

# Shelley MOORE PH.D.



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How can we **inclusively plan** for, **teach**, and **assess** all students in a **diverse** classroom?

Session 1: Determining Learning Standards using Backwards Design

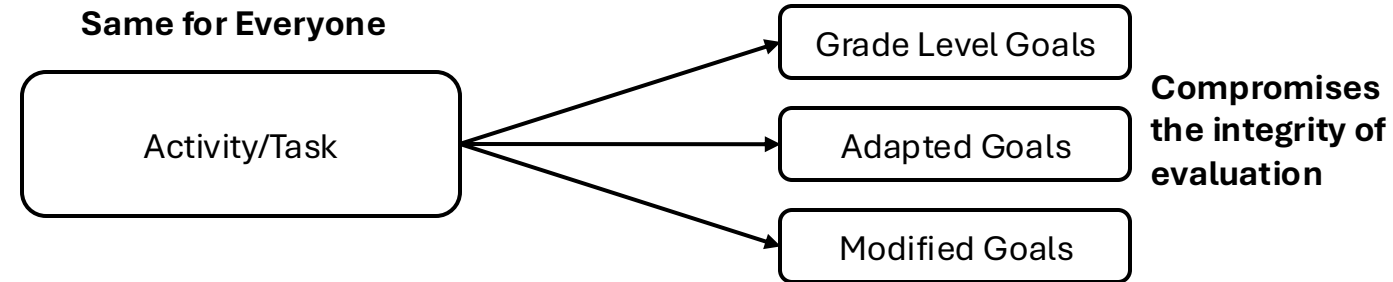
Session 2: Developing asset based learning continuums

Session 3: Inclusive lesson design reflecting UDL

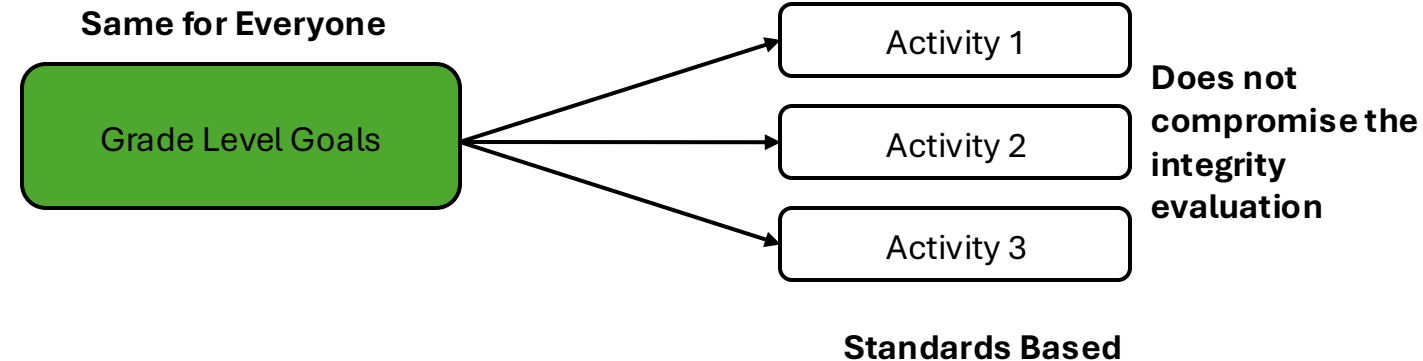
Session 4: Inclusive and standards based assessment

# UBD: Determining the Learning Standard

## Forward Design



## Backward Design



# Backwards Design Using Arizona Science Curriculum

Grade:		Subject Area:	Strand/Topic:	
Learning Standard:		Teacher Provocation Questions:		Student Generated Questions
Key Vocabulary:				
Learning Goals	Possible Access Points (accessible version of grade level)	Curricular Language	Student Friendly Language	
Understandings				
Knowledge				
Skills				

# Backwards Design Using Arizona Science Curriculum

Grade: 2		Subject Area: Science	Strand/Topic: Physical Science	
<b>Learning Standard:</b> Students develop an understanding of observable properties of <b>matter</b> and how <b>changes</b> in <b>energy</b> ( <b>heating</b> or <b>cooling</b> ) can <b>affect matter</b> or <b>materials</b>			<b>Teacher Provocation Questions:</b> What is <b>matter</b> ? How does <b>energy</b> change <b>matter</b> ?	<b>Student Generated Questions</b>
<b>Key Vocabulary:</b> matter, energy, change, heating, cooling, materials, affect, particles, move, object, force, closed system, transfer, scientists, observations, collect evidence, understand, theory, models, explain, science, solve problems, products, conversations, questions, positive, negative, gather, share, information, heat energy				
Learning Goals	Possible Access Points (accessible version of grade level)	Curricular Language	Student Friendly Language	
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid, liquid, gas</li> <li>Fall, push, pull</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P1: All matter in the Universe is made of very small particles</li> <li>P2: Objects can affect other objects at a distance.</li> <li>P3: Changing the movement of an object requires a net force to be acting on it.</li> <li>P4: The total amount of energy in a closed system is always the same but can be transferred from one energy store to another during an event.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that <b>matter</b> is made up of very tiny <b>particles</b> that are too small to see</li> <li>I know that <b>objects</b> <b>affect</b> each other, even if they are far away from each other</li> <li>I know that <b>force</b> changes how an <b>object moves</b></li> <li>I know that the amount of <b>energy</b> in a <b>closed system</b> is always the same; I know that <b>energy</b> can be <b>transferred</b></li> </ul>	
Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using senses, experiencing, drawing what you see</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U1: Scientists explain phenomena using evidence obtained from observations and or scientific investigations. Evidence may lead to developing models and or theories to make sense of phenomena. As new evidence is discovered, models and theories can be revised.</li> <li>U2: The knowledge produced by science is used in engineering and technologies to solve problems and/or create products.</li> <li>U3: Applications of science often have both positive and negative ethical, social, economic, and/or political implications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I understand that <b>scientists</b> make <b>observations</b> in the world and <b>collect evidence</b> to help them <b>understand</b> what is happening</li> <li>I understand that <b>evidence</b> helps develop <b>theories</b> and <b>models</b> to <b>explain</b> what is happening</li> <li>I understand that <b>science</b> is used to <b>solve problems</b> and create new <b>products</b> for the world</li> <li>I understand that <b>science</b> can lead to many <b>conversations</b> and <b>questions</b> about how it is used in both good (<b>positive</b>) and bad (<b>negative</b>) ways</li> </ul>	
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observe, participate, show</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.P1U1.1 Plan and carry out an investigation to determine that matter has mass, takes up space, and is recognized by its observable properties; use the collected evidence to develop and support an explanation.</li> <li>2.P1U1.2 Plan and carry out investigations to gather evidence to support an explanation on how heating or cooling can cause a phase change in matter.</li> <li>2.P4U1.3 Obtain, evaluate and communicate information about ways heat energy can cause change in objects or materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can <b>observe</b> and <b>collect evidence</b> to learn more about <b>matter</b>; I can use my <b>evidence</b> to <b>explain</b> what I am learning</li> <li>I can <b>collect evidence</b> to <b>explain</b> how <b>heating</b> and <b>cooling matter</b> can <b>change</b> it</li> <li>I can <b>gather</b> and <b>share information</b> about how <b>heat energy</b> can change matter</li> </ul>	

# Evidence of Learning: Choose your Challenge

Series Guiding Question: How can we inclusively plan for, teach and assess students in a diverse classroom?

- **I understand** that students are diverse and that planning for them requires anticipating variability rather than homogeneity
- **I know** that Backwards Design is an inclusive planning framework, connected to UDL that identifies learning standards and sub standards that allows for task differentiation which will increase opportunities for students to engage, understand, and show evidence of their learning
- **I can** identify the grade level learning standards and sub standards in a curricular unit
- **I am** inclusive and believe that ALL students, regardless of their ability, can access grade level curriculum

Task: Backwards Design Unit Planning

Time: Before the next session (Nov. 6, 2024)

Supports & Strategies

**I NEED to...**

- Find one person to collaborate with and choose a curricular unit that you will be teaching/supporting this fall

**I MUST...**

- Identify the learning standards/ sub standard in the unit you have chosen by looking at the curricular documents
- Highlight the important words that students will need to know and use in this unit
- Underline the words that could be substituted for a more student friendly option

**I CAN...**

- Practice translating the learning standards/ sub standards into student friendly learning statements using the stems (I know..., I can..., I understand..., or I am...)

**I COULD...**

- Develop some student friendly and provoking guiding questions that can organize the learning standard/sub standards into an inquiry

**I can TRY to...**

- Identify corresponding literacy and/or numeracy standards that could be drawn into this unit

- Choice of collaborative partner/group
- Choice of curricular area to use
- Choice of task challenge

On Series Dashboard

- Access to session handouts
- Access to examples
- Access to planning template

Start Here

Go as far as you can in the time allotted



How can we **inclusively plan** for, **teach**, and **assess** all students in a **diverse** classroom?

Session 1: Determining Learning Standards using Backwards Design



Session 2: Developing asset based learning continuums

Session 3: Inclusive lesson design reflecting UDL

Session 4: Inclusive and standards based assessment

## Series Guiding Question:

How can we **inclusively plan** for, **teach**, and **assess** all students in a **diverse** classroom?

### Session 1 goals:

- **I understand** that students are **diverse** and that planning for them requires **anticipating variability** rather than **homogeneity**
- **I know** that **Learning Continuums** are an **inclusive planning strategy**, connected to **UDL** that provides a scaffold of a **learning standard** and/or a **sub standard** that allows for **choice of complexity** which will increase opportunities for students to **engage, understand**, and show **evidence** of their learning
- **I can** identify the **concept** of a **grade level learning standard** and/or **sub standard** in a **curricular unit**, and **add on complexity**
- I can derive an **accessible entry point** to a **grade level concept** that can be **accessible for any learner** in a grade level classroom
- **I am inclusive** and believe that **ALL** students, regardless of their **ability**, can **access grade level curriculum**





How can we **inclusively plan** for, **teach**, and **assess** all students in a **diverse** classroom?

Nov. 6: Developing asset-based learning continuums

# Asset Based Rubric

- Learning maps/ learning continuum/ learner progressions
- Task neutral/ standards based
- Same entry point/ multiple exit points
- Start from access (what is essential/conceptual), add on challenge
- Students can have a role in choosing their challenge
- Different from a traditional rubric

# Rubrics vs. Learning Continuum

	deficit	deficit	Most complex description
Grade Level Learning Standard			



# THE SCRUMPTIOUS RUBRIC REFERENCE

## BARELY HANGING ON



The customer wants a refund. Bread alone is not a sandwich. It's like you gave the bread and pop out just to show you were listening.

**Translation:** You only did the small stuff to suffice turning it in. The artwork is missing all important details and signs of understanding or perseverance.

## NEEDS SOME UMPH



Your sandwich disappoints the customer. There's no flavor and not enough meat, if any at all. About the only thing great is the Citrus Drop.

**Translation:** You are missing important details within your artwork. Expectations are not met. Improvement is needed and lack of understanding is present.

## GETS THE POINT



Your sandwich met expectations. It has flavor but nothing too exciting. You included the meat but gee, a side of chips would be nice.

**Translation:** Your artwork meets expectations, you went as far as the requirements expected and you used what knowledge you had to do so.

## RIGHT ON!



Your sandwich went beyond expectations. You threw in some extra flavor and tomatoes and surprised the customer with a side of chips.

**Translation:** Your artwork exceeds all expectations; you used creativity, went beyond the basic requirements and showed obvious understanding.

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Inclusive Education: It's not more work, it's different work!

Rubric: Science K

Knowledge goal: student knows the properties of familiar materials				
<i>Student friendly:</i> I know how to interact with objects and materials by using my senses by:				
Approaching	Emerging	Developing	Confident	Extending
• I know properties of familiar objects with support	• I am beginning to know properties of familiar objects	• I am sometimes know properties of familiar objects	• I consistently know properties of familiar objects	• I always know properties of familiar objects

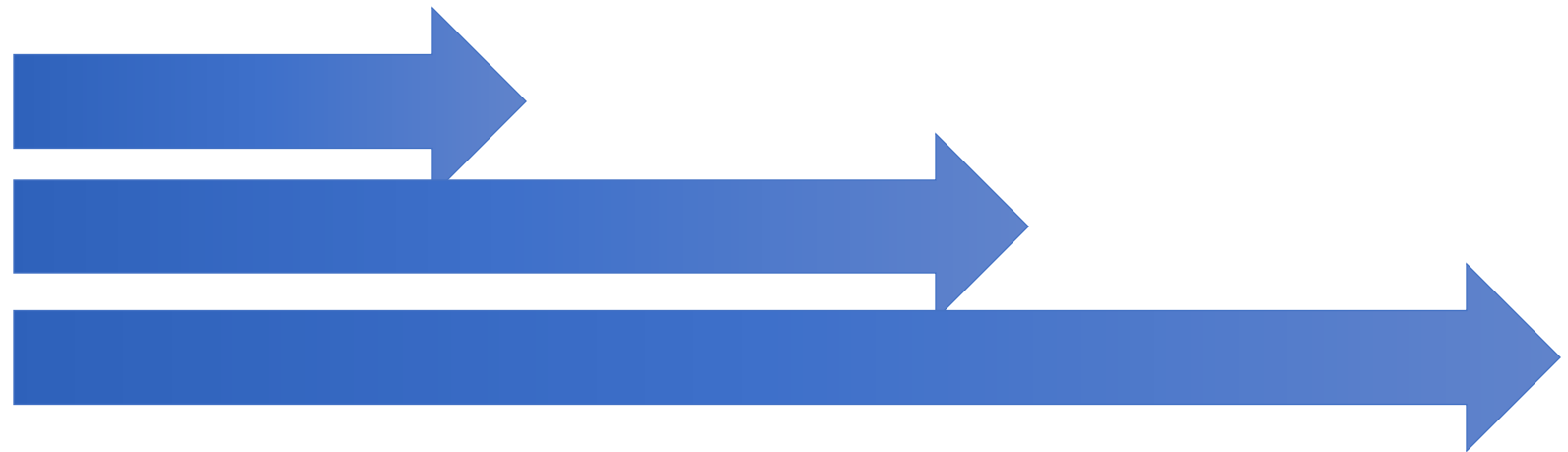
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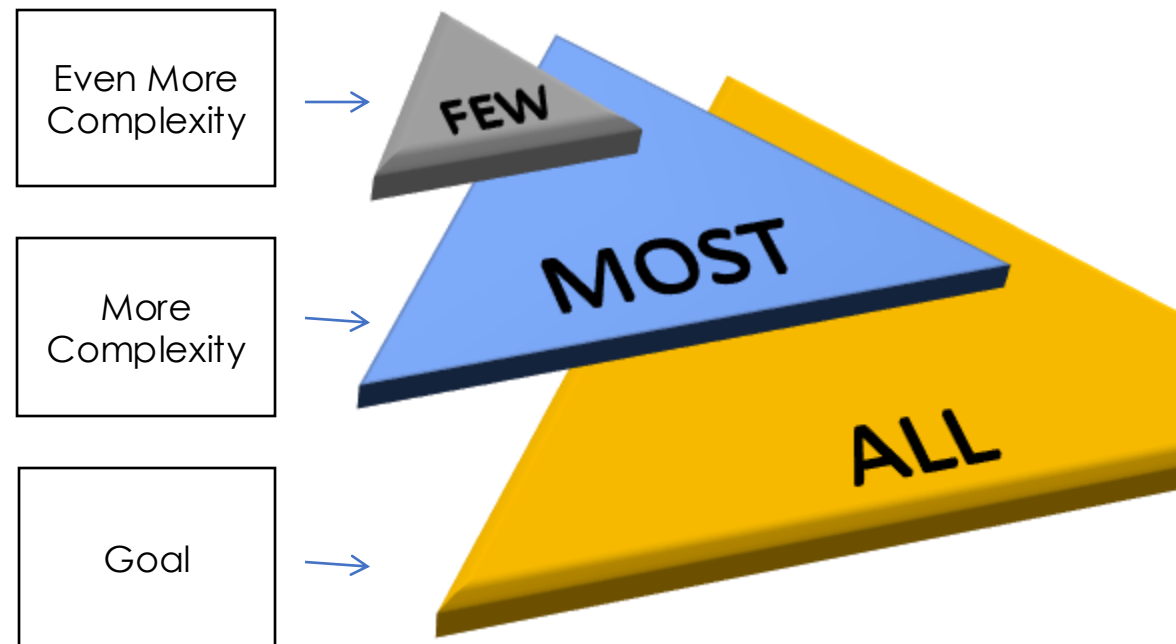
The problem is frequency is not complexity & it is deficit based  
It doesn't matter if a student uses "support" or not if the tool or action increases independence (support is not a person)  
- If they need a person to meet a goal, the goal is not accessible enough

# Rubrics vs. Learning Continuum

	Essential	More complex	More complex
Grade Level Learning Standard			



# Planning Pyramid





# Our Co-Planning Journey: Learning Continuums


1. Using the elaborations for each learning outcome, we constructed a **grade-level scaffold** in *student friendly language*

Learning Outcome:				
Student friendly:				
Grade Level				
Approaching	Emerging	Developing	Confident	Extending

2. We started with the **most essential concept** of the outcome and then we **added on complexity**

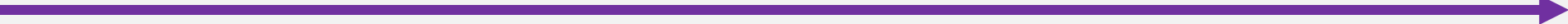
3. We extended the grade level scaffold to include an **access point** and **challenge point**

# Additive Learning Continuum: Science

Knowledge goal: student knows the properties of familiar materials				
<i>Student friendly:</i> I know how to interact with objects and materials by using my senses by:				
Approaching	Emerging	Developing	Confident	Extending
				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Showing (or matching) that I know what rocks, fabric, soil, wood, sand, plastic, paper, sponges, metal are</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Using colour &amp; texture to describe objects and materials</li><li>• Describing roots, bark, trunk and needs of a cedar)</li><li>• Describing fabric and soil</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Using hardness and flexibility to describe objects and materials</li><li>• Describing wood, sand, plastic</li><li>• Describing rocks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Using absorbency to describe objects and materials</li><li>• Describing paper, sponges</li><li>• Describing berries (frozen), dyed fabric</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Using lustre to describe objects and materials</li><li>• Describing metals</li><li>• Describing bones, fur</li></ul>

# Learning Continuums

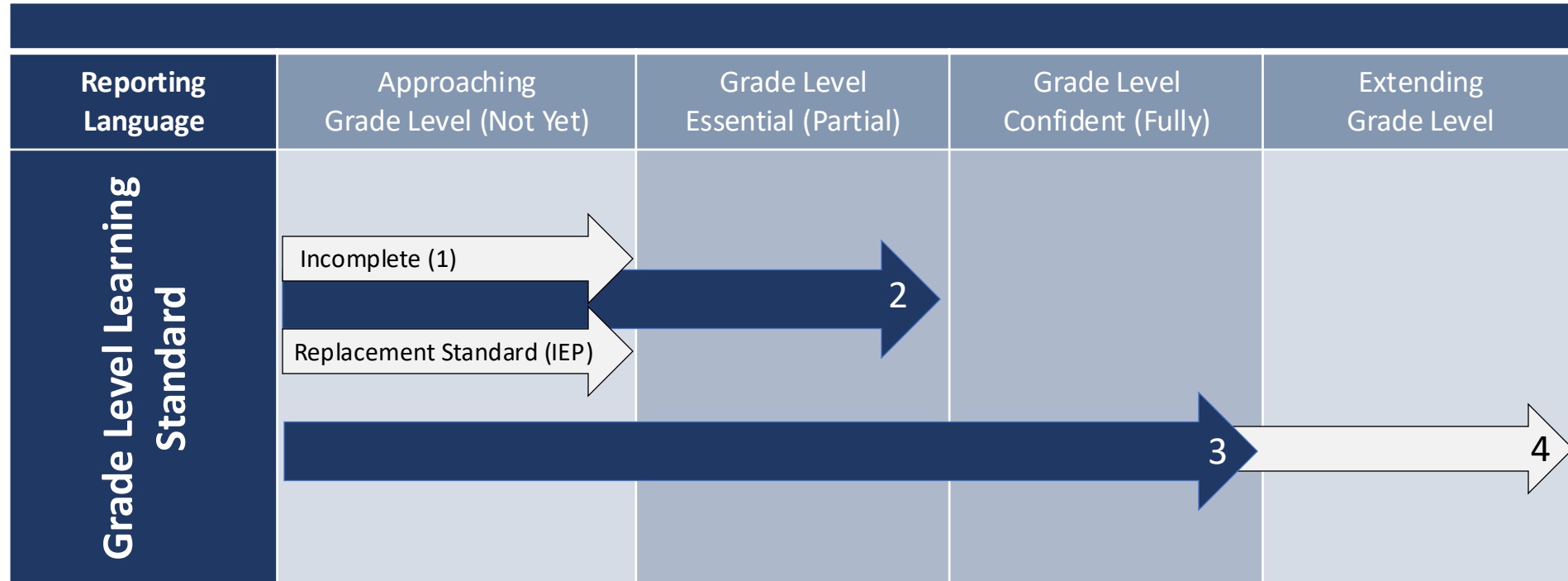
1. Choose a Learning Standard and translate it into student friendly language

Learning Outcome:			
Student friendly:			
			
Approaching (Access Point – 1)	Essential (2)	Confident (3)	Extending (4)

2. Start with determining the **most essential concept** of the standard and then **add on complexity**

3. Extend the grade level standard to include an **access point** and **challenge point**

# An Additive Continuum of Proficiency




# Backwards Design Using Arizona Science Curriculum

Grade: 2		Subject Area: Science	Strand/Topic: Physical Science	
Learning Standard: Students develop an understanding of observable properties of <b>matter</b> and how <b>changes</b> in <b>energy</b> ( <b>heating</b> or <b>cooling</b> ) can <b>affect matter</b> or <b>materials</b>			Teacher Provocation Questions: What is <b>matter</b> ? How does <b>energy</b> change <b>matter</b> ?	Student Generated Questions
Key Vocabulary: matter, energy, change, heating, cooling, materials, affect, particles, move, object, force, closed system, transfer, scientists, observations, collect evidence, understand, theory, models, explain, science, solve problems, products, conversations, questions, positive, negative, gather, share, information, heat energy				
Learning Goals	Possible Access Points (accessible version of grade level)	Curricular Language	Student Friendly Language	
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid, liquid, gas</li> <li>Fall, push, pull</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P1: All matter in the Universe is made of very small particles</li> <li>P2: Objects can affect other objects at a distance.</li> <li>P3: Changing the movement of an object requires a net force to be acting on it.</li> <li>P4: The total amount of energy in a closed system is always the same but can be transferred from one energy store to another during an event.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that <b>matter</b> is made up of very tiny <b>particles</b> that are too small to see</li> <li>I know that <b>objects affect</b> each other, even if they are far away from each other</li> <li>I know that <b>force</b> changes how an <b>object moves</b></li> <li>I know that the amount of <b>energy</b> in a <b>closed system</b> is always the same; I know that <b>energy</b> can be <b>transferred</b></li> </ul>	
Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using senses, experiencing, drawing what you see</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U1: Scientists explain phenomena using evidence obtained from observations and or scientific investigations. Evidence may lead to developing models and or theories to make sense of phenomena. As new evidence is discovered, models and theories can be revised.</li> <li>U2: The knowledge produced by science is used in engineering and technologies to solve problems and/or create products.</li> <li>U3: Applications of science often have both positive and negative ethical, social, economic, and/or political implications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I understand that <b>scientists</b> make <b>observations</b> in the world and <b>collect evidence</b> to help them <b>understand</b> what is happening</li> <li>I understand that <b>evidence</b> helps develop <b>theories</b> and <b>models</b> to <b>explain</b> what is happening</li> <li>I understand that <b>science</b> is used to <b>solve problems</b> and create new <b>products</b> for the world</li> <li>I understand that <b>science</b> can lead to many <b>conversations</b> and <b>questions</b> about how it is used in both good (<b>positive</b>) and bad (<b>negative</b>) ways</li> </ul>	
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observe, participate, show</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.P1U1.1 Plan and carry out an investigation to determine that matter has mass, takes up space, and is recognized by its observable properties; use the collected evidence to develop and support an explanation.</li> <li>2.P1U1.2 Plan and carry out investigations to gather evidence to support an explanation on how heating or cooling can cause a phase change in matter.</li> <li>2.P4U1.3 Obtain, evaluate and communicate information about ways heat energy can cause change in objects or materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can <b>observe</b> and <b>collect evidence</b> to learn more about <b>matter</b>; I can use my <b>evidence</b> to <b>explain</b> what I am learning</li> <li>I can <b>collect evidence</b> to <b>explain</b> how <b>heating</b> and <b>cooling matter</b> can <b>change</b> matter</li> <li>I can <b>gather</b> and <b>share information</b> about how <b>heat energy</b> can change matter</li> </ul>	

# Additive Learning Continuum: Arizona Science 2

Learning Standard: Students develop an understanding of observable properties of **matter** and how **changes** in **energy** (**heating** or **cooling**) can **affect matter** or **materials**

***GUIDING QUESTION: What is **matter**? How does **energy** change **matter**?***

Approaching	Essential	Confident	Extending
			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that everything is made of matter</li> <li>I know that states of matter are solid, liquid, gas</li> <li>I know that fall, push and pull are examples of forces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that <b>matter</b> is made up of very tiny <b>particles</b> that are too small to see</li> <li>I know that <b>objects affect</b> each other, even if they are far away from each other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that <b>force</b> changes how an <b>object moves</b></li> <li>I know that the amount of <b>energy</b> in a <b>closed system</b> is always the same; I know that <b>energy</b> can be <b>transferred</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know how force influences an objects motions</li> <li>I know why the total amount of energy is the same in a closed system</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I understand that using my senses can help me observe the world around me</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I understand that <b>scientists</b> make <b>observations</b> in the world and <b>collect evidence</b> to help them <b>understand</b> what is happening</li> <li>I understand that <b>evidence</b> helps develop <b>theories</b> and <b>models</b> to <b>explain</b> what is happening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I understand that <b>science</b> is used to <b>solve problems</b> and create new <b>products</b> for the world</li> <li>I understand that <b>science</b> can lead to many <b>conversations</b> and <b>questions</b> about how it is used in both good (<b>positive</b>) and bad (<b>negative</b>) ways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I understand that the scientific method is a framework for solving challenges in the world</li> <li>I understand that science creates a range of discussion which requires critical reflection in how it influences decision making and policies</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can observe, participate in activities to learn more about matter</li> <li>I can show my thinking using evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can <b>observe</b> and <b>collect evidence</b> to learn more about <b>matter</b>; I can use my <b>evidence</b> to <b>explain</b> what I am learning</li> <li>I can <b>collect evidence</b> to <b>explain</b> how <b>heating</b> and <b>cooling matter</b> can <b>change</b> matter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can <b>gather</b> and <b>share information</b> about how <b>heat energy</b> can change matter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can use molecular structures to explain how heat energy changes matter</li> </ul>

# Evidence of Learning: Choose your Challenge

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- **I am** inclusive and believe that ALL students, regardless of their ability, can access grade level curriculum

Task: Backwards Design Unit Planning

Time: Before the next session (Nov. 6, 2024)

Supports & Strategies

**I NEED to...**

- Identify the learning standards/ sub standard in the unit you have chosen by looking at the curricular documents

**I MUST...**

- Determine the most important and essential concept or ideas in each standard
- Add on another level of complexity

**I CAN...**

- Extend for access
- Extend for challenge

**I COULD...**

- Practice translating the learning standards/ sub standards into student friendly learning statements using the stems (I know..., I can..., I understand..., or I am...)

**I can TRY to...**

- Try to create another learning standard

- Choice of collaborative partner/group
- Choice of curricular area to use
- Choice of task challenge

On Series Dashboard

- Access to session handouts
- Access to examples
- Access to planning template

Start Here

Go as far as you can in the time allotted

## Series Guiding Question:

How can we **inclusively plan** for, **teach**, and **assess** all students in a **diverse** classroom?

### Session 1 goals:

- **I understand** that students are **diverse** and that planning for them requires **anticipating variability** rather than **homogeneity**
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How can we **inclusively plan** for, **teach**, and **assess** all students in a **diverse** classroom?

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Session 2: Developing asset-based learning continuums



Session 3: Inclusive lesson design reflecting UDL

Session 4: Inclusive and standards based assessment