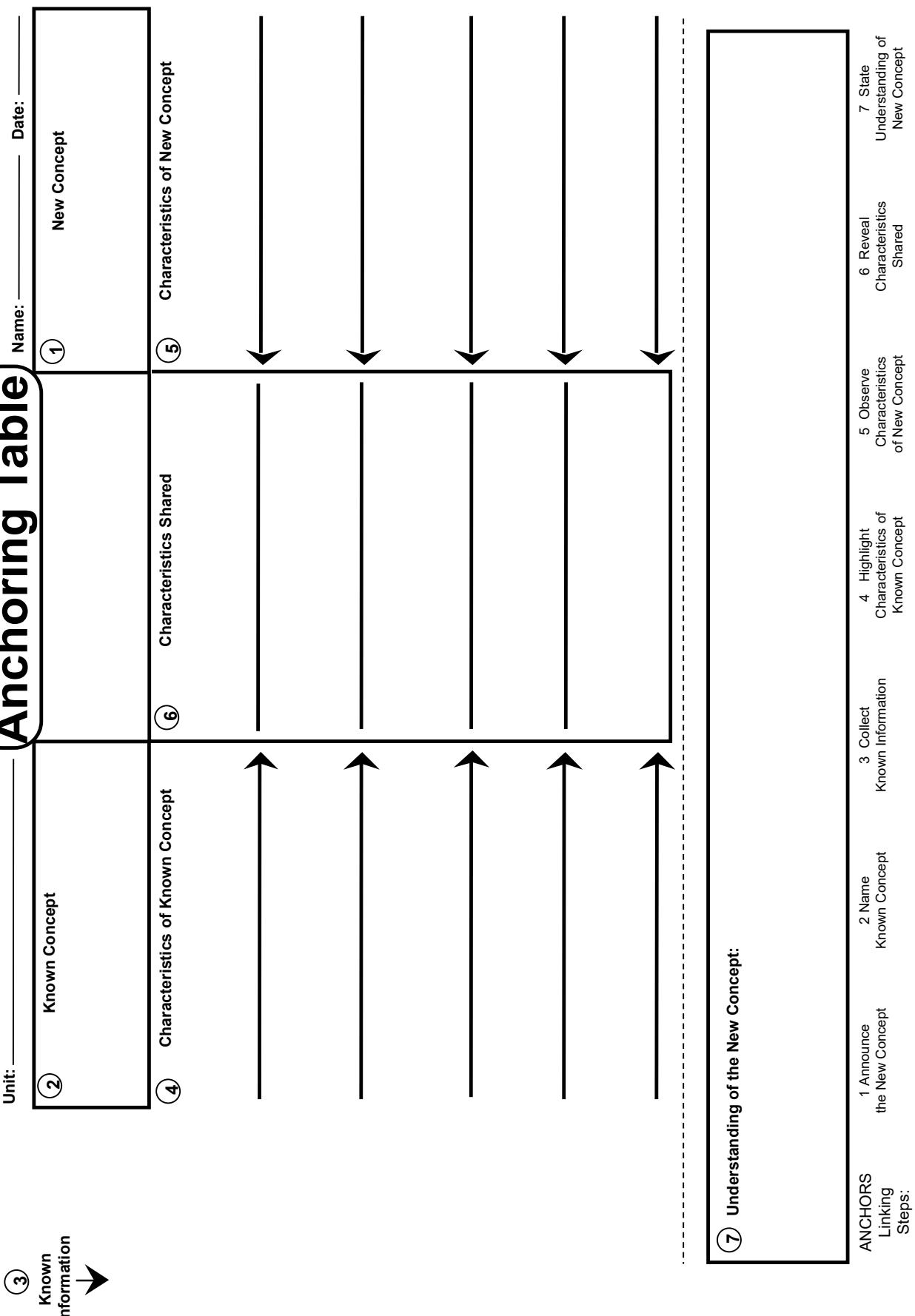


Anchoring Table



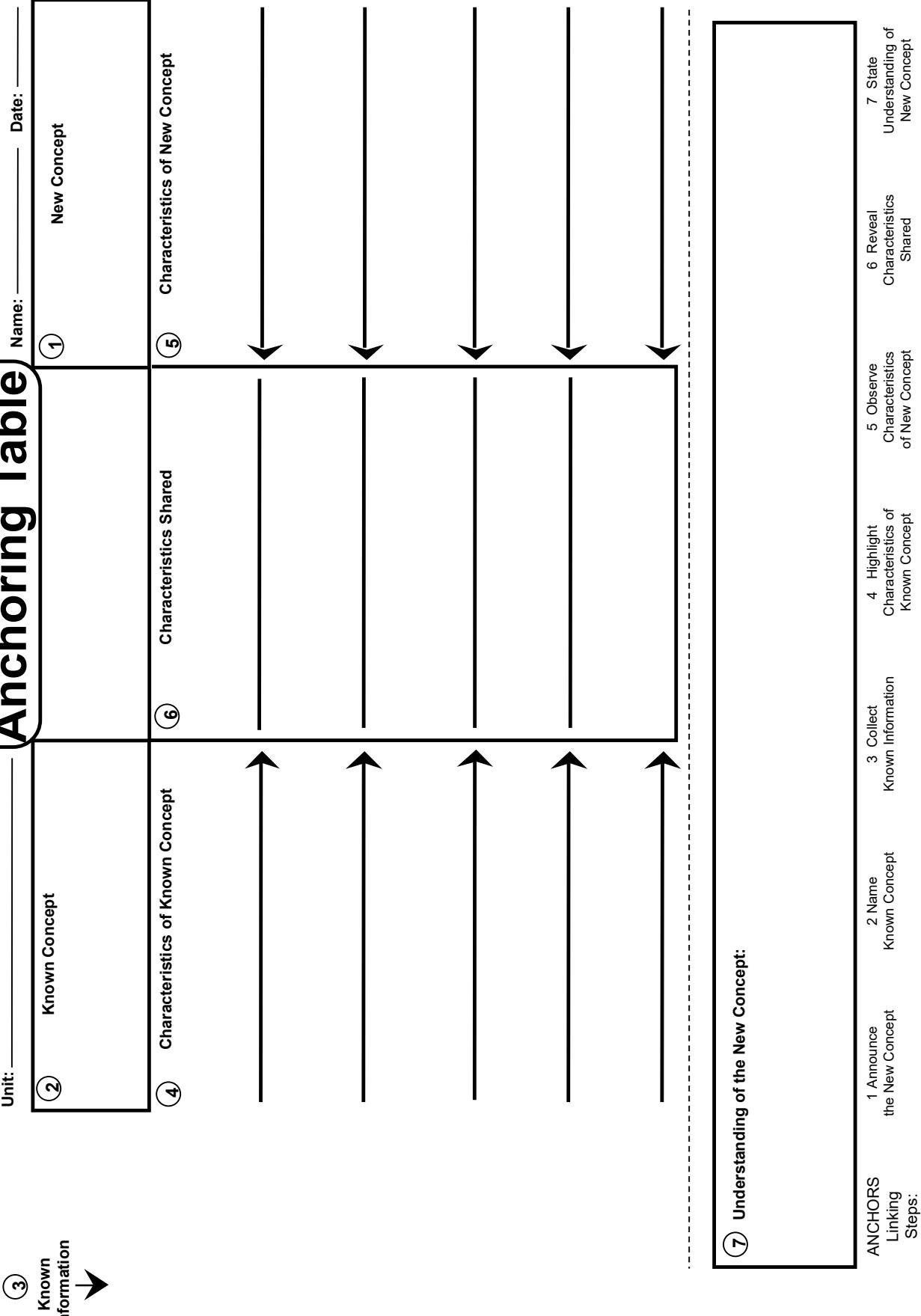
Anchoring Table

Name: _____	Date: _____	
Unit: _____		
(2) Known Concept	(4) Characteristics of Known Concept	(6) Characteristics Shared
(3) Known Information ↓	(5) New Concept	(7) Characteristics of New Concept

Diagram illustrating the Anchoring Table process:

- Row 1:** Name: _____ Date: _____
- Row 2:** Unit: _____
- Row 3:** (2) Known Concept | (4) Characteristics of Known Concept | (6) Characteristics Shared
- Row 4:** (3) Known Information ↓ | (5) New Concept | (7) Characteristics of New Concept
- Arrows:**
 - Upward arrows from Row 3 to Row 4, indicating flow from Known Concept to New Concept.
 - Downward arrows from Row 4 to Row 3, indicating flow from New Concept to Known Concept.
 - Vertical arrows between Rows 3 and 4, indicating shared characteristics.
 - Horizontal arrows between the three columns, indicating relationships between Known Concept, New Concept, and Shared Characteristics.
- Legend:**
 - ANCHORS Linking Steps: 1 Announce the New Concept | 2 Name Known Concept | 3 Collect Known Information | 4 Highlight Characteristics of Known Concept | 5 Observe Characteristics of New Concept | 6 Reveal Characteristics Shared | 7 State Understanding of New Concept

Anchoring Table



Name: _____ Date: _____ Topic: _____

Cause-and-Effect Guide

1 Restated question:

2

Key Terms:

3 Causes & Connections:

4 Event & Background Information:

5

Effects & Connections:

6 Answer:

Name: _____ Date: _____ Topic: _____

Cause-and-Effect Guide

1 Restated question:

2

Key Terms:

3 Causes & Connections:

4 Event & Background Information:

5

Effects & Connections:

6 Answer:

Name: _____ Date: _____ Topic: _____

Cause-and-Effect Guide

1 Restated question:

2

Key Terms:

3 Causes & Connections:

4 Event & Background Information:

5

Effects & Connections:

6 Answer:

**The Cause and Effect Guide
and
Linking Steps**

Name: _____ Date: _____	Cause-and-Effect Guide Unit: _____ Topic: _____
1 Restated question:	2 Key Terms:
3 Causes & Connections:	4 Event & Background Information:
5 Effects & Connections:	
6 ANSWER:	

- Restate the question**
- Examine (define) key terms**
- Analyze critical event & details**
- Specify causes & connections**
- Organize effects & connections**
- Nail down the answer**

Brief List of FL Standards and “Tug of War” Questions that Involve Cause and Effect

Social Studies

SS.4.A.3.2 Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida.

SS.78.C.1.6 Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation’s early history to present day.

SS.912.W.3.3 Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula

SS.5.A.6.1 Describe the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase

SS.5.A.6.5 Identify the causes and effects of the War of 1812.

SS.912.A.7.1 Identify causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society

SS.912.W.7.10 Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan

SS.912.W.5.1 Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia

Science

SC.5.P.13.1 Identify familiar forces that cause objects to move, such as pushes or pulls, including gravity acting on falling objects.

SC.8.E.5.12 Summarize the effects of space exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.

SC.912.L.17.15 Discuss the effects of technology on environmental quality.

Sc.7.E.6.5 Explore the scientific theory of plate tectonics by describing how the movement of Earth's crustal plates causes both slow and rapid changes in Earth's surface, including volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and mountain building

SC.912.L.18.11 Explain the role of enzymes as catalysts that lower the activation energy of biochemical reactions. Identify factors, such as pH and temperature, and their effect on enzyme activity

Math

MAFS.8.G.1.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.

MAFS.5.NF.2.5 Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by:

- a. Comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the other factor, without performing the indicated multiplication.

- b. Explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number (recognizing multiplication by whole numbers greater than 1 as a familiar case); explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1

ELA

FAFS.910.RL.2.5 Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.

LAFS.8.RL.2.6 Requires the student to complete a table by matching differences in characters' and the audience's points of view to effects they create, such as suspense and humor

LAFS.6.W.1.2 and LAFS.7.W.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

- a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.

Tug of War Questions

Option 1	Question	Option 2
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

- cause/effect content review
- critical thinking supported by evidence
- asks us to question our assumptions
- establish claim/counterclaim with evidence for extended writing

Who was primarily responsible for colonial unrest between 1750 and 1776? Options: American patriots or the British

Should zoos exist? Options: yes or no

Romeo & Juliet thematic analysis: Options: fate or free will

Possible Ideas for Cause-and-Effect Guides

What happens in Florida when the temperature drops below 50 degrees outside?

Why does the ocean tide come in and go out?

What does having a family pet do for a family?

The Amazon Rainforest is disappearing at an alarming rate. How might this impact the planet?

Backpacks mean back aches. Is your backpack too heavy?

Why is recycling a good idea?

How was the Grand Canyon formed?

How can you earn great grades in school?

Why are hurricanes dangerous?

What are the causes and effects of WWI? WWII? The attack on Pearl Harbor? The Exxon Valdes oil spill?

How did the character's experiences influence their growth?

Explain why (event) happened in the story.

What happened as a result of (action in a story, historic event, science experiment)?

What happened when you (add, subtract, multiply, or divide) numbers?

Why is it a problem when people cut down trees to clear the land?

Why is the sky blue?

Why is it important to exercise?

Why don't the planets collide? Why don't the planets get pulled into the Sun? In our solar system, why does only planet earth support human life?

How does inflation impact you as a consumer? The economy?

What happens when you leave the (punctuation, capitalization) out of a sentence?

Why is it important to show good sportsmanship? Use good manners? Be kind to others?

Clarifying Table

① Term

③ Core idea

- ⑤ Use it to describe...
 Example of...

<p>② Clarifiers</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>④ Knowledge connections</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>⑥ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't confuse it with... <input type="checkbox"/> Not an example of...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>⑦ Example sentence</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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③ Core idea

② Clarifiers

- ⑤ Use it to describe...
 Example of...

<p>① Term</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>③ Core idea</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>④ Knowledge connections</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>⑥ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't confuse it with... <input type="checkbox"/> Not an example of...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>⑦ Example sentence</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Clarifying Table

① Term

③ Core idea

- ⑤ Use it to describe...
 Example of...

② Clarifiers

- ⑥ Don't confuse it with...
 Not an example of...

④ Knowledge connections

⑦ Example sentence

Clarifying Table

① Term

③ Core idea

- ⑤ Use it to describe...
 Example of...

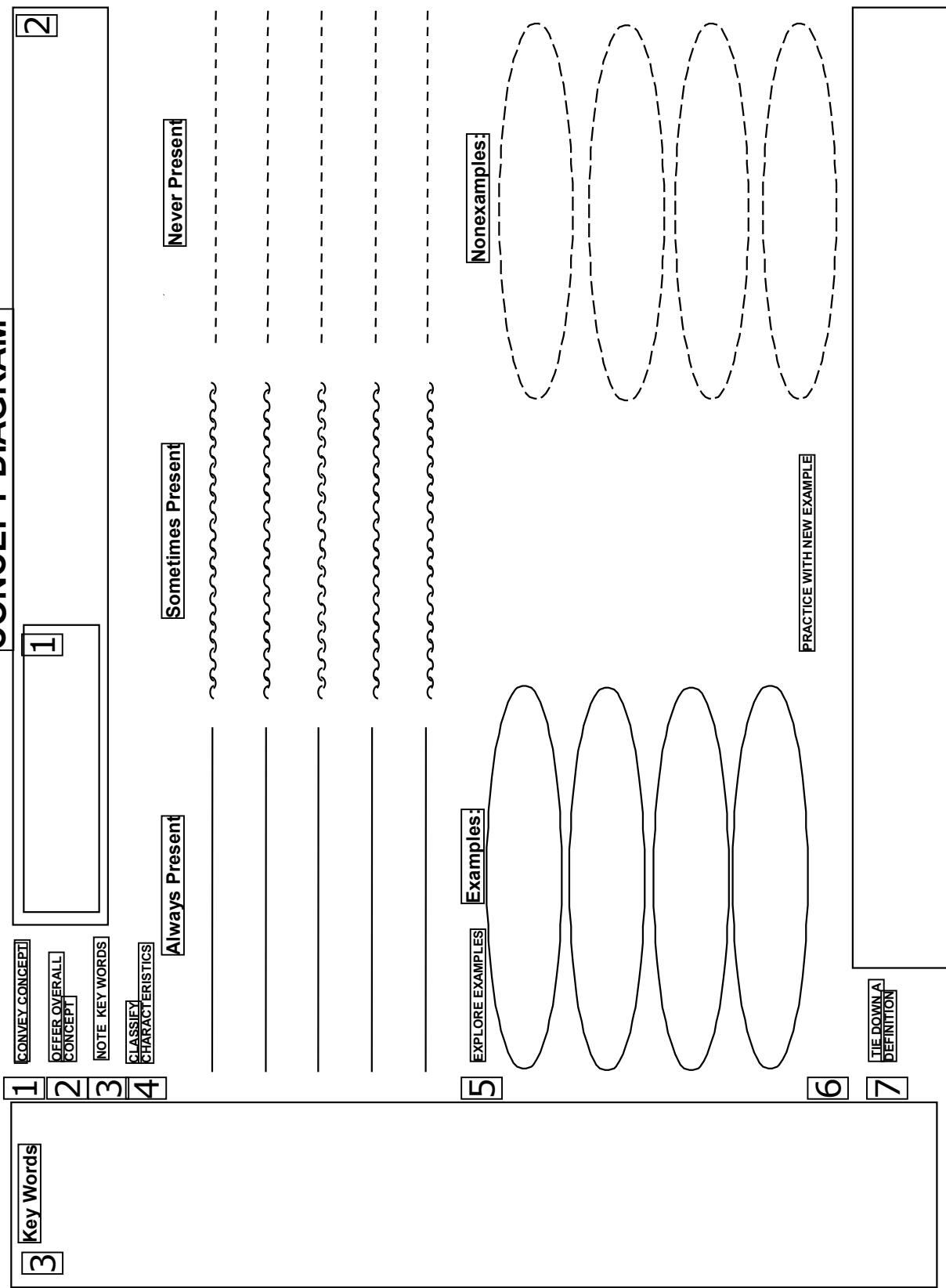
② Clarifiers

- ⑥ Don't confuse it with...
 Not an example of...

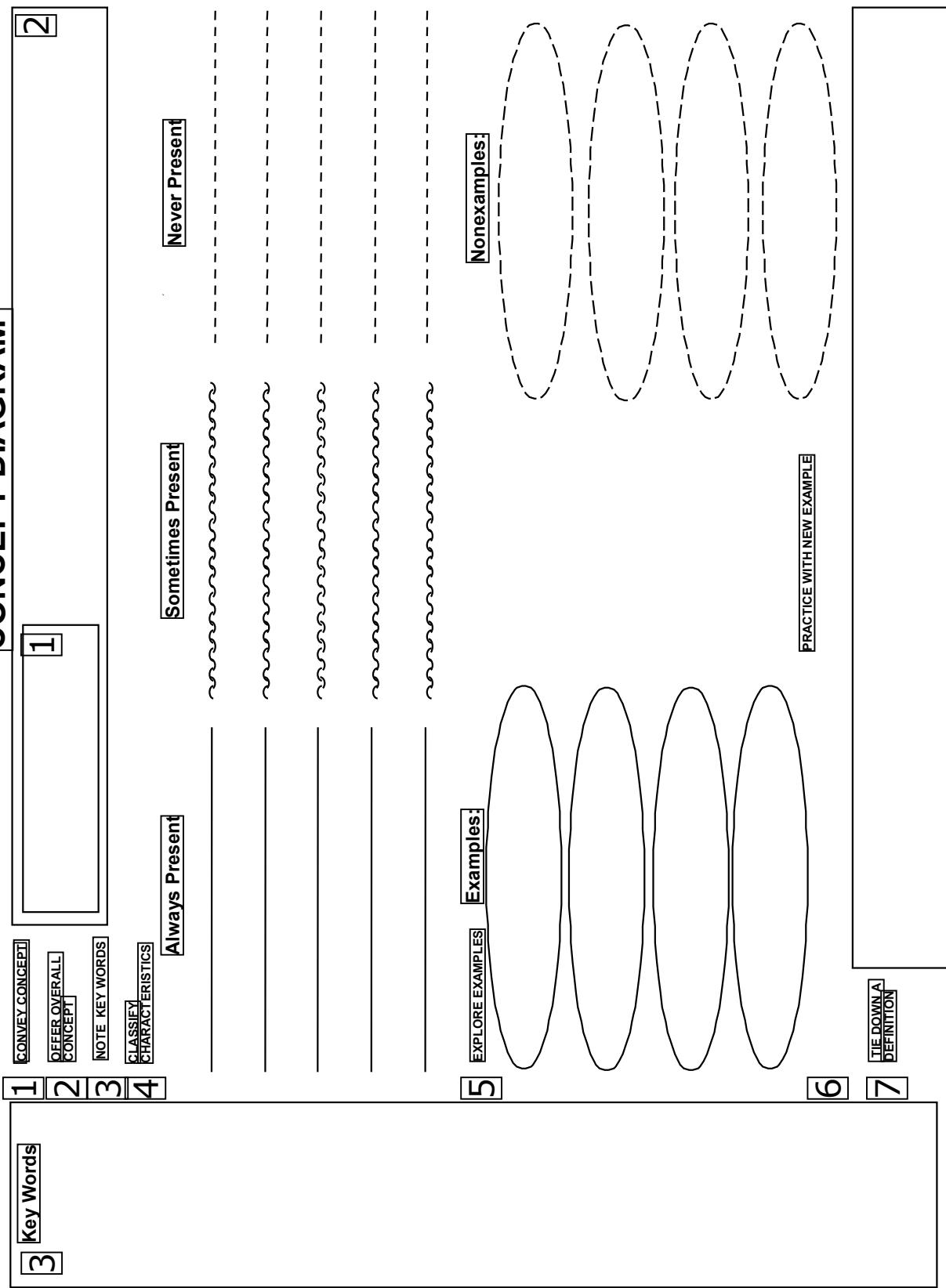
④ Knowledge connections

⑦ Example sentence

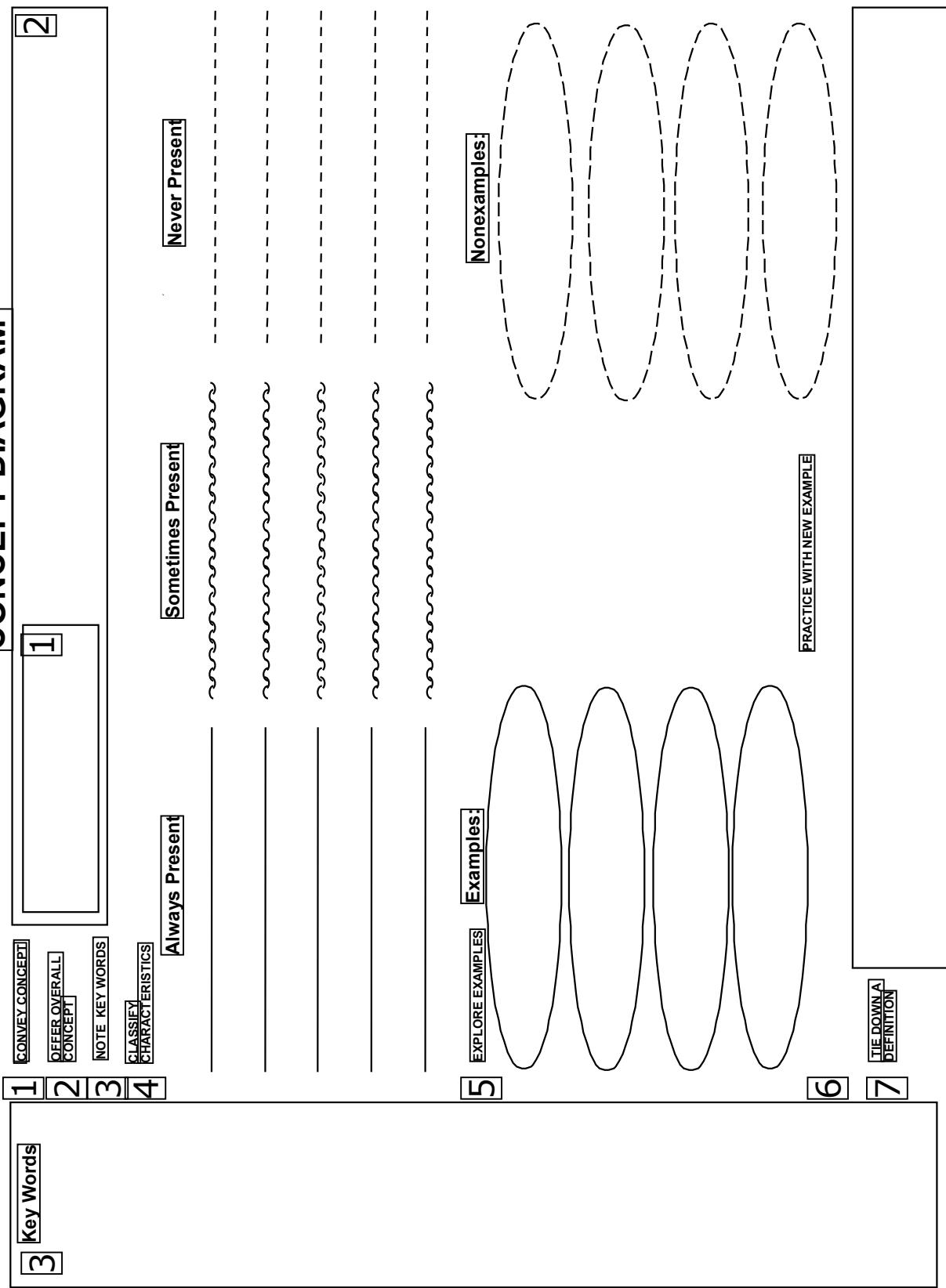
CONCEPT DIAGRAM



CONCEPT DIAGRAM



CONCEPT DIAGRAM



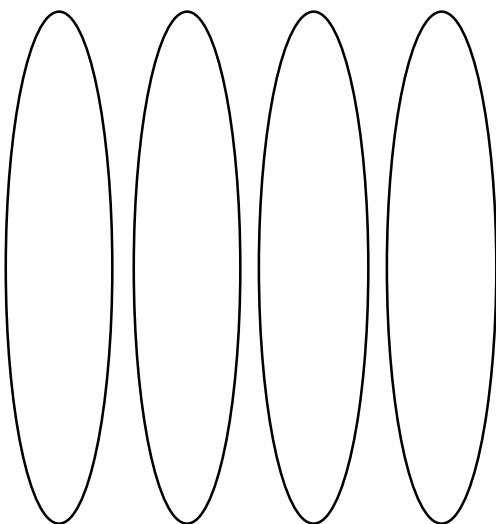
Key Words

EXPLORE EXAMPLES

Examples:

CONCEPT DIAGRAM

Nonexamples:

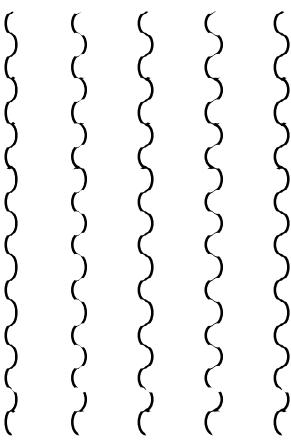


NOTE KEY WORDS

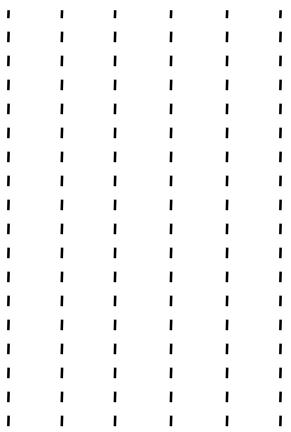
Always Present

CLASSIFY
CHARACTERISTICS

Sometimes Present



Never Present



CONVEY CONCEPT

CONCEPT

OFFER OVERALL

TIE DOWN A
DEFINITION

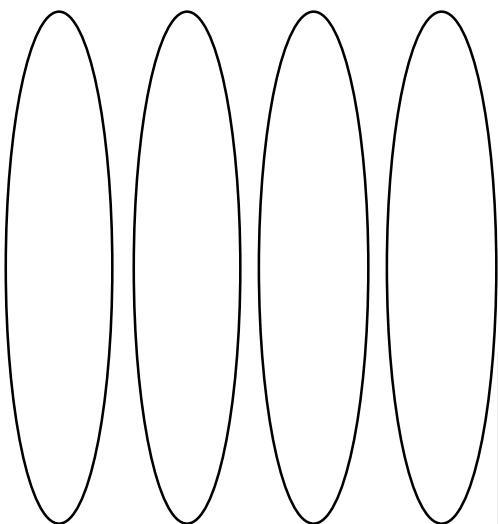
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EXPLORE EXAMPLES

Examples:

CONCEPT DIAGRAM

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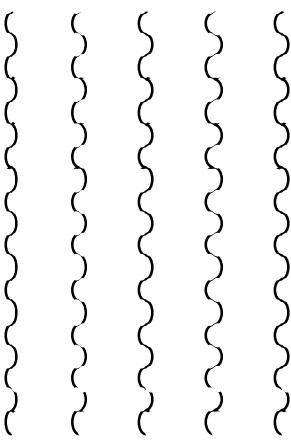


NOTE KEY WORDS

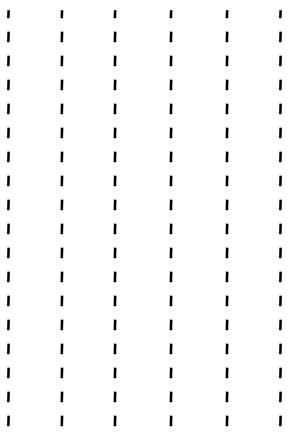
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CONVEY CONCEPT

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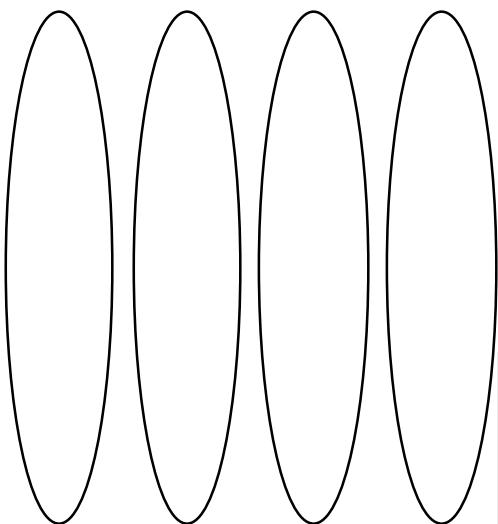
Key Words

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Examples:

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Nonexamples:

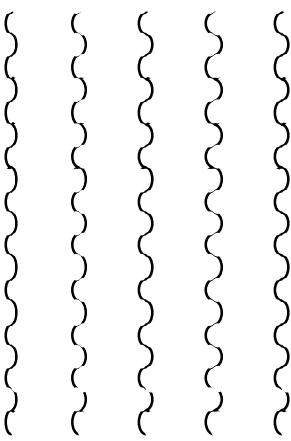


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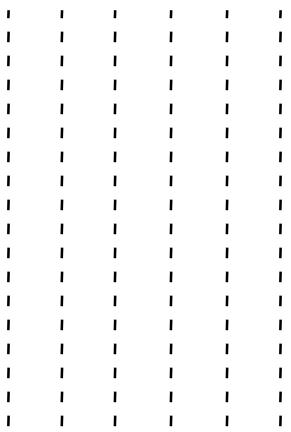
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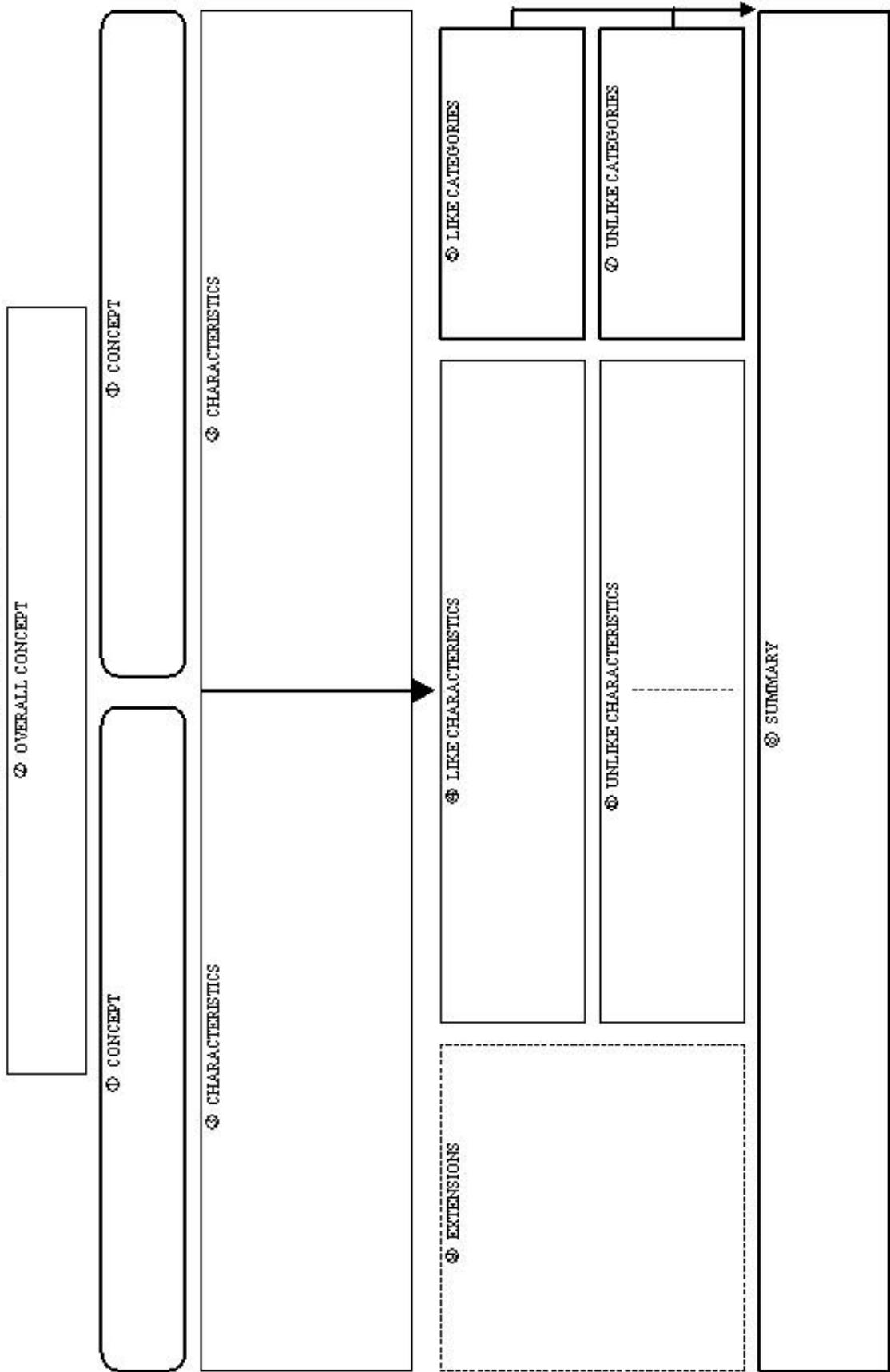
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CONCEPT

OFFER OVERALL

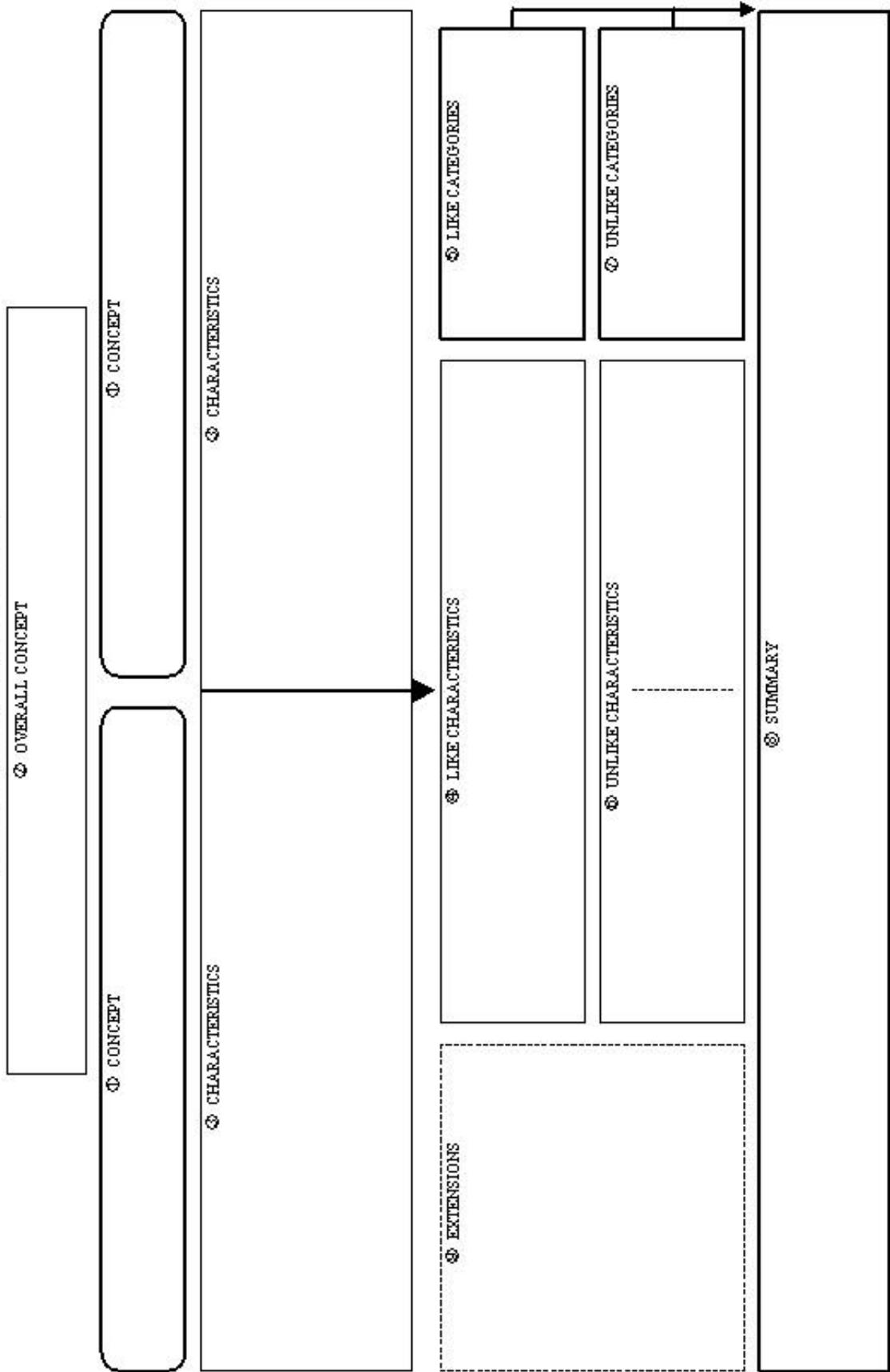
TIE DOWN A
DEFINITION

COMPARISON TABLE



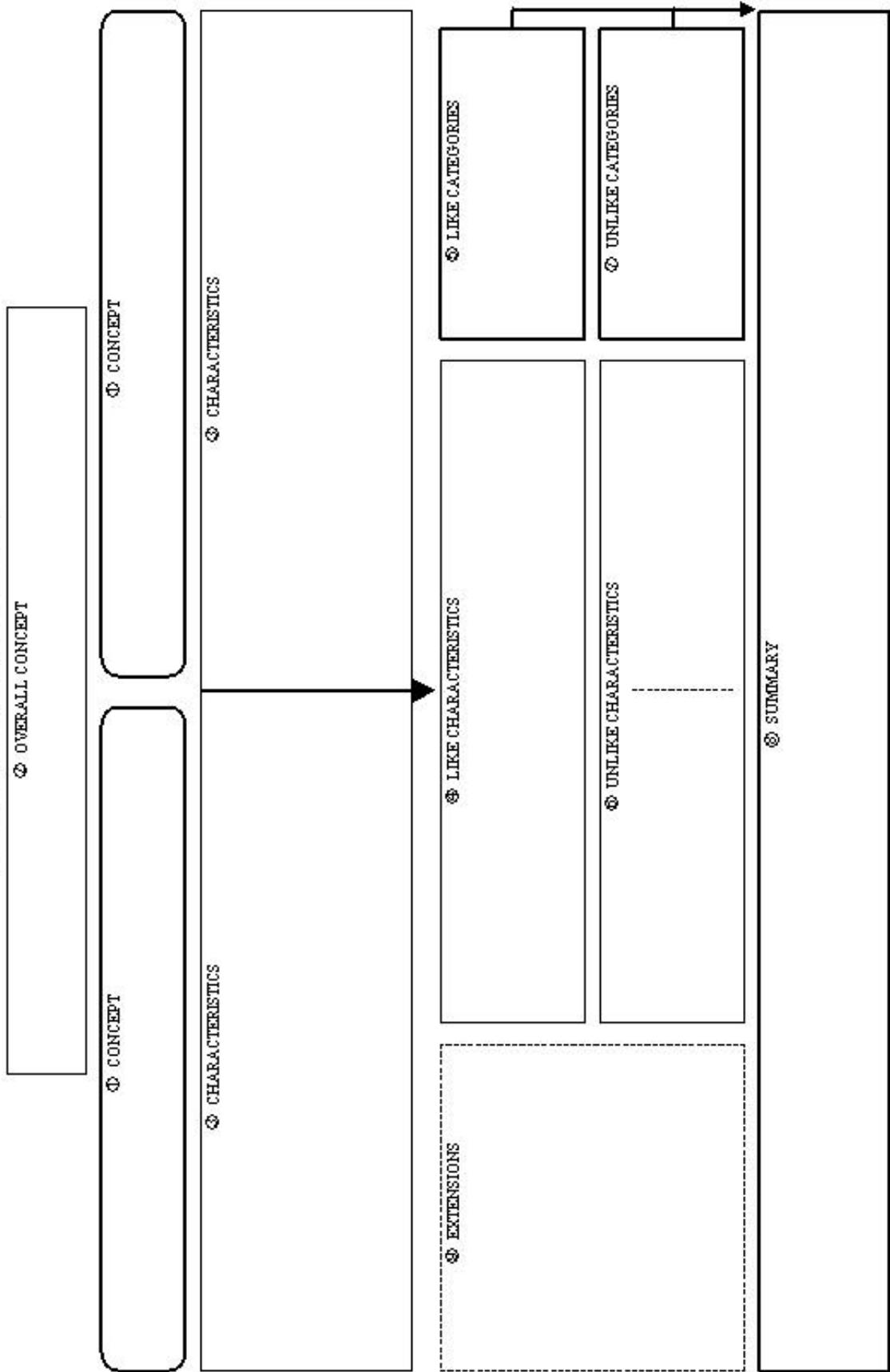
Step 1: Communicate targeted concepts
 Step 2: Obtain Overall Concept
 Step 3: Make lists of known characteristics
 Step 4: Pin down Like Characteristics
 Step 5: Assemble Like Characteristics
 Step 6: Record Unlike Characteristics
 Step 7: Identify Unlike Categories
 Step 8: Nail down a summary
 Step 9: Go beyond the basics
 Adapted from The Concept Comparison Routine. Copyright for the template are held by the authors of The Concept Comparison Routine.

COMPARISON TABLE



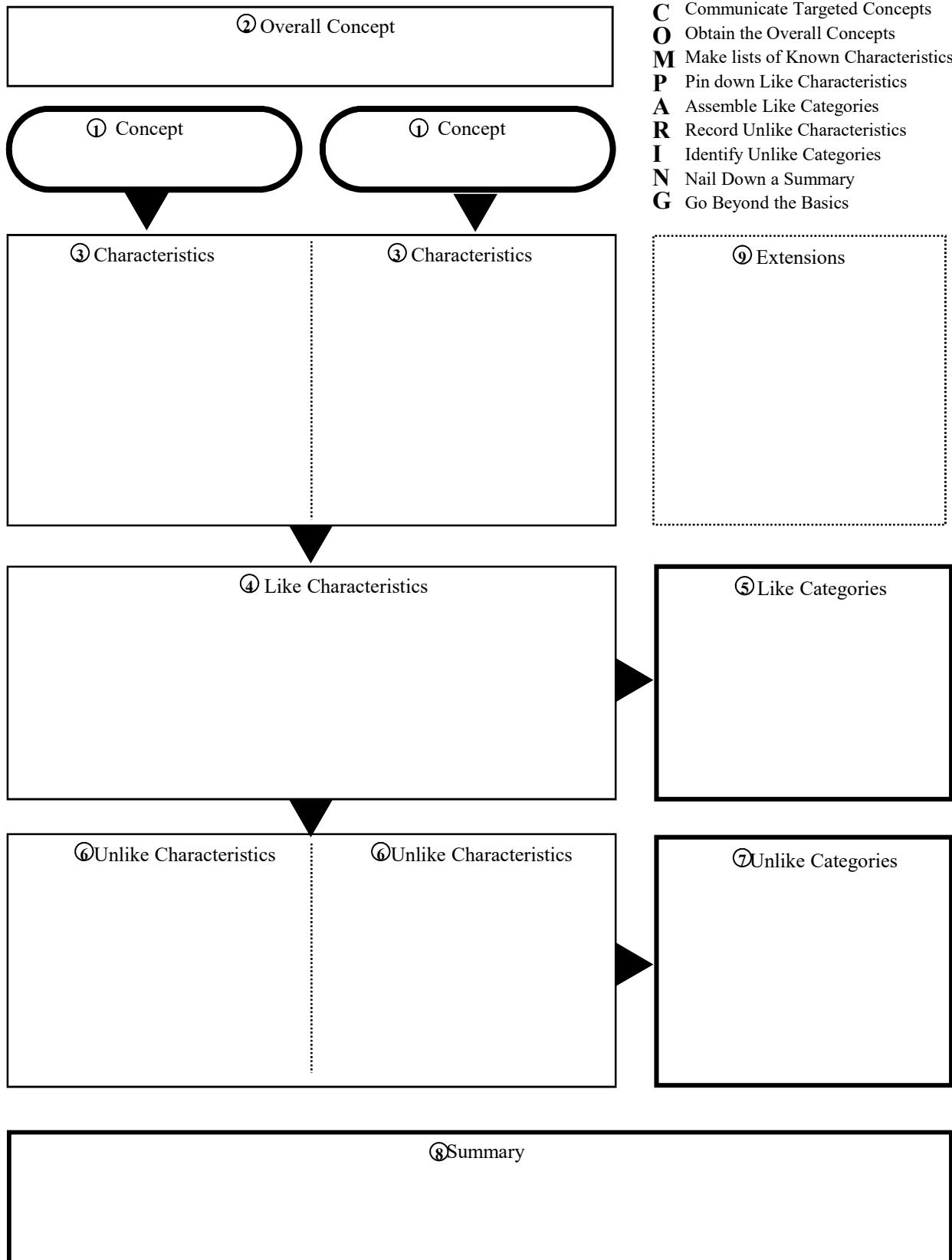
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COMPARISON TABLE

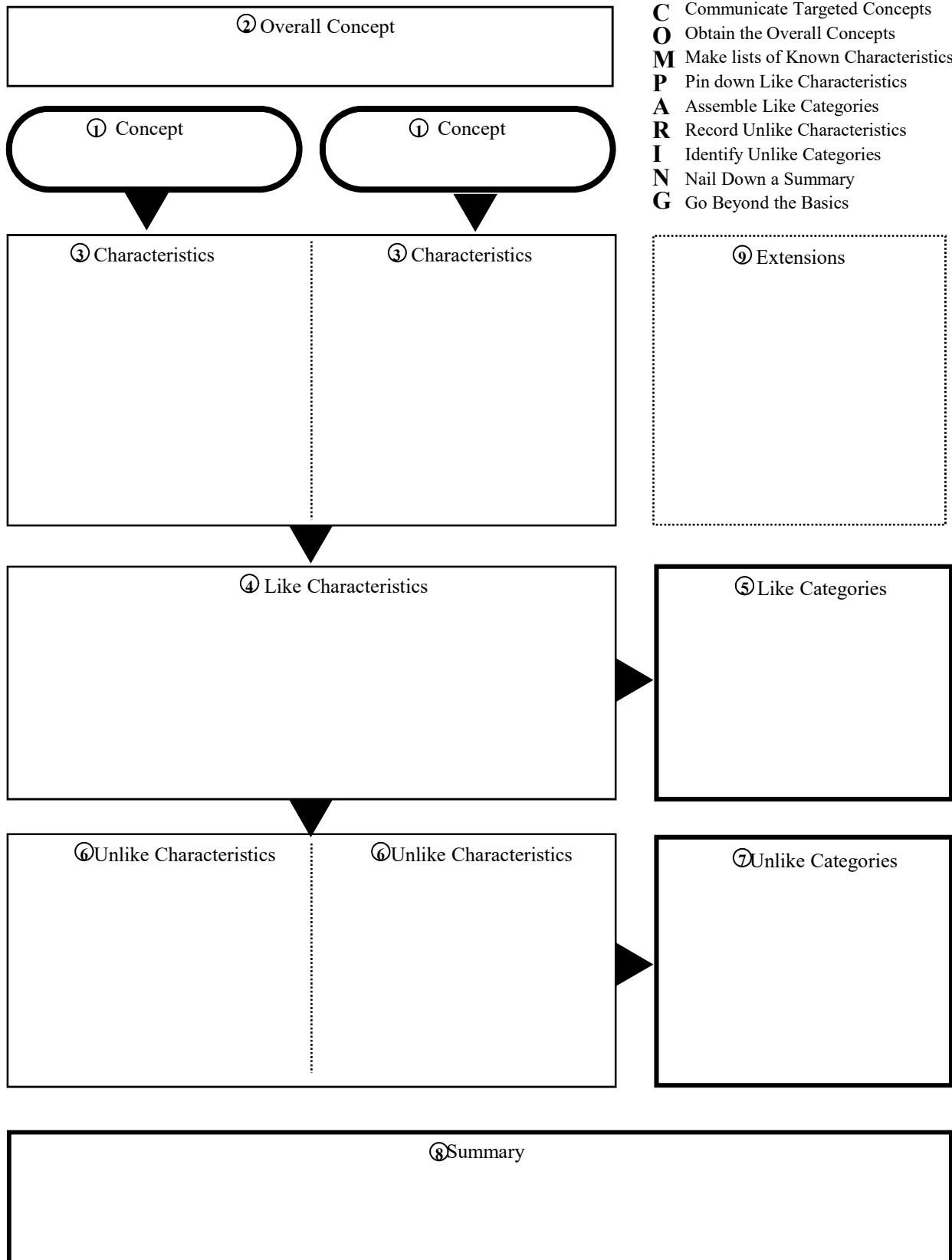


Step 1: Communicate targeted concepts
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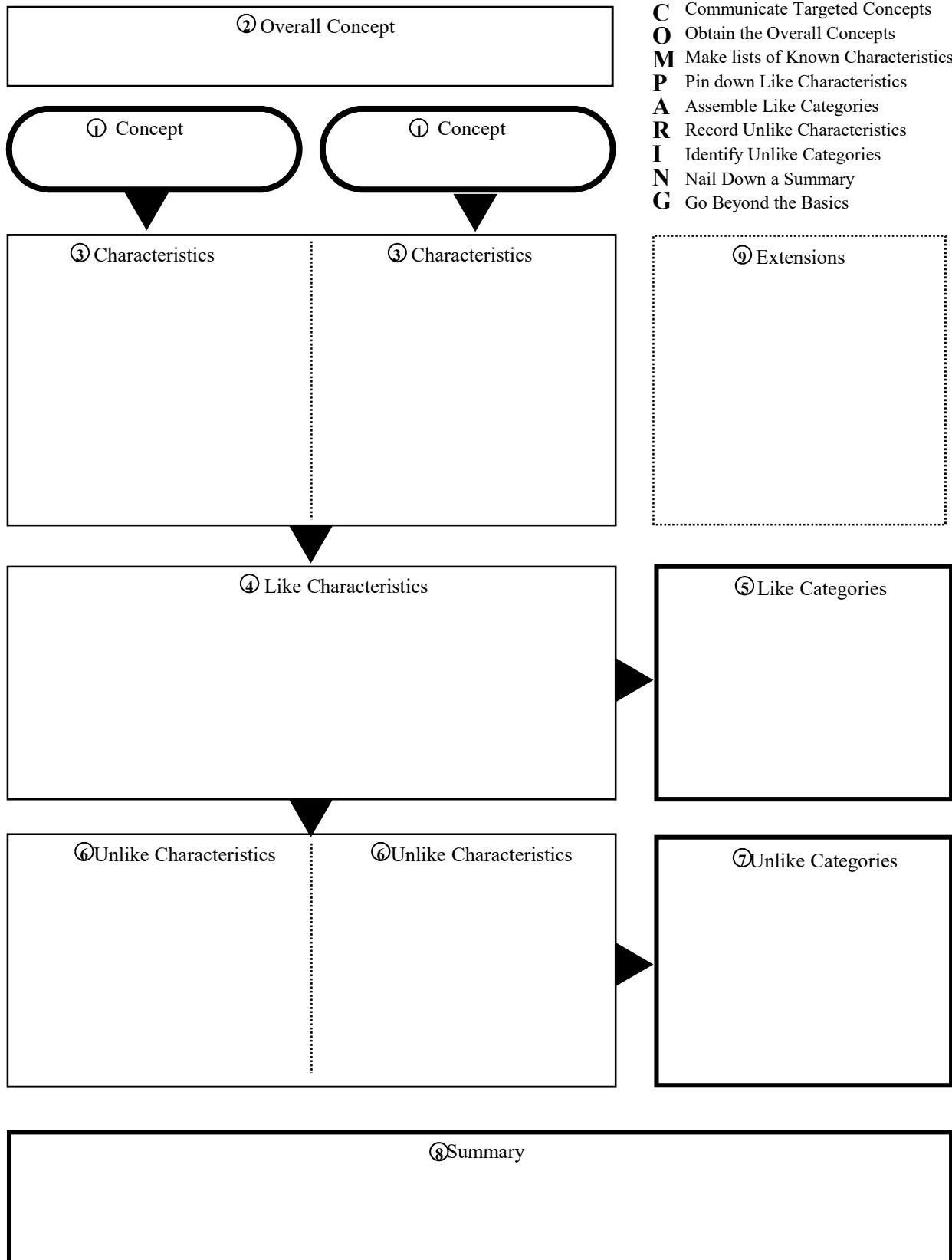
Comparison Table



Comparison Table



Comparison Table



MULTIPLE-CONCEPT COMPARISON TABLE, p. 1

STEPS 1-3 OF THE CONCEPT COMPARISON ROUTINE			
Step 1: Communicate targeted concepts	Step 2: Obtain the Overall Concept	Step 3: Make lists of known characteristics	
Φ CONCEPT	Φ CONCEPT	Φ CHARACTERISTICS	Φ CHARACTERISTICS
Φ CONCEPT	Φ CONCEPT	Φ CHARACTERISTICS	Φ CHARACTERISTICS

MULTIPLE-CONCEPT COMPARISON TABLE, p. 2

CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT
④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Categories
④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Extensions
④ Summary				Steps 4-9 of the Concept Comparison Routine Characteristics Step 5: Assemble Like Categories Step 6: Record Unlike Characteristics Step 7: Identify Unlike Categories Step 8: Nail down a summary Step 9: Go beyond the basics

MULTIPLE-CONCEPT COMPARISON TABLE, p. 1

STEPS 1-3 OF THE CONCEPT COMPARISON ROUTINE			
Step 1: Communicate targeted concepts	Step 2: Obtain the Overall Concept	Step 3: Make lists of known characteristics	
Φ CONCEPT	Φ CONCEPT	Φ CHARACTERISTICS	Φ CHARACTERISTICS
Φ OVERALL CONCEPT	Φ CONCEPT	Φ CHARACTERISTICS	Φ CHARACTERISTICS

MULTIPLE-CONCEPT COMPARISON TABLE, p. 2

CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT
④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Categories
④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Extensions
④ Summary				Steps 4-9 of the Concept Comparison Routine Characteristics Step 5: Assemble Like Categories Step 6: Record Unlike Characteristics Step 7: Identify Unlike Categories Step 8: Nail down a summary Step 9: Go beyond the basics

MULTIPLE-CONCEPT COMPARISON TABLE, p. 1

STEPS 1-3 OF THE CONCEPT COMPARISON ROUTINE			
Step 1: Communicate targeted concepts	Step 2: Obtain the Overall Concept	Step 3: Make lists of known characteristics	
Φ CONCEPT	Φ CONCEPT	Φ CHARACTERISTICS	Φ CHARACTERISTICS
Φ OVERALL CONCEPT	Φ CONCEPT	Φ CHARACTERISTICS	Φ CHARACTERISTICS

MULTIPLE-CONCEPT COMPARISON TABLE, p. 2

CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT	CONCEPT
④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Characteristics	④ Like Categories
④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Unlike Characteristics	④ Extensions
④ Summary				Steps 4-9 of the Concept Comparison Routine Characteristics Step 5: Assemble Like Categories Step 6: Record Unlike Characteristics Step 7: Identify Unlike Categories Step 8: Nail down a summary Step 9: Go beyond the basics

Comparison Table

VERTEBRATES		Mammals		Birds		Concept		R		Concept		Concept		Concept		Concept		Concept	
C	O	M	P	A	I	N	G	R	I	N	G	R	I	N	G	R	I	N	G
Communicate Targeted Concepts	Obtain the Overall Concepts	Make lists of Known Characteristics	Pin down Like Characteristics	Assemble Like Categories	Record Unlike Characteristics	Identify Unlike Categories	Nail Down a Summary	Go Beyond the Basics	Explore how many heart chambers birds and mammals have, and enter the information on the table.	How body temperature is regulated.	Where they live.	How their bodies are supported.	How they travel.	What covers their bodies.	How young are born.	How they travel.	What covers their bodies.	How young are born.	How they travel.
Overall Concept	Overall Concept	Like Characteristics	Unlike Characteristics	Like Characteristics	Unlike Characteristics	Like Characteristics	Unlike Characteristics	Overall Concept	3 Dimensions	Like Categories	Unlike Categories	Like Categories	Unlike Categories	Like Categories	Unlike Categories	Like Categories	Unlike Categories	Like Categories	Unlike Categories
Most fly	Most travel by foot	Warm-blooded	Warm-blooded	Live worldwide	Live worldwide	Hair	Backbone	Most young born live	3 Characteristics	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions	3 Dimensions
Warm-blooded	Warm-blooded	Live worldwide	Live worldwide	Feathers	Backbone	Backbone	Backbone	Most young born live	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics
Live worldwide	Live worldwide	Feathers	Backbone	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Most young born live	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics
Feathers	Backbone	Backbone	Backbone	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Most young born live	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics
Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Young hatch from eggs	Most young born live	Most young born live	Most young born live	Most young born live	Most young born live	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics	Characteristics
Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary	Summary

Birds and mammals are two vertebrates that are alike with regard to how their body temperature is regulated, where the live and how their bodies are supported. They are different in terms of what covers their bodies and how they travel from one place to another. They are also different in terms of how their young are born.

Comparison Table

② Overall Concept

Strands of DNA

② Concept
Chromatin (p. 176)

② Concept
Chromatid (p. 244)

③ Characteristics	③ Characteristics	③ Characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Made of DNACarries genetic information2 full sets of genetic materialSpread out in the nucleusLooks like a plate of noodlesPresent during G1, S, G2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Made of DNACarries genetic information2 full sets of genetic materialCoiled up so you can see individual piecesLooks like "X"Present during M - Cell Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Made of DNACarries genetic information1 set of genetic material ($\frac{1}{2}$ of chromosome)Coiled up, $\frac{1}{2}$'s pulled apart in anaphaseLooks like a strawPresent during M - cell division
→		③ Like Categories
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Make up (material it is made of) made of purpose
→		⑦ Unlike Categories
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Amount of genetic materialAmount of space taken upWhat it looks likeWhat phases it is found in
→		④ Like Characteristics
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Made of DNACarries genetic information
→		④ Unlike Characteristics
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">1 set of genetic info ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a chromosome)$\frac{1}{2}$'s of chromosome pulled apart in anaphaseLooks like a strawPresent during M - cell division
→		⑧ Extensions
<p>On the back of this paper, draw and label a picture of each structure of DNA.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">2 full sets of genetic informationCoiled up so you can see individual piecesLooks like "X"Present during M - Cell Division
→		⑧ Summary
		<p>Chromatin, chromosomes and chromatids are all strands of DNA that are alike in their makeup and purpose but differ in the amount of space they take up, the amount of genetic material they have, what they look like and what phases they are found in.</p>

Cross-Curricular Argumentation Guide A

Name:	Date:	Class:	Topic:
<p>1. Clarify the claim with any qualifier and define key terms.</p>			
<p>2. List the evidence.</p>			
<p>3. Analyze the reasoning.</p>			
<p>4. Identify other arguments for or against the claim.</p>			
<p>5. Make a judgment about quality of evidence, reasoning, and other arguments.</p>			
<p>6. State why you accept or reject the claim.</p>			

Cross-Curricular Argumentation Guide A

Name:	Date:	Class:	Topic:
<p>1. Clarify the claim with any qualifier and define key terms.</p>			
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Cross-Curricular Argumentation Guide A

Name:	Date:	Class:	Topic:
<p>1. Clarify the claim with any qualifier and define key terms.</p>			
<p>2. List the evidence.</p>			
<p>3. Analyze the reasoning.</p>			
<p>4. Identify other arguments for or against the claim.</p>			
<p>5. Make a judgment about quality of evidence, reasoning, and other arguments.</p>			
<p>6. State why you accept or reject the claim.</p>			

Cross-Curricular Argumentation Guide B

Name:	Date:	Class:	Topic:
<p>1. Clarify the claim with any qualifier and define key terms (including author, date, source, era).</p>			
<p>2. List the evidence (facts, data, authority, theory, precedent). 3. Analyze the reasoning (cause-effect, correlation, generalization).</p>			
<p>4. Identify other arguments for or against the claim (rebuttal, counterargument, corroboration).</p>			
<p>5. Make a judgment about quality of evidence (accurate, adequate, objective, relevant), reasoning (type of reasoning), and other arguments.</p>			
<p>6. State why you accept or reject the claim.</p>			

Cross-Curricular Argumentation Guide B

Name:	Date:	Class:	Topic:
<p>1. Clarify the claim with any qualifier and define key terms (including author, date, source, era).</p>			
<p>2. List the evidence (facts, data, authority, theory, precedent). 3. Analyze the reasoning (cause-effect, correlation, generalization).</p>			
<p>4. Identify other arguments for or against the claim (rebuttal, counterargument, corroboration).</p>			
<p>5. Make a judgment about quality of evidence (accurate, adequate, objective, relevant), reasoning (type of reasoning), and other arguments.</p>			
<p>6. State why you accept or reject the claim.</p>			

Cross-Curricular Argumentation Guide B

Name:	Date:	Class:	Topic:
<p>1. Clarify the claim with any qualifier and define key terms (including author, date, source, era).</p>			
<p>2. List the evidence (facts, data, authority, theory, precedent). 3. Analyze the reasoning (cause-effect, correlation, generalization).</p>			
<p>4. Identify other arguments for or against the claim (rebuttal, counterargument, corroboration).</p>			
<p>5. Make a judgment about quality of evidence (accurate, adequate, objective, relevant), reasoning (type of reasoning), and other arguments.</p>			
<p>6. State why you accept or reject the claim.</p>			

Decision-Making Guide

Name: _____	Date: _____	Class: _____	Topic: _____
1. Decide the issue			
3. Create important information	2. Enter Option A	2. Enter Option B	
4. Identify reasons for option A		5. Set Rank	4. Identify reasons for option B
5. Set Rank			
6. Identify compromises/alternatives			
7. Offer a decision			
8. Name reasons for the decision			

Decision-Making Guide

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Topic: _____

1. Decide the issue

3. Create important information	2. Enter Option A	1. Decide the issue
		4. Identify reasons for option A
		5. Set Rank
		6. Identify compromises/alternatives
		7. Offer a decision
		8. Name reasons for the decision
		9. Reflect on the process
		10. Plan next steps

Decision-Making Guide

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Topic: _____	
1. Decide the issue	
3. Create important information	2. Enter Option A
4. Identify reasons for option A	5. Set Rank
6. Identify compromises/alternatives	7. Offer a decision
8. Name reasons for the decision	

Decision-Making Guide

Name: _____	Date: _____	Class: _____	Topic: _____
1. Decide the issue			
3. Create important information	2. Enter Option A	2. Enter Option B	2. Enter Option C
4. Identify reasons for A	5. Set Rank	4. Identify reasons for B	5. Set Rank
6. Identify compromises/alternatives			
7. Offer a decision			
8. Name reasons for the decision			

Decision-Making Guide

Name: _____	Date: _____	Class: _____	Topic: _____
1. Decide the issue			
3. Create important information	2. Enter Option A	2. Enter Option B	2. Enter Option C
4. Identify reasons for A	5. Set Rank	4. Identify reasons for B	5. Set Rank
6. Identify compromises/alternatives			
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Decision-Making Guide

Name: _____	Date: _____	Class: _____	Topic: _____
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Outline for Using the Decision-Making Guide to Write an Essay*

Show students how to use the guide to write an essay. Once completed, a Decision-Making Guide can serve as a good outline for an essay. To do this, use the different sections of the guide to create different paragraphs of the essay. One way the essay could be constructed is as follows:

- **Introductory paragraph:** Use the issue in Section 1 to develop the topic sentence. In addition, use information found in Section 3 to provide background information about the issue and prepare to present options.
- **Paragraph 2:** Use the information in Section 2 to identify Option A, the corresponding Section 4 for the reasons to choose Option A, and the corresponding Section 5 to evaluate the relative strength of each of those reasons in the second paragraph.
- **Paragraph 3:** Use the information in Section 2 to identify Option B, the corresponding Section 4 for the reasons to choose Option B, and the corresponding Section 5 to evaluate the relative strengths of each of those reasons in the third paragraph.
- **Paragraph 4:** Use this paragraph to discuss alternatives or compromises from Section 6. Also provide reasons to support these new options.
- **Concluding paragraph:** In this paragraph, use Section 7 to write the option, compromise, or alternative judged as the best response to the issue. In addition, use Section 8 to explain how the reasons were evaluated, ranked, and judged to determine why this is the best option, compromise or alternative.

*Note: Other essay structures may be substituted as required. For example,
if three options are considered this becomes a six-paragraph essay.

Stem Prompts for Essay

Paragraph 1. An issue of interest (Step 1) is _____
Important information (Step 3) about this issue is that _____

Paragraph 2. One option (Step 2 – Option A) in response to this issue is to _____

Reasons to support this option (Step 4 - Option A) include the following:

Among these reasons (Step 5 - Option A), the following support this option best:

Paragraph 3. Another option (Step 2 - Option B) in response to this issue is to _____

Reasons to support this option (Step 4 - Option B) include the following:

Among these reasons (Step 5 - Option B), the following support this option best:

Paragraph 4. Compromises or alternatives (Step 6) to these options include:

Reasons to support this choice include the following:

Paragraph 5. In conclusion, the best response to this issue is to (Step 7) _____

This is the best response because of the following reasons (Step 8)

Decision-Making Guide

To develop essay: *Term Limits for Congress*

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Topic: _____	Term Limits for Congress			
1. Decide the issue. For Paragraph 1, use Section 1 for topic sentence and Section 3 for background information.				
3. Create important information <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Constitution sets term limits for Congress.Representatives are elected for terms of 2 years, Senators of 6 years.The Constitution can be amended and has 25 amendments.Presidents' terms limited to two after FDR served four termsLobbyists: people paid to influence lawmakers to vote in ways that benefit special interests.	2. Enter Option A Impose terms limits <ul style="list-style-type: none">Special interest groups might have less power over members of Congress because they couldn't have long working relationships with lobbyists.Constitution should be changed because times change. For Paragraph 2, use Section 2A to identify Option A, Section 4A for reasons, and Section 5A for strength of reasons.New ideas: fresh ideas. Term limits would save money because less money would be spent on re-elections.	4. Identify reasons for option A <ul style="list-style-type: none">Special interest groups might have less power over members of Congress because they couldn't have long working relationships with lobbyists.Constitution should be changed because times change. For Paragraph 2, use Section 2A to identify Option A, Section 4A for reasons, and Section 5A for strength of reasons.New ideas: fresh ideas. Term limits would save money because less money would be spent on re-elections.	5. Set Rank <ul style="list-style-type: none">32331	5. Set Rank <ul style="list-style-type: none">51341
6. Identify compromises/alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none">I don't see any compromises to this question.	For Paragraph 4, use Section 6 to present alternatives or compromises and reasons for each.			
7. Offer a decision <ul style="list-style-type: none">I think we should not impose term limits for Congress.	For Paragraph 5, use Section 7 for choice of option, compromise or alternative and Section 8 for your reasoning.			
8. Name reasons for the decision <ul style="list-style-type: none">Issues such as lobbying and election costs are much more complicated than term limits could				

Sample Essay/Written Response on the Topic of Term Limits for Congress*

PARAGRAPH 1: The Issue (Step 1) and Important Information (Step 3)

An important issue in our country today is whether or not to impose term limits for members of Congress. To consider this, we need to know that at present, representatives to Congress are elected for terms of two years each, and Senators for six years. The Founding Fathers wrote terms for Congress and the President into the Constitution. However, the Constitution can be amended and has 25 amendments. As a result of the 22nd amendment, Presidents are now limited to two terms. It is also important to define “lobbyist” because lobbyists are people paid to influence lawmakers to vote in certain ways. Therefore, lobbyists could have an impact on this issue.

PARAGRAPH 2: Option A (Step 2) Reasons (Step 4) and Ranks (Step 5)

One option to making a decision about terms limits for Congress is to impose term limits. Reasons to do this include that special interest groups might have less power over members of Congress because they wouldn't have long working relationships with lobbyists. Congress members now spend more time on the job, something founding fathers did not anticipate. Therefore, the Constitution should be changed because times change. New blood is needed in Washington to get fresh ideas on complex issues. In addition, terms limits would save money because less money might be spent on re-elections. A particularly credible reason supporting term limits has to do with giving lobbyists for special interest groups less influence in Washington.

PARAGRAPH 3: Option B (Step 2) Reasons (Step 4) and Ranks (Step 5)

Another option in making a decision about term limits for Congress is to have no term limits. One reason to support this option is that special interest groups and their lobbyists might have even more power because new members are inexperienced and need the donations from special interest groups. Changing term limits would mean changing the Constitution, since the founding fathers did not want term limits. In addition, experienced members of Congress are valuable because they provide “historical memory” for complex issues. Furthermore, term limits for governors and the presidency have not solved the problem of the money spent on campaigns.

PARAGRAPH 4: Compromises and Alternatives (Step 6)

This is a very complex situation. Therefore, I see very few ways to compromise or to offer alternatives.

PARAGRAPH 5: Decision (Step 7) and Reasons (Step 8)

In conclusion, it seems as if we need to continue the way we are at this time by having no term limits for members of Congress. Issues and problems are much more complicated than term limits would solve. For example, lobbyists and money from special interest groups are likely to continue being a problem regardless of the terms. Furthermore, terms limits for governors and the presidency have not solved the problem.

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The FRAME Routine

Key Topic

is about...

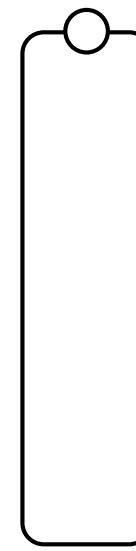
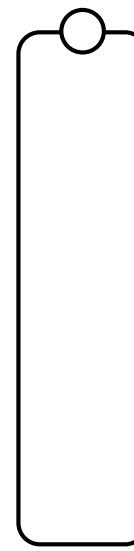
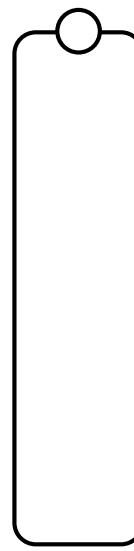
Main idea

Main idea

Essential details

Essential details

Essential details



So What? (What's important to understand about this?)

The FRAME Routine

Key Topic

is about...

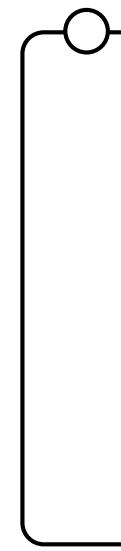
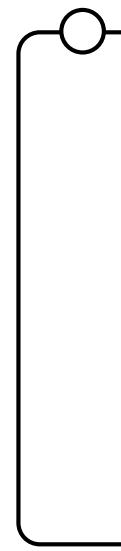
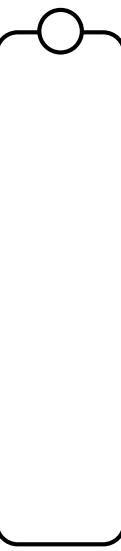
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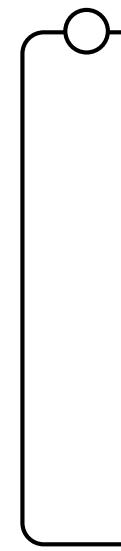
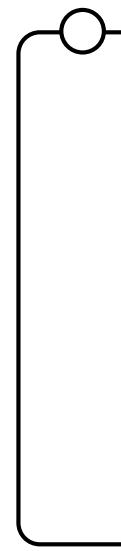
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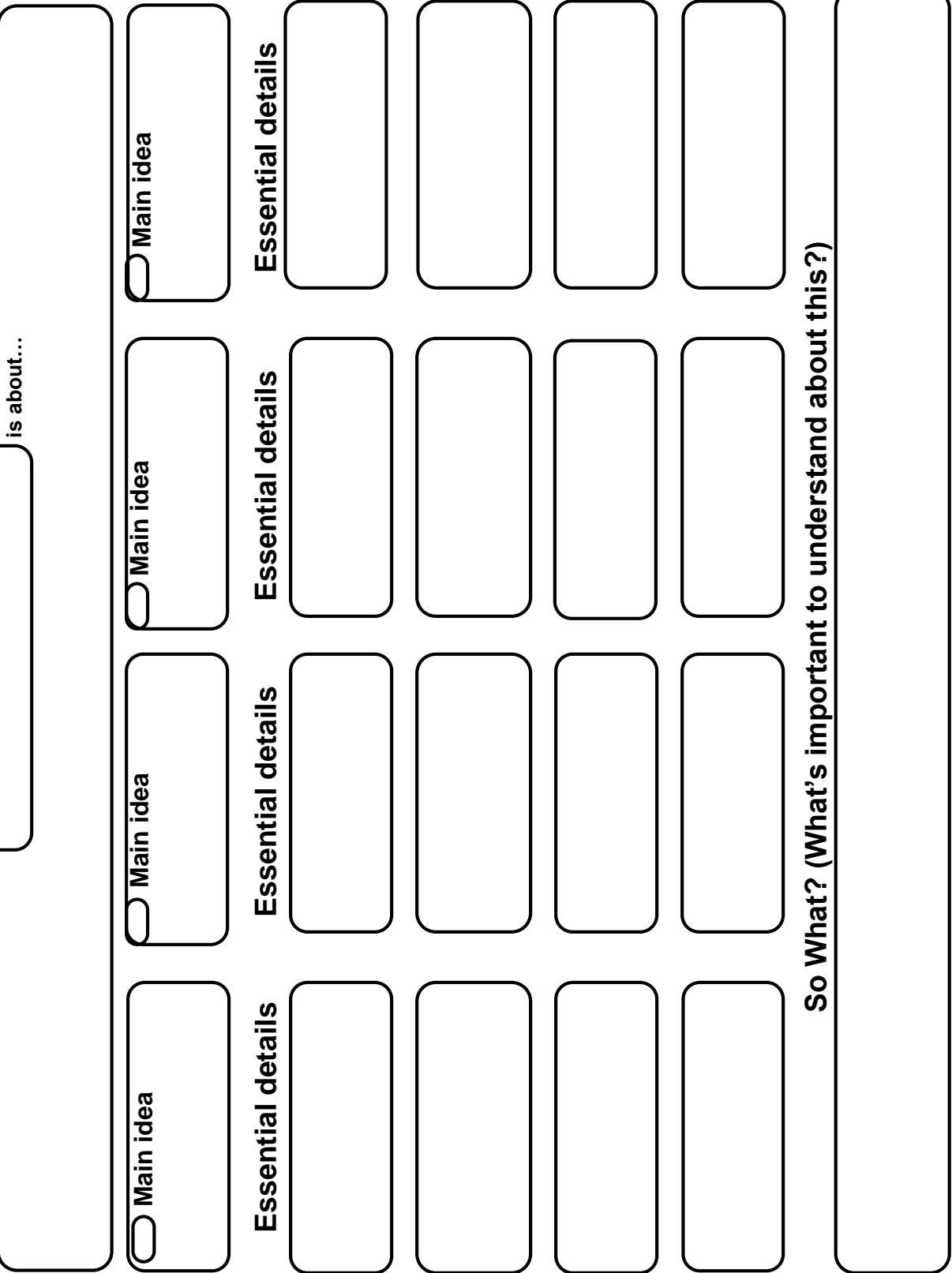
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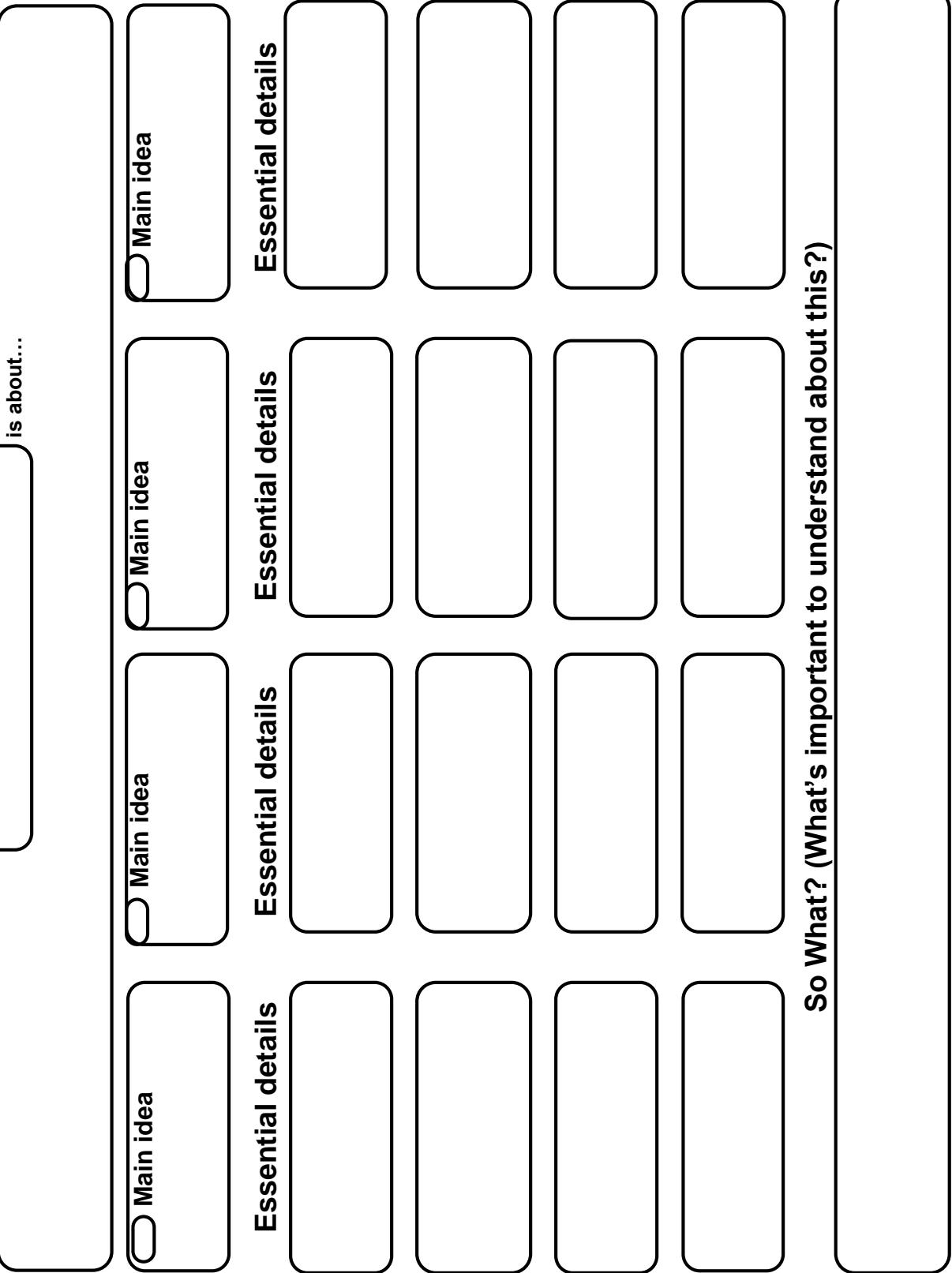


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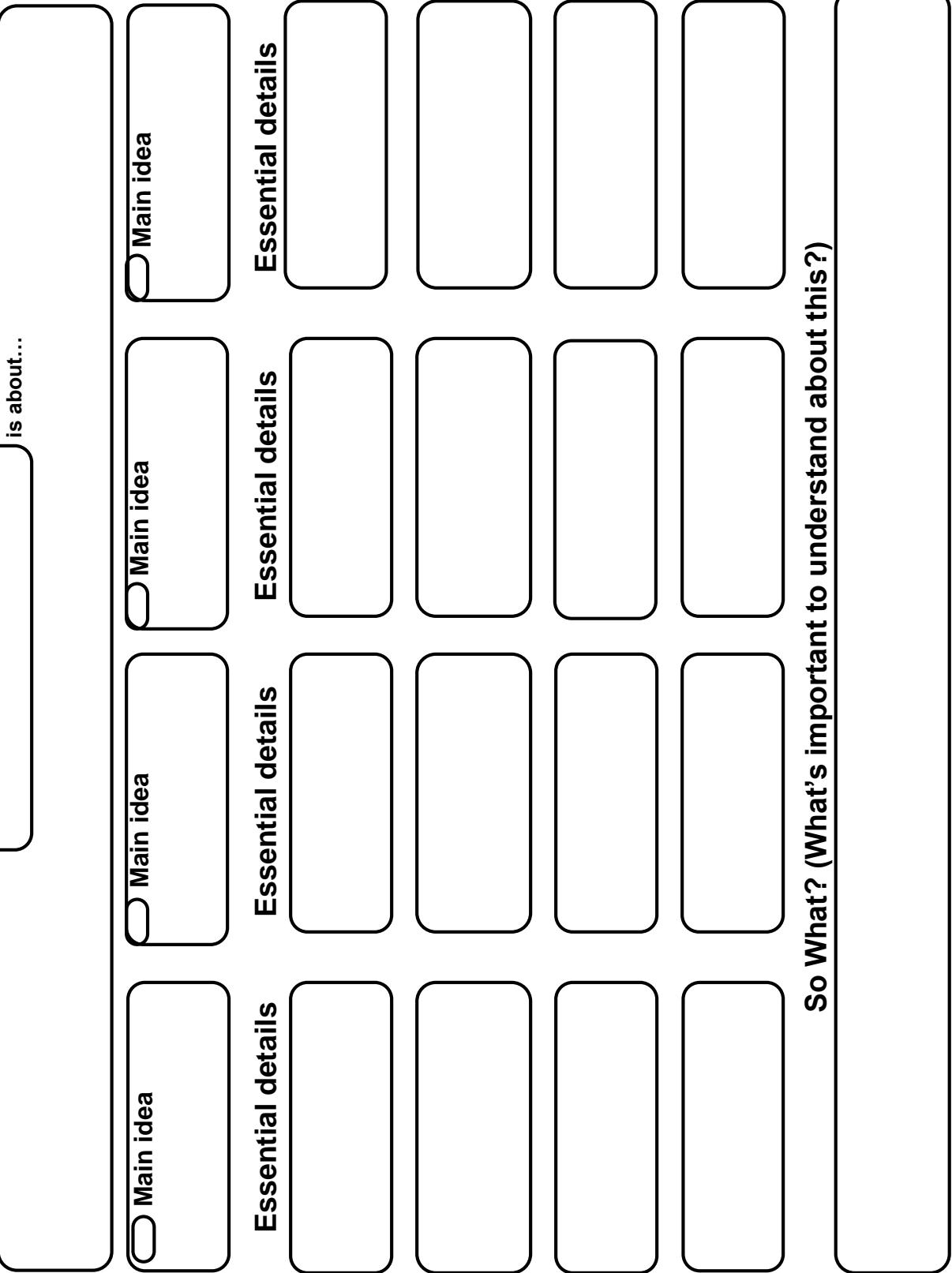
The FRAME Routine



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The FRAME Routine



The FRAME Routine

Key Topic

is about...

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So What? (What's important to understand about this?)

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Question Exploration Guide

Text Reference _____	Name: _____
Course _____	Title _____
Unit _____	Critical Question #: _____
Lesson _____	Date: _____

① What is the Critical Question?

② What are the Key Terms and explanations?

③ What are the Supporting Questions and answers?

④ What is the main Idea answer?

⑤ How can we use the main idea?

⑥ Is there an Overall Idea? Is there a real-world use?

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Scientific Argumentation Guide

Topic _____
Title: _____
Source: _____

Name: _____
Class: _____
Date: _____

1 What is the **Claim**, including any **Qualifiers**? Are there qualifiers? **Yes/No**. (If yes, underline them.)

2 **What Evidence** is presented? In column 3, identify the type of evidence with the letter: **Data (D)**, **Fact (F)**, **Opinion (O)**, **Theory (T)**.

3

4 Evaluate the quality of the evidence as poor, average or good.
Explain your evaluation.

5 What chain of reasoning (**warrant**) connects the evidence to the claim? In column 6, identify type of reasoning with the letter(s): for **AUTHORITY (A)**, **THEORY (T)**, or type of LOGIC: **Analogy (AN)**, **Correlation (C)**, **Cause-Effect (CE)**, **Generalization (G)**

6

7 Evaluate the quality of the chain of reasoning as poor, average or good. **Explain** your evaluation.

Reliable

Valid

Objective (no bias)

Methodology

Strength of Authority
Application of Theory
Type of Logic

8 What are your concerns about the believability of the claim? (your counterarguments, rebuttals or new questions)?

9 Accept, reject, or withhold judgment about the claim. **Explain** your judgment.

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Name: _____
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LINCS Tables

(1) Term	(4) LINCing Story	(5) LINCing Picture	(2) Definition
(3) Reminding Word			

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(3) Reminding Word			

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List the parts **I**dentify a remaining word **N**ote a LINCing story **C**reate a LINCing picture **S**elf-test

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List the parts **I**dentify a remaining word **N**ote a LINCing story **C**reate a LINCing picture **S**elf-test

LINCS Table Checklist

List the parts

- Box 1: Write the vocabulary word
- Box 2: Write the essential parts of the definition
- Box 2: Underline the most critical words in the definition

Identify a Reminding Word

- Box 3: The reminding word must...
 - sound similar to part or all of the new term.
 - be a real word
 - have a meaning that the students already know
 - help the students remember what the new word means

Note a LINCing Story

The LINCing Story *is a short phrase or sentence that enables students to connect the meaning of the new term to familiar background knowledge. It should provide auditory and visual connections between the reminding word and the meaning of the new term.*

- Box 4: An effective LINCing Story...
 - always** contains the Reminding Word
 - always** contains the meaning of the new term in some way
 - always** is short and simple

Create a LINCing Picture

The LINCing Picture *is a representation of a more detailed mental picture of the scene.*

- Box 5: An effective LINCing Picture must...
 - depict the essential features of the new term's definition
 - contain a part related to the Reminding Word
 - help the student remember the new term's definition

