ul>	
		Intellectual Property for opportunities to pre-teach, re-teach, or extend learning.	
	Materials	<ul> <li>Computer connected to a projector</li> <li>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.)</li> <li>Research Notebook</li> <li>Web site evaluation tool</li> <li>Internet access</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use</li> <li>Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment or student created mindmap</li> </ul>	
		Optional <ul> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector</li> </ul>	

	n Three: Conduct Research	
	Learning	Plan (45 minutes)
nowledge	Engage	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Remind students of the educational technology standards they are working toward for this session.</li> <li><b>Review essential content</b> that has been generated to this point and re-state the purpose of the assessment.</li> </ul>
d K		<ul> <li>Have all students look at one set of resources from various perspectives on the issue</li> </ul>
y, and Background Knowledge	Explore	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Have students use the <u>Research Notebook</u> format you have selected and modeled.</li> <li>Other options for research might include an email exchange, audio-only sources, or video call, for example Skype with an expert.</li> </ul>
llar		<ul> <li>Help students to analyze how issues relate to the concepts addressed in the assessment.</li> </ul>
Concepts, Vocabulary, and	Explain	<b>Complete a graphic organizer connected with the assessment as a class.</b> 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 the opportunity to hold a class discussion about the information students collected on cultural contributions. 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.
Con		<ul> <li>Be prepared to provide formative feedback to students about their knowledge and skills. They</li> </ul>
Key C	Evaluate	<ul> <li>should be able to:</li> <li>Identify and operate different online search tools.</li> <li>Use keywords that focus searches.</li> <li>Collect and organize information from searches, and document sources.</li> <li>Do not score this part of the lesson with the assessment</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>You may also have students use the <u>Student Checklist</u> to assess their own work.</li> <li>See the examples below and on the next page for student work samples and feedback.</li> </ul>

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 Airthor 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

1			
In this example,	a student first used	l a checklist to	review a Web site.

	CyberSmart	8		Cyber <b>Smart</b>
Name	Date	Name		_ Date
Title of Site	the Why decan bergy the	amlon		
Site Evalu	uation Formon HANDIGIA 1/ Pleasing		ne Author (continued) Circle one	Add details to explain
Purpose of the Site Can you tell if the site is fact or opinion? (If the	Circle one Add details to explain	Can the author be cont questions? (E-mail add phone number)	tacted if you have Iress, street address and no no	
information seems one-sided, or blased, you will have to go elsewhere to hear the other side of the issue.)	ves no	Is the site without spell grammatical errors?	ing, typographical, and	
is the site free of advertising?	yes no	Usefulness of Inform	ation 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 end your research?	ough information for yes no	
Is the site sponsored by any organizations?	yes no	Is most of the informati	ion useful for your research? wes no	1
Is it clear who the site is for? (for example, college students or young children)	yes no	(If not, it may be hard t Up-to-Date Informati	o find what you do need.) 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, created given?	yes no	
Is the site open to everyone? (no age	yes no	Is the date last revised	given? ves no	and the special second second
requirements, fees, passwords, or registration)	Circle one Add details to explain	Do all the links lead to (no dead links)	active pages? (yes) no	
Is the author identified by name?	yes no	Ease of Use	Circle one	Add details to explain
Is the place the author works or the organization he/she belongs to given?	yes no	Is the text understanda	uble? yes no	
Is the site's domain .edu, .net, .org, or .gov?	4	- Is the type easy to see	? yes no	and the second ready from
(If you see a ~ in the URL, it may be a personal site, not an official site.)	yes m	Do the titles and headi the content?	ngs give a clear idea of ves no	
Has the author or site received any respected awards?	yes no	Is there a "what's new"	feature? Ves no	
Was this site recommended by a site you trust?		Is there a site map?	(yes) no	
(for example, by a homework help site)	yes no	Is there a tool for sear	ching the site? Ves no	- New Provention
Are sources given for statistics?	yes no statights fillen	Do pages load quickly	? Ves no	
Research: Evaluating Web Sites	Identifying High-Quality Site	Are links labeled clear	y? Yes' no	
6 The CyberSmart! Education Company	Activity Sheet 2 of	e How many yeses did y	ou circle ? out of 28 total	1866-111 arthur y ar
		Research: Evaluating Web © The CyterSmartl Education Company	s Sites	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:

GARUSP Cast

#### 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 as they 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	n Four: Model Synthesis	
	Backgrou		
dge	assessmen application rubrics. In and begin and scorin		
wl	Original te	ext from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .	
Vocabulary, and Background Knowledge	Prepare	<ul> <li>Sample responses from Social Studies assessment, http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/MiddleSchool/ScoringGuide- MSHumansandtheEnvironmentCBA.pdf</li> <li>Social Studies assessment rubric, http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/MiddleSchool/MiddleSchGeo- HumansandTheEnvironment-CBA.pdf</li> <li>Educational Technology Scoring Guide</li> <li>Optional</li> </ul>	
ary,		<ul> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector</li> </ul>	
bul	Learning Plan (30 minutes)		
Key Concepts, Vocab	Engage	<ul> <li>Review the graphic organizer from the previous session. What conclusions can students draw about the topic?</li> <li>Remind students of the standards they are working toward for this session and restate the purpose of the assessment.</li> <li>Review rubrics and their required elements.</li> </ul>	
	Explore	<ul> <li>Have students look at a sample paper to show what a proficient response looks like and to understand the scoring process.</li> <li>Sample responses from Social Studies assessment, http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/Assessments/MiddleSchool/ScoringGuide-MSHumansandtheEnvironmentCBA.pdf</li> <li>Student work samples (anchor set) for educational technology, http://k12.wa.us/EdTech/Assessment/CBAs/AnchorSetGrades6-8.pdf</li> <li>During the discussion, model how positions on the issue or topic relate to the required elements of the rubric.</li> <li>Have students provide feedback on the sample paper and their research using the rubrics. <i>What</i></li> </ul>	
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>Have students provide reedback on the sample paper and their research using the rubrics. <i>what suggestions do the students have for how they might have improved their work?</i></li> <li>Do not score this part of the assessment. Use for formative purposes only.</li> </ul>	

	Sessior	n Five: Plan for Inquiry	
	Background		
	In this session, students will continue to develop skills with Educational Technology Standard 1.3.1 as they identify significant questions for investigation and plan strategies to guide inquiry.		
	Original te	ext from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .	
Individual Inquiry	Prep	<ul> <li>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:         <ul> <li>Have students choose from a predetermined list of issues or topics for which there are ample resources.</li> <li>Have students choose any issue or topic.</li> <li>Have all students in the entire class focus on one issue or topic.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Optional         <ul> <li>Review information on "The Research Question" presented on the Website, ChangingMinds.org, http://changingminds.org/explanations/research/initiation/research_question.htm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Materials	<ul> <li>Computer connected to a projector</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use</li> <li>Research Notebook</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Optional</li> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector</li> <li>Internet access, if students will be using online tools to organize their research</li> </ul>	

		Five: Plan for Inquiry Plan (30 minutes)
	Engage	<ul> <li>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?</li> <li>Review information 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.</li> </ul>
Individual Inquiry	Explore	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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?"</li> </ul>
lividual	Evaluate	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Indi	Extend	<ul> <li>Have students create a list of sub-questions related to each component of the rubric. Examples: <ul> <li>"What constitutional principles relate to gun ownership?"</li> <li>"What court cases or government policies have dealt with gun ownership?"</li> <li>"What positions are there on gun ownership?"</li> <li>"How are these positions justified?"</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>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 remainder of the assessment to revise these questions based on feedback from you and their peers.</li> </ul>

#### 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**.

	Prep	<ul> <li>Optional</li> <li>□ 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>.</li> </ul>		
	Materials	<ul> <li>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.)</li> <li>Research Notebook</li> <li>Web site evaluation tool</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use</li> </ul>		
iry	Learning	Plan (60 minutes or as needed for research)		
Individual Inquiry	Engage	<ul> <li>Use a Think-Pair-Share activity to prompt thinking about search strategies.</li> <li>1. Have students reflect on their research question and identify keywords.</li> <li>2. Next, have students share their ideas with a partner and provide input on one another's search strategies.</li> <li>3. Finally, ask a few students to share their research question.</li> <li>4. As each student reads their question, have the class suggest sources to find information about the question or ways to search for information.</li> <li>Remind students of the standards they are working toward for this session and restate the purpose of the assessment.</li> </ul>		
	Explore	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Using their <u>Research Notebook</u>, students should keep track of: <ul> <li>Bibliographic information about the sources.</li> <li>Notes from sources that help answer the research question.</li> <li>How they located the information, and why they judged the source as credible and valid.</li> </ul> </li> <li><i>Teaching Tips and Accommodations</i></li> <li>Provide a scaffold or template can be provided for students who need more support tracking their research.</li> </ul>		
	Extend	<ul> <li>Have students evaluate and revise, if necessary, their research question based on initial review of sources.</li> </ul>		
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>Provide formative feedback or have peers offer feedback about the research using the <u>Scoring</u></li> <li><u>Guide</u> or <u>Checklist</u>. In particular, look for evidence that:</li> <li>Documents the research process (search tools and key words).</li> <li>Digital sources relate directly to the student task.</li> <li>Student can paraphrase research results into h/her own words.</li> <li>Evaluates the credibility, validity and potential bias of sources.</li> </ul>		

#### 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

	0011111011		
Individual Inquiry	Prep	<ul> <li>Optional</li> <li>Pre-teach the organization and synthesis of information using a lesson from the <u>Reading and</u> <u>Writing</u> Resources.</li> </ul>	
	Materials	<ul> <li>Graphic organizer from Social Studies assessment</li> <li>Optional</li> <li>Document camera or interactive whiteboard connected to a projector</li> </ul>	
livi(	Learning Plan (30 minutes)		
Ind	Engage	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>What am I learning about the topic?</li> <li>What am I learning about searching for and organizing information?</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
	Explore	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
	Explain	<ul> <li>Students can use the graphic organizer with a partner or the whole class to discuss key components.</li> </ul>	
	Extend	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>Be prepared to provide formative feedback to students about their knowledge and skills. They should be able to:</li> <li>Select at least one digital source related directly to the student task.</li> <li>Combine the information they collect from sources to complete a paper or presentation.</li> <li>Do not score this part of the assessment. Students will have an opportunity to revise this initial work following the next session.</li> </ul>	

	Sessior	n Eight: Discussion
	Backgrou	nd
	as they con peers, enab how peopl GLE 3.2.1	tion, students continue their work with Educational Technology Standards 1.3.1 and 1.3.3 intinue to produce their argument for the assessment. Students engage in a discussion with bling them to build their understanding of "how the environment has affected people and e have affected the environment in Washington State in the past or present" (Social Studies). This session provides an opportunity for additional feedback on student research and lents to make final 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	xt from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .
	*Common	Core State Standards
Discussion	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.
	Material	Optional         Digital camera to record the discussion         Microphone and speaker         Skype or other interactive communication resource         Class Web site to post photos, videos, and/or other materials to document the discussion
	Learning	Plan (45 minutes)
	Engage	<ul> <li>Revisit the essential question in preparation for class discussion and restate the purpose of the assessment.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>
	Explore	<ul> <li>Conduct a class discussion on the information students have collected.</li> <li>You could enhance the discussion with technology: <ul> <li>Amplify with a microphone and speakers.</li> <li>Engage an external audience using Skype or other interactive communication resource.</li> <li>Share the discussion with a video.</li> <li>Share the discussion by posting an interview or notes on classroom Web site.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Extend	<ul> <li>Have students revisit their research questions and initial positions and revise as</li> </ul>
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>necessary.</li> <li>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: <ul> <li>Develop or state a focused research question or thesis.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Select at least one digital source related directly to the student task.</li> </ul>

	Session Nine: Synthesis Background			
	Dackground			
	continue w and assess	on is the beginning of the final phase of the assessment. During this session, students vorking with Educational Technology Standards 1.3.1 and 1.3.3 as they organize resources the credibility, validity, and potential bias of sources. They also begin to develop their skill a Studies Standard 5.4.1 as they "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 te	ext from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .		
	*Common	Core State Standards		
Presentation	Prep	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Optional</li> </ul>		
nd		Pre-teach compare and contrast using one of the identified <u>Reading and Writing</u> lessons.		
Organization, Synthesis, Position, and Presentation	Materials	<ul> <li><u>Research Notebook</u></li> <li><u>Web site evaluation tool</u></li> <li>Tools to construct a final paper, or to create and publish a presentation</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use</li> <li>Optional</li> </ul>		
Ies		Internet access, if students will be using online digital tool		
'nth	Learning Plan (30 minutes)			
Sy	Engage	• Ask students to restate the qualities of valid and credible sources. Have students evaluate		
tion,		their research to ensure that they have adequate evidence, information, and credible sources to address all aspects of the rubric.		
Organizatio	Explore	<ul> <li>Have students complete the graphic organizer (started during <u>Session Seven</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.</li> <li>Have students review the persuasive paper or presentation checklist before drafting their paper or presentation. This checklist is part of the Social Studies rubric.</li> <li>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:         <ul> <li>Desktop Publishing: Publisher, Powerpoint, Glogster, Blog, Wiki</li> <li>Digital Storytelling: MovieMaker, iMovie, CamStudio, Voicethread</li> <li>Virtual Fieldtrip: Google Earth, Bing Maps</li> <li>Podcasting: Audacity, Garageband, Jamstudio</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
	Extend	<ul> <li>Students should begin to draft their final paper or presentation.</li> </ul>		
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>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:         <ul> <li>Apply content-related, digital elements (for example, text, audio, graphics) that related directly to the student task.</li> <li>Integrate two or more content-related, digital elements in the final product.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>Use software features to structure the information and guide the audience through the content.</li> </ul>		

	Sessior	n Ten: Develop a Draft		
	Backgrou	nd		
	In this session, students continue to develop knowledge and skills associated with Educational Technology Standard 1.3.3 and Social Studies Standards 3.2.1, 5.4.1, and 5.4.2 as they develop a paper or presentation and bibliography. Their final product must compare and contrast how two groups of people living in the same or similar environments interact with those environments.			
		on has elements of Writing GLE 1.3.1 (CCSS W5, L3*). The target involves the gathering leration of feedback from peers and adults.		
	Original te	ext from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .		
tion	*Common	Core State Standards		
Synthesis, Position, and Presentation	Prep	<ul> <li>Optional</li> <li>Pre-teach (or re-teach) using one of the identified <u>Reading and Writing</u> lessons for a compare and contrast essay.</li> </ul>		
	Materials	<ul> <li><u>Research Notebook</u></li> <li>Digital tools for <u>organizing notes</u>, <u>building bibliography</u>, and to <u>create and publish</u> a presentation.</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use</li> <li><i>Optional</i></li> <li>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.)</li> </ul>		
	Learning Plan (90 minutes or as needed for developing paper or presentation)			
Organization,	Engage	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Remind students of the standards targeted by this assessment.</li> </ul>		
	Explore	<ul> <li>Have students of the students angleted of this assessment.</li> <li>Have students develop an initial draft of a coherent paper or presentation that addresses all aspects of the rubric.</li> <li>Have students complete a bibliography (requiring that the bibliography is to be annotated is at the teacher's discretion). Citation was part of Session Two, but you might need to model how to create an organized list from the cited sources.</li> <li>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. You could 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 Citation section of the Resources.</li> <li>Allow students opportunities to receive feedback on whether or not their paper or</li> </ul>		
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>You may also have students use the <u>Student Checklist</u> to assess their own work.</li> </ul>		

	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 Humans and the Environment 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, improving clarity and adding specific examples).			
ion, and	Original text from the Social Studies assessment is in <b>bold</b> .			
osit	*Common	Core State Standards		
thesis, Pc	Materials	<ul> <li>Digital tools for <u>organizing notes</u>, <u>building bibliography</u>, and to <u>create and publish</u> a presentation.</li> <li>Computers or devices for student use</li> </ul>		
Syı		Optional		
n, 5		Computer connected to a projector, if students will be presenting		
atio		□ Internet access if presentation materials are online		
niz	Learning Plan (60 minutes)			
rga		<ul> <li>Have students review feedback on their draft work generated during the last session. Ask</li> </ul>		
Ō	Engage	students to reflect on the comments and identify a plan to address any issues.		
		<ul> <li>Remind students about the standards they are working toward for this assessment.</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>Review the rubrics and remind students to use these as they complete their final draft and</li> </ul>		
		Research Notebook.		
	Explore	Have students complete a final draft of their response to the assessment.		
	Evaluate	<ul> <li>Score students' final work using the rubric and/or the scoring matrix.</li> <li>Score students' Research Natchack, which should include research questions, plans, and</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>Score students' Research Notebook, which should include research questions, plans, and research. Use the <u>Scoring Guide for Educational Technology</u>.</li> </ul>		
		research. Use the <u>scoring Outde for Educational Technology</u> .		

#### Grade 7 Humans and the Environment 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.		
I select at least one digital source related directly to my topic.		
I use a digital tool to develop a bibliography.		

#### Grade 7 Humans and the Environment 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 7 Humans and the Environment Evaluating Sources Tool

Evaluating Sources	
	Name
Research Question (topic):	
	rity with this topic? (check one box) r   🛛 Somewhat familiar   🗆 Totally Clueless
Name of Source:	
Relevance	Find a different source.
Review the content. Look for	no Prind a different source.
<ul> <li>Information that is useful for answering your question</li> <li>Content written for your level of familiarity with the topic</li> <li>Enough information for your</li> </ul>	is useful for my topic?
project	yes >
Authority J	
<ul> <li>Review the content. Look for</li> <li>Information that indicates a source recognized for high-quality content</li> <li>Sources for the information</li> <li>A person or organization who is an expert</li> <li>A way to contact the author, publisher, or website owner</li> </ul>	no       Find a different source.         Ask yourself: Am I confident that I can trust the authority of this source?       Explain your reasoning.         yes
Accuracy ↓ Review the content. Look for	no Find additional sources.
<ul> <li>More fact than opinion</li> <li>Current information (if important to your topic)</li> <li>Agreement with other information you have collected or a fact-based argument that disagrees with your other information</li> </ul>	Ask yourself: Am I confident this content is accurate? yes
Choose high-quality information to	$\Psi$ make the case for the position you have taken on your topic.
Questionable or highly opinionated should always state a clear reason for	sources are okay as one part of your research collection, but you or including them in your final product. Based on the decisions you ment about the relevance (validity), authority (credibility), and

#### Grade 7 Humans and the Environment Student Research Log

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Research Question:

Digital Source		
Author	Access Date	
Online Article or Web Page Title	Article or Web Page URL	
Search Engine or Database	Keywords	
Search Englide of Database	Reywords	
Evaluate This Source for Credibility, Validity and Potenti	ial Bias	
Notes:		
Notes.		

#### Posting Photos and Student Work Parent 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:

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

We	onal Technology Resources eb Site Evaluation Form (Interactive)	
e		http://interactives.mped.org/view_interactive.aspx?id=
		<u>177&amp;title</u>
Evaluate	eb Site Evaluation Form	http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/lesson i
val		mages/lesson328/evalform.pdf
ш We	eb Site Evaluation Tool	http://school.discoveryeducation.com/schrockguide/pd
		<u>f/evalhigh.pdf</u>
	Video	
	Description	Location
Demonst	tration of bubbl.us as a mindmapping tool	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2nrVVqikjE
-	in 90 seconds	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MvC47fUANLk
	tion of Glogster features	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qW5SSn9nno0
	ow Microsoft OneNote can be used to organize	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sDzbrRsZZk
and share	e information (including multimedia options)	
	Social Studies Re	
	Description	Location
	offers free access to content that promotes	http://www.procon.org/
	thinking, education, and informed citizenship by	
	ng research on controversial issues in a	
	orward, nonpartisan, and primarily pro vs. con	
format."		
	Smithsonian Online Collections and Datasets to	http://www.smithsonian.org/research/online-
	over 2 million records with 265,900 images, video	collections-datasets.htm
	nd files, electronic journals and other resources across the Smithsonian."	
	an Memory from the Library of Congress	http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/
	es free and open access through the Internet to	http://memory.ioc.gov/ammem/
	and spoken words, sound recordings, still and	
	images, prints, maps, and sheet music that	
	nt the American experience."	
	ional Archives and Records Administration	http://www.archives.gov/
	) contains "documents and materials created in the	<u>F</u>
	f business conducted by the United States Federal	
governm		
Other pr	rimary source history resources	http://www.uiweb.uidaho.edu/special-
		collections/Other.Repositories.html
		http://www.eduplace.com/ss/hmss/primary.html

Educational Technology Resources		
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/	
	<u>6-8/smart keyword searching/</u>	
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	
Considering Copying	s/lessons/6-8/considering_copying/	
Exploring Plagiarism, Copyright, and Paraphrasing	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-	
Exploring radiansin, copyright, and radianting	resources/lesson-plans/exploring-plagiarism-	
	copyright-paraphrasing-1062.html	
How to Cite a Site	http://cybersmartcurriculum.org/researchinfo/lessons/	
	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-	
	<u>30096.html</u>	
Picture Books As Framing Texts: Research Paper	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom- resources/lesson-plans/picture-books-framing-texts-	
Strategies for Struggling Writers	<u>resources/lesson-plans/picture-books-iraming-texts-</u> 306.html	
Comparing and Contrasting: Picturing an Organizational	http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-	
Pattern	resources/lesson-plans/comparing-contrasting-	
	picturing-organizational-974.html	
Policy Guidance		
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.	
,,	html	