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Interactive Notebooks

*A Power Tool for Implementing UDL
in the Secondary Science Classroom*



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CAST 2013 Presentation Resources

- **The Center for Applied Special Technology (CAST)**
Educational research and development organization dedicated to expanding learning opportunities for all individuals through universal design for learning (UDL).
<http://www.cast.org>
- **National Center on Universal Design for Learning**
Organization supporting the effective implementation of UDL by connecting stakeholders and providing resources and information.
www.udlcenter.org
- **Teaching Science with Interactive Notebooks** by Kellie Marcarelli
<http://www.corwin.com/books/Book231624>
- **Lesson Plan to Introduce Notebooking**
http://phys.csuchico.edu/~ljatkins/SGSI/SGSI_files/Notebooks%20lesson%20plan.pdf
- **Instructions on how to make the mini “bound” book:**
<http://sblc.registereastconn.org/foldables/InterestBoundBook.pdf>



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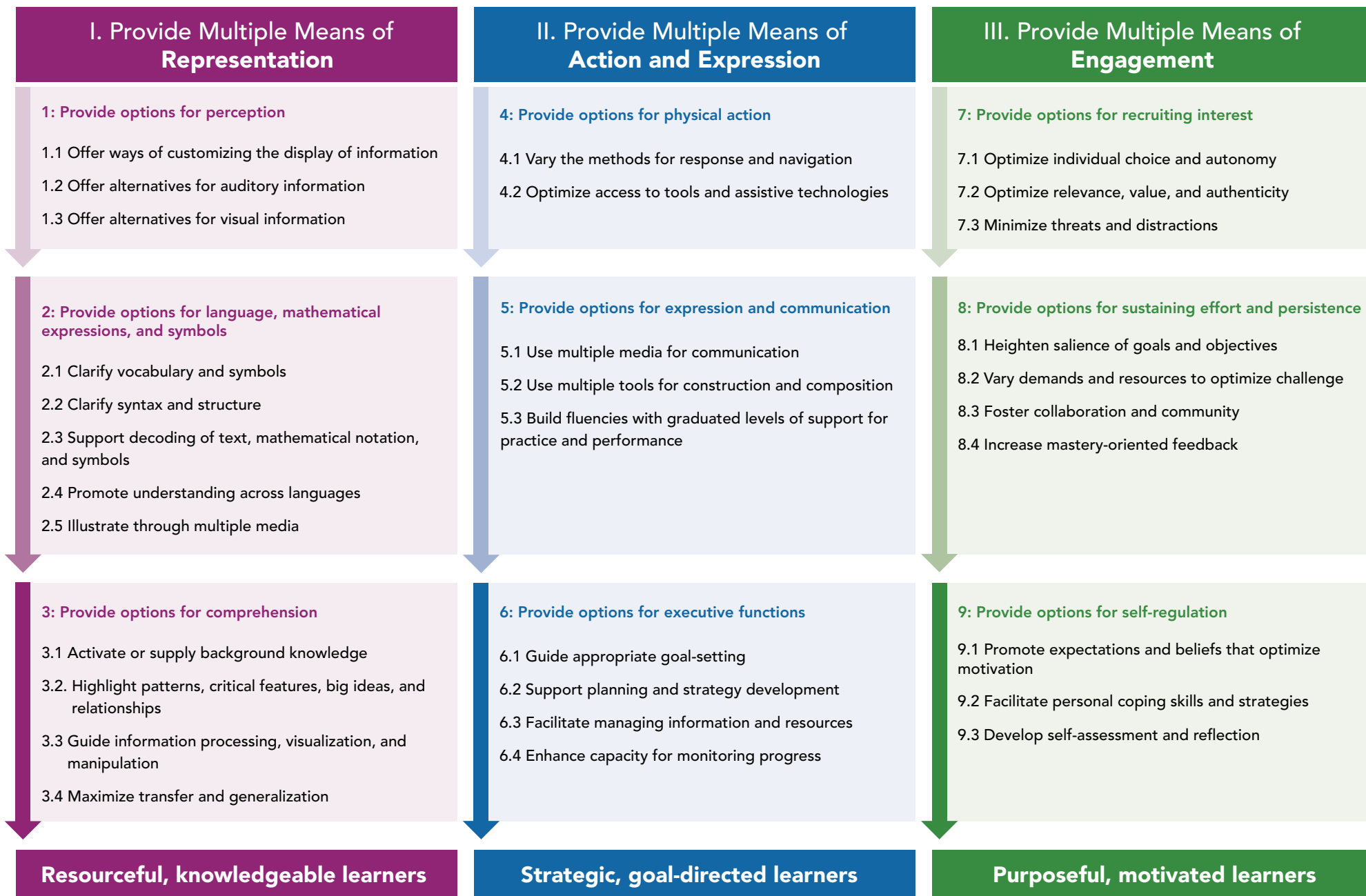
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Ten Characteristics of Interactive Notebooks

Adapted from: Marcarelli, Kellie. (2010). *Teaching Science with Interactive Notebooks* (pp. 1-21). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin

1. [The interactive notebook is] 'like my own piece of property that I have to take responsibility for. It shows my personal thinking and creativity. My notebook shows I can think for myself and figure out where I went wrong for myself instead of someone telling me.' - Student
2. Homework assignments and practice are built into the use of interactive notebooks, providing valuable processing opportunities.
3. Interactive notebooks connect students' thinking, prior knowledge, and experiences with science concepts.
4. Interactive notebooks develop academic language. It provides a safe place to practice writing, express prior knowledge, and record newly acquired knowledge.
5. Notebooks encourage active learning and provide opportunities for students to pursue their own interests and tackle authentic problems.
6. Notebooks facilitate communication with parents, teachers, and specialists and can be used to provide them with evidence of student growth and facilitate development of intervention strategies.
7. Notebooks provide an ongoing record of student work and growth, leading to recognition from their peers, teachers, and parents.
8. Questions are present throughout students' interactive notebooks, and the notebooks are richly littered with graphic organizers.
9. Science notebooks engage students in collaborative inquiry as a way of learning science content by recording data and observations and engaging in reflective thinking, discussion, and analysis.
10. Students take notes and illustrate their observations as they complete science investigations and create different kinds of graphs to represent their data.

Universal Design for Learning Guidelines



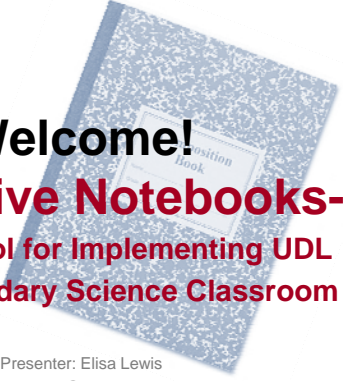


Welcome!

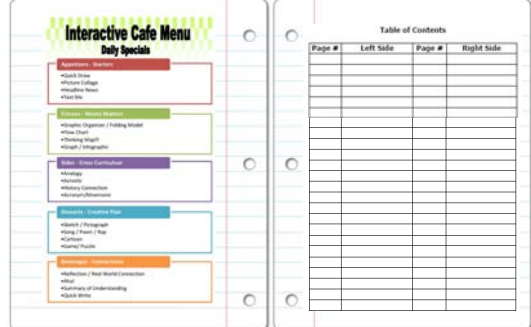
Interactive Notebooks-

A Power Tool for Implementing UDL in the Secondary Science Classroom

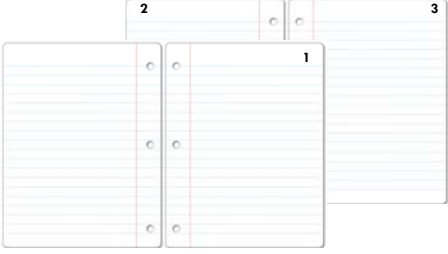
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Tape in the first two pages.



Number the rest of the pages 1-8.



Session Goals


- How do INB strategies support implementation of UDL?
- How do INBs provide cognitive challenge across the spectrum of student ability?

Notable Notebooks

What are the similarities and differences between the sample scientists' notebooks?

Create a graphic organizer on page 1 to organize your observations.

similarities	differences




Which Surface Is the Most Waterproof?

- Answer the investigative question using the materials provided.
- Record the question and your observations on page 3 of your notebook.

Surface	Interaction with Water	

Conclusion:




Which Surface Is the Most Waterproof?

Record your conclusion and explain your reasoning.

Surface	Interaction with Water	

Conclusion:



Create a Definition from Root Words

Given the root word meanings create a definition for each word on page 5 of your notebook and use it in a sentence.

hydro = water
 philic = lover of
 phobic = fearful of

Hydrophilic
 Hydrophobic


Look up the definitions in a glossary or dictionary. How close are your definitions?

Which Surfaces are Hydrophilic/Hydrophobic?

Go back and categorize each surface as either hydrophilic or hydrophobic in the last column of your data table.

Surface	Interaction with Water	hydrophilic or hydrophobic?

Conclusion:




Do we have consensus?

Surface	Interaction with Water	Hydrophilic or Hydrophobic?
1. 100% cotton paper		hydrophilic
2. plain copy paper		hydrophilic
3. waxed paper		hydrophobic
4. newspaper		hydrophilic
5. bakery paper		hydrophobic
6. waterproof paper		hydrophobic
7. paper treated with waterproof spray		hydrophobic
8. card stock		hydrophilic

Coffee Talk

Input → Output

What are different ways to process, organize, and remember what you learn?



Create Your Own Left Side

Interactive Cafe Menu
 Daily Specials

- Appetizers - Brainstorming
 - Quick Draw
 - Who's Correct
 - Who's Wrong
 - Flow Map
- Entrées - Reading Strategies
 - Graphic Organizer / Reading Model
 - Who's Right?
 - Who's Wrong?
 - Who's Correct?
- Salads - Create Connections
 - Who's Right?
 - Who's Wrong?
 - Who's Correct?
 - Who's Wrong?
- Smoothies - Create Your Own
 - Who's Right?
 - Who's Wrong?
 - Who's Correct?
 - Who's Wrong?
- Breakfast - Create Your Own
 - Who's Right?
 - Who's Wrong?
 - Who's Correct?
 - Who's Wrong?

Review the ways you can process, organize, and remember what you learn.
 Choose a strategy (from the menu or on your own) and complete your first left side.

Right Sides vs. Left Sides

2	Left Page = Output	Right Page = Input	3
	Reflection Side Student Directed	Information Side Teacher Directed	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawings • Poems • Cartoons • Graphic organizers • Word puzzles • Internet pictures/graphics • Newspaper article • Songs • T-shirt design • Reflections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm-ups • Lecture or textbook notes • Worksheet • Labs • Handouts • Quizzes and tests • Homework • Exit ticket questions 	
	Entries Chosen and Monitored	Entries Assigned and Assessed	

How Do INBs Align with UDL?

Universal Design for Learning Guidelines

I. Provide Multiple Means of Representation	II. Provide Multiple Means of Action and Expression	III. Provide Multiple Means of Engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Provide options for perception 1.2 Offer ways of representing the content of instruction 1.3 Offer alternatives for reading information 1.4 Offer alternatives for visual information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Provide options for physical actions 2.2 Offer the methods for response organization 2.3 Optimize access to tools and assistive technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Provide options for recruiting interest 3.2 Optimize individual goals and activities 3.3 Optimize relevance, value, and challenge 3.4 Increase choice and autonomy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Provide options for language, mathematical symbols, and units 4.2 Offer consistency and predictability 4.3 Offer clear, concise, and explicit instructions 4.4 Offer multiple ways of how, mathematical symbols, and language 4.5 Reduce extraneous cognitive load 4.6 Reduce through multiple paths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Provide options for navigation and organization 5.2 Offer multiple means for communication 5.3 Offer multiple tools for construction and comparison 5.4 Offer resources with appropriate levels of support for practice and performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Provide options for sustaining effort and persistence 6.2 Offer frequent feedback and opportunities for self-regulation 6.3 Offer multiple means of monitoring progress 6.4 Increase student ownership and responsibility 6.5 Increase student control and feedback 6.6 Increase student interest and motivation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Provide options for comprehension 7.2 Monitor or prompt strategic knowledge 7.3 Highlight patterns, critical features, big ideas, and connections 7.4 Reduce extraneous cognitive load 7.5 Offer alternative processing, visualization, and comparison 7.6 Reduce transfer and generalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Provide options for executive functions 8.2 Offer appropriate goal setting 8.3 Support planning and strategic development 8.4 Facilitate strategic selection and resources 8.5 Increase capacity for monitoring progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1 Provide options for self-regulation 9.2 Increase opportunities to build the student's confidence 9.3 Increase student responsibility and ownership 9.4 Offer self-assessment and reflection 9.5 Offer self-assessment and reflection
Resourceful, knowledgeable learners	Strategic, goal-directed learners	Purposeful, motivated learners

CAST

Basic Science Notebook

TEACHER ← → STUDENT

Interactive Science Notebook

TEACHER ← → STUDENT

How Do INBs Support All Students?

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