RESPeCT Summer Institute Professional Development Leader Guide (PDLG)

Grade Level	2	Day	6	STeLLA Strategy	SCSL Strategies B, C, and I STL Strategy 7	Subject Matter Focus	Earth's Changing Surface (ECS)
Focus Questions	 How can we begin and end a lesson to help students develop a coherent science content storyline? How can selecting appropriate science activities help students develop a coherent science content storyline? Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have? What causes landforms to change? What is our evidence? 						
Main Learning Goals	 S Participants will understand the following: STeLLA strategies B, I, and 7 are like bookends that mark the beginning and end of a lesson. The science ideas in the summary should match the focus question from the beginning of the lesson, and both the focus question and the summary should match the lesson's main learning goal. Activities should be selected because they will help students engage in making sense of the main learning goal, not because they're fun, easy to do, or only topically related. Therefore, activities must be closely matched to the main learning goal. Landforms on Earth's surface can change over time. These changes can happen very slowly. Flowing water can change landforms over time. 						
Preparation				Materials		Videos	
 Daily Setup Tasks Check that video clips are correctly linked to PowerPoint (PPT) slides. Set up PowerPoint. Make sure video clips play correctly with good sound. Arrange furniture and food. Arrange participant materials. Put up posters and charts. Planning and Preparation Tasks Study the PDLG, PowerPoint slides (PPTs), video clips, and handouts. Make changes to PPTs if needed. Review the reflections from day 5 and create a summary slide. Watch video clips and anticipate participant materials. 		ked Posters and Cl • STeLLA Fran • Day-6 Agend • Day-6 Focus • Norms for Wo • Strategy char SCSL strategy • Parking Lot p Handouts in Rl • Participants' S ke Handouts in Rl • 6.1 Analysis (Summarizing • 6.2 Transcrip • 6.3 Transcrip	harts nework and Strategies poster a (chart) Questions (chart) orking Together (chart) ts from days 1–5 (STL strategies 1–6 ar y A) oster ESPeCT PD Binder Front Pocket SCSL and STL Z-fold summary charts ESPeCT PD Binder, Day 6 Guides B and I: Setting the Purpose and Key Science Ideas t for Video Clip 6.1 t for Video Stratagy C	Video clips from o Video Clip 6.1: 1 (strategy B, beg 6.1_mspcp_gr.2 Video Clip 6.2: 1 (strategies I and 6.2_mspcp_gr.2 Video clips from a Video Clip 6.3: 1 (strategy C); 6.3 _poulsen_L2_c Video Clip 6.4: 1 (strategy C); 6.4 _poulsen_L2 c2 Video Clip 6.5: 1 (strategy C); 6.5 _poulsen_L2 c2 Video Clip 6.5: 1 (strategy C); 6.5 _poulsen_L2 c2	ne ECS lesson: Poulsen classroom inning of lesson); 2_ecs_poulsen_L6_c3 Poulsen classroom 4 7, end of lesson); 2_ecs_poulsen_L6_c4 nother ECS lesson: Poulsen classroom 3_mspcp_gr.2_ecs 1 Poulsen classroom 4_mspcp_gr.2_ecs -c3 Poulsen classroom 5_mspcp_gr.2_ecs 4		

Prepare charts for the day's agenda and	6.5 Transcript for Video Clip 6.3	
focus questions.	6.6 Transcript for Video Clip 6.4	
Review the activities for ECS lessons	6.7 Transcript for Video Clip 6.5	
3a/b and 4a/b.	• 6.8 Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 1 (from ECS lesson 3a)	
For content deepening:	• 6.9 Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 2 (from ECS lesson 3b)	
 Review and practice using the Grand 	6.10 Daily ReflectionsDay 6	
Canyon virtual tour from ECS lessons		
3a/b. If you know you'll need the	Handouts in RESPeCT Lesson Plans Binder	
Google Earth PowerPoint Grand	 4.2 Grand Canyon Model Instructions, Part 1 (from ECS 	
Canyon Tour (rather than running the	lesson 4a)	
virtual tour), copy and paste the	• 4.4 Grand Canyon Model Instructions, Part 2 (from ECS	
slides into the PDLG PowerPoint	lesson 4b)	
document so you can view everything		
in one PowerPoint. (Note: Refer to	PD Leader Masters, Days 1–4	
lesson handout 3.2 [Google Earth	 PD Leader Master: Analysis Guide C: Selecting Activities 	
Tour Instructions] for information on	Matched to the Learning Goal (Answer Key)	
downloading and installing the	Ourselies	
Google Earth program files.)	Supplies	
 Follow the instructions in lesson 	Science notebooks	
handouts 4.2 (Grand Canyon Model	 Chart paper and markers 	
Instructions, Part 1) and 4.4 (Grand	 Lesson materials kit 	
Canyon Model Instructions, Part 2) to	For content deepening:	
set up the stream-table model. Fill the	Stream-table model	
spray bottles and drip systems with	 3 or 4 large spray bottles filled with water (to simulate 	
water; then perform a trial run to	rain or melting snow)	
ensure the model is working properly.	 1 or 2 drip systems (to simulate a river) 	
(Note: Refer to handout 4.5 [Grand	 Sand or a mixture of sand and soil (but not potting 	
Canyon Stream-Table Model	soil)	
Construction] if you need to	 Plastic bin approximately 18" × 6" × 29" (to catch 	
construction the model.)	water)	
	PD Resources	
	STel I A strategies booklet	
	RESPECT PD program binder	
	RESPeCT lesson plans binder	
	Resources in Lesson Plans Binder	
	Resources section:	
	• Earth's Changing Surface Content Background Document	
	Common Student Ideas about Earth's Changing Surface	

DAY 6 SESSION OUTLINE

Time	Activities	Purpose
8:00-8:30	Getting Started: Housekeeping, Agenda,	• Build community by sharing participants' reflections from day 5.
30 min	Day-5 Reflections, Focus Questions	Set the stage for a day of learning.
8:30–10:10	Lesson Analysis: STeLLA Strategies, B, I, and 7	Use lesson analysis of classroom videos to better understand
100 min		 STELLA strategies B, I, and 7. Deepen participants' science-content knowledge of Earth's
(Includes 10-min break)		changing surface through lesson analysis.
10:10–12:00	Content Deepening: Earth's Changing Surface	• Deepen participants' understandings of the science content that is
110 min		 part of the Earth's Changing Surface lesson series. Deepen participant's science-content knowledge by conducting investigations from ECS lessons 3a and 3b.
12:00–12:45	LUNCH	
45 min		
12:45–1:15	Content Deepening (Continued)	• Deepen participants' understandings of the science content that is
30 min		 part of the Earth's Changing Surface lesson series. Deepen participant's science-content knowledge by conducting
		investigations from ECS lessons 4a and 4b.
1:15–3:15	Lesson Analysis: SCSL Strategy C	Use lesson analysis of classroom videos to better understand
120 min		 SCSL strategy C. Deepen participants' science-content knowledge of Earth's
(Includes 10-min break)		changing surface through lesson analysis.
3:15–3:30	Wrap-Up: Summary, Homework, and Reflections	• Summarize and reflect on key ideas about STeLLA strategies B, I,
15 min		7, and C, and the Earth's changing surface science content.

DAY 6

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
8:00–8:30 30 min Getting Started Slides 1–6	 Purpose Build community by sharing participants' reflections from day 5. Set the stage for a day of learning. What Participants Do Review the day's agenda. Discuss reflections from 	RESPECT PD PROGRAM Day 6 RESPECT Summer Institute	Display Slide 1. RESPeCT PD Program (5 min) a. Take care of any housekeeping issues.
	 day 5. Review key areas of learning from day 5. Read today's focus questions. Posters and Charts STeLLA Framework and Strategies poster Day-6 Agenda (chart) Day-6 Focus Questions (chart) Supplies Science notebooks 	Agenda for Day 6 • Day-5 reflections • Review: Science content storyline • Today's focus questions • Lesson analysis: STeLLA strategies B, I, and 7 • Content deepening: Earth's changing surface • Lunch • Content deepening (continued) • Lesson analysis: SCSL strategy C • Summary, homework, and reflections	Display Slide 2. Agenda for Day 6 (5 min) a. Go over the agenda for the day.
		Lesson Analysis Science Content Learning	Display Slide 3. Trends in Reflections (7 min) a. Give participants time to review your feedback on their reflections from day 5 and offer reactions, comments, or follow-up questions.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		 Review: Science Content Storyline In your notebooks, jot down things you remember from yesterday's session, ideas that seem important to you, and question you have. Be prepared to share one idea and question with the group. 	 Display Slide 4. Review: Science Content Storyline (10 min) a. Point out the three tasks on the slide. Allow 4–5 minutes for participants to write their responses in their science notebooks. b. Have each participant share one idea about the science content storyline that she or he thinks is really important. c. Then ask participants to share their questions. If you can answer them quickly, go ahead and do so. If a question needs a more detailed response, write it down and schedule a time to address it.
		 Today's Focus Questions How can we begin and end a lesson to help students develop a coherent science content storyline? How can selecting appropriate science activities help students develop a coherent science content storyline? Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have? What causes landforms to change? What is our evidence? 	Display Slide 5. Today's Focus Questions (2 min) a. Introduce today's focus questions.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		<section-header><section-header><section-header><image/><image/><image/><image/><image/><image/><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	 Display Slide 6. STeLLA Conceptual Framework (1 min) a. "Today we'll be looking at four new STeLLA strategies. Three of them are Science Content Storyline Lens strategies, and one is a Student Thinking Lens strategy. Throughout the session, think about how these strategies are different from one another and how they are closely linked to each other."
8:30–10:10 100 min (Includes 10-min break) Lesson Analysis: STeLLA Strategies B L and 7	 Purpose Use lesson analysis of classroom videos to better understand STeLLA strategies B, I, and 7. Deepen participants' science-content knowledge of Earth's changing surface through lesson analysis. Content Strategies B, I, and 7 are like backanda that mark the 	Lesson Analysis: Focus Question 1 How can we begin and end a lesson to help students develop a coherent science content storyline?	Display Slide 7. Lesson Analysis: Focus Question 1 (Less than 1 min) a. "Now let's dig into our first focus question."
Slides 7–14	 beginning and end of a lesson. The science ideas used in the summary should match the focus question from the beginning of the lesson, and both the focus question and the summary should match the lesson's main learning goal. Earth's Changing Surface science content emerges from video-based lesson analysis. 	 Strategies B, I, and 7: Purposes and Key Features Group 1: What are the purpose and key features of strategy B? Why is a focus question or goal statement important for science content storyline coherence? Group 2: What are the purpose and key features of strategy I? Why is summarizing key science ideas important for science content storyline coherence? Group 3: What are the purpose and key features of strategy 7? How does strategy 7 compare with strategy I? All groups: Make sure to cite ideas from the STeLLA strategies booklet in your answers. 	 Display Slide 8. Strategies B, I, and 7: Purposes and Key Features (25 min) a. Pairs (3 min): Direct participants to retrieve their Z-fold summary charts and share with a partner what they learned from their homework assignment about STeLLA strategies B, I, and 7. b. Small groups (12 min): Divide participants into three small groups and have them make charts that capture the purposes and key

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
	 What Participants Do Make, share, and discuss charts summarizing the purposes and key features of strategies B, I, and 7. Discuss questions about strategies B, I, and 7. Analyze video clips from the beginning and end of an Earth's Changing Surface lesson. Study the main learning goal (MLG), focus question, and summary in an Earth's Changing Surface lesson plan. Videos Video Clip 6.1, Poulsen classroom (beginning of lesson) Video Clip 6.2, Poulsen classroom (end of lesson) Mandouts in PD Binder 6.1 Analysis Guides B and I 6.2 Transcript for Video Clip 6.2 		 features of the three strategies. Note: Challenge participants to imagine themselves in a Teacher Leader role. Ask them, "How would you explain these strategies to the teachers you're leading?" c. Whole group (10 min): Have small groups share their charts in a whole-group share-out. Key ideas: Make sure participants understand that a focus question is designed to do more than just get students interested in the lesson. It gets them thinking about a phenomenon or something else they've never thought about before. It also reveals important things about the knowledge and experiences they're bringing to the lesson, it conceptually situates the learning, and it's referred to throughout the lesson. STeLLA strategies B, I, and 7 are like bookends that mark the beginning and end of a lesson. The science ideas used in the summary should match the focus question from the beginning of the lesson, and both the focus question and the summary should match the lesson's main learning goal.
	 Supplies Science notebooks Chart paper and markers PD Resources STeLLA strategies booklet RESPeCT lesson plans binder Participants' SCSL and STL Z-fold summary charts (front pocket of PD binder) 	 Discussion Questions: Strategy B 1. What is the difference between focus questions and goal statements? 2. Which do you think would be more useful in engaging student interest and making their thinking visible—focus questions or goal statements? 	 Display Slide 9. Discussion Questions: Strategy B (7 min) a. Whole group: Discuss the questions on the slide as a group. Key ideas: A focus question is designed to be answered using the lesson's main learning goal and supporting science ideas. A goal statement describes the main science idea to be learned.

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			• Focus questions are always used in RESPeCT lesson plans because they're useful in engaging student interest, making their thinking visible, and eliciting initial ideas at the beginning of a lesson. When posed at the end of a lesson, focus questions challenge students to use new ideas developed during the lesson.
		 Discussion Questions: Strategies I and 7 What are various ways a lesson or unit can be synthesized and/or summarized? How are strategies I and 7 similar and different? SCSL strategy I: Summarize key science ideas. STL strategy 7: Engage students in making connections by synthesizing and summarizing key science ideas. 	 Display Slide 10. Discussion Questions: Strategies I and 7 (7 min) a. Whole group: Discuss the first question on the slide. Participants can refer to the information on strategy 7 in the STeLLA strategies booklet to identify a variety of ways in which key science ideas in a lesson can be synthesized. b. Emphasize: "Toward the end of a unit, an entire lesson may be devoted to strategy 7, which engages students in synthesizing and summarizing science ideas across several lessons." c. Discuss the second question on the slide. Key ideas: In strategy I, the <i>teacher</i> creates a summary of key science ideas in the lesson. Strategy 7, however, engages <i>students</i> in synthesizing and summarizing key science ideas in the lesson. When <i>students themselves</i> perform this work, it makes their thinking visible, engages them in active sensemaking, and reveals to the teacher any misunderstandings or gaps in knowledge. Using both strategies brings coherence to a science lesson and is a powerful way to end it. In strategy 7, summarizing involves making connections between key science ideas, which helps at udents a mathematica the main leasting

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			 goal or big idea in a lesson. Summaries should focus on key science ideas, not activities; that is, focusing on "what we <i>learned</i>" versus "what we <i>did</i>." For a variety of reasons, a lesson sometimes ends before the main learning goal has been fully developed. However, summarizing work should still take place. For example, the teacher might say, "Our focus question today was <i>How do plants get their food</i>? What have we found out so far?" After students respond, the teacher could reply, "Yes, so far we've discovered that water and soil aren't food for plants. But we still haven't figured out what is food for plants. We'll continue working on this question next time."
		Video-based Lesson Analysis Next we'll analyze a video clip from the beginning and end of a lesson on Earth's changing surface.	(Less than 1 min) a. Transition: This slide marks the transition to video-based lesson analysis.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
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PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			that don't relate to landforms (e.g., the land could be brown or green, or it could have trees or grass or roads and buildings). More specific questions might be better, such as <i>What do the</i> <i>landforms on Earth's surface look like? Do they</i> <i>ever change?</i> but <i>landforms</i> is a science word that some students might not understand.
		 Lesson Analysis: Strategy I In Analysis Guides B and I (handout 6.1), review the six criteria for strategy I: Summarizing key science ideas. Review the lesson context at the top of the video transcript (handout 6.3). Watch the second video clip, keeping in mind the criteria for strategy I. Analyze the transcript using the analysis guide. How well does the end of this lesson match the criteria for strategy I? Share and compare your analyses. Link to video clip 2: 6.2_mspcp_gr2_ecs_poulsen_L6_c4 	 Display Slide 13. Lesson Analysis: Strategy I (20 min) a. Allow participants 1 or 2 minutes to read the six criteria in the analysis guide for strategy I: Summarizing key science ideas. b. Ask: "Do you have any questions about these criteria?" c. Emphasize: "Keep the criteria for strategy I in mind as you watch the next clip from the end of the same ECS lesson." d. Individuals: Give participants a couple of minutes to review the lesson context at the top of the video transcript (handout 6.3).
			e. Snow the video clip. Whole group: "How well does the end of this lesson match the criteria for strategy I? How well does the summary statement match the beginning of the lesson?"
			Note: During the discussion, be on the lookout for opportunities to clarify science-content ideas.
			 Ideal responses: In this video clip, the teacher works with students to summarize key science ideas from the ECS unit. The focus is on conceptual understanding.

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			 The summary includes five big ideas, with an overarching focus on the concept of changes in landforms over time. The science ideas in the summary help answer the focus questions. However, the ideas about water changing the land and change occurring over time aren't strongly represented in the focus questions from the beginning of the lesson (<i>What does the surface of the Earth look like? Does it ever change?</i>). Science ideas are scientifically accurate. While students seem engaged in making sense of the summary statement, there are missed opportunities to include student ideas in the statement. Students mainly use yes-no statements. Perhaps the focus question could better anticipate the five big ideas in the summary: <i>How and why do landforms on Earth's surface change over time?</i> In addition, students could be more engaged and involved in making sense of the data table by taking turns summarizing key ideas for each row.
		The ECS Lesson Plans: Reading and Analysis 1. Examine the main learning goal, the lesson focus question, and the lesson summary for your assigned ECS lesson plan (parts A and B).	 Display Slide 14. The ECS Lesson Plans: Reading and Analysis (10 min) Note: This slide can be abridged or skipped if time is running short.
		 Answer these questions in your notebooks, keeping in mind the analysis-guide criteria for strategies B and I: What do you notice? What do you wonder about? 	a. Read the instructions on the slide and assign a two-part lesson plan (parts A and B) to each participant.
			 b. Ask participants if they have any questions about the assignment.
			 c. Individual reading-and-analysis time (5 min): "Answer the slide questions in your

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			 notebooks, keeping in mind the analysis-guide criteria." d. Whole-group discussion (5 min): Briefly discuss participants' observations and questions for their assigned lesson plans. Note: Participants should see a close match between the main learning goal, the lesson focus question(s), and the summary. However, also welcome critiques and suggestions for improvement. Just make sure critiques are based on good understandings of the strategies involved.
10:00–10:10 10 min	BREAK		
10:10–12:00 110 min Content Deepening: Earth's Changing Surface Slides 15–45	 Purpose Deepen participants' understandings of the science content that is part of the Earth's Changing Surface lesson series. Deepen participant's science- content knowledge by conducting investigations from ECS lessons 3a and 3b. Content Landforms on Earth's surface, like the Grand Canyon can 	EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE SCIENCE CONTENT DEEPENING Grade 2 Image: Content Deepening Image: Content Deepening	 Display Slide 15. Content Deepening: Earth's Changing Surface (Less than 1 min) a. Transition: This slide marks the transition to the content deepening work. Note: Throughout this content deepening phase, refer as needed to the content background document and Common Student Ideas about Earth's Changing Surface.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
	 changes can happen very slowly. The Grand Canyon is 2 centimeters deeper than it was 50 years ago. The Colorado River carries loose soil and rock with it as it flows through the canyon. The soil and rock from the canyon are carried to Lake Mead and are slowly filling up the lake. What Participants Do Learn about geomorphic 	Unit Central Questions What does the surface of Earth look like? Does it ever change?	 Display Slide 16. Unit Central Questions (Less than 1 min) a. Review the unit central questions on the slide. b. Remind participants that these questions will guide student learning throughout the entire ECS unit.
	 provinces, landscapes, and landforms based on geomorphologists' research. Conduct investigations from ECS lessons 3a and 3b. Explore and discuss key science ideas behind the ECS lessons. Take a Google Earth virtual tour of the Grand Canyon. 	 Content Deepening Focus Questions Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have? What causes landforms to change? What is our evidence? 	 Display Slide 17. Content Deepening Focus Questions (Less than 1 min) a. Review the content deepening focus questions on the slide.
	 Handouts in PD Binder 6.8 Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 1 (from ECS lesson 3a) 6.9 Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 2 (from ECS lesson 3b) Supplies Science notebooks Chart paper and markers PD Resources RESPeCT lesson plans binder Resources in Lesson Plans 	<text></text>	 Display Slide 18. Today's Content Deepening (Less than 1 min) a. "Today's content deepening work will focus on science ideas about Earth's changing surface from ECS lessons 3 and 4."

PD Model: Purpose, Content, and Time/Phase What Participants Do	Slides	Process
Binder Resources section: • Content background document • Common Student Ideas	t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	 Display Slide 19. Earth's Surface Terminology (Less than 1min) a. "Geomorphologists use the terms <i>landform</i>, <i>landscape</i>, and <i>geomorphic province</i> to describe features of Earth's surface."
	<complex-block></complex-block>	 Display Slide 20. Geomorphic Provinces (1 min) a. "In our last content deepening session, we used a relief map of the United States to study landforms in different locations and identify distinctive patterns. Based on these patterns, we can divide the North American continent into regional sectors called <i>geomorphic provinces</i> or <i>physiographic provinces</i>." b. "Geomorphic provinces are broad sectors of a continent that share a common geologic history and tectonic origin." c. "The geomorphic provinces represented on this slide are quite generalized, but next, we'll examine a more detailed model of geomorphic provinces in the western United States."

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		<text><text></text></text>	 Display Slide 21. Geomorphic Provinces (3 min) a. "This slide shows a digital elevation model of western North America." b. "What distinct surface patterns do you observe on this map?" c. Ask participants to think about how they might divide this area into geomorphic provinces. Then invite them to briefly share their ideas.
		<text></text>	 Display Slide 22. Geomorphic Provinces (3 min) a. "This slide shows the standard geomorphic provinces that geomorphologists have identified for western North America." b. "How does this model compare with the geomorphic divisions you came up with?" c. "Next, we'll zoom in on one province that stretches from eastern California across Nevada to central Utah."

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Geomorphic Provinces Basin and Range	 Display Slide 23. Geomorphic Provinces (Less than 1 min) a. "The image on this slide is a close-up view of a portion of the Basin and Range geomorphic province. This region is known for its parallel rows of rugged, snowy (Nevada) mountain ranges and deep desert valleys. The ranges and valleys are separated by extensional normal faults that accommodate tectonic stretching from west to east." b. "In this region, the North American continent is actually being pulled apart from both sides. This movement has resulted in a distinctive pattern of north-south-trending mountain ranges and intervening basins or valleys."
		<section-header><section-header><text><text></text></text></section-header></section-header>	 Display Slide 24. Horst and Graben Landscape (3 min) a. "This is an example of a typical Basin and Range landscape within the western geomorphic province. The photo was taken from Zabriskie Point in Death Valley National Park, looking east across the desert basin toward the mountain range on the far side." b. "At the bottom of the valley is a desert playa lake, which is depression in the ground filled with water at certain times of the year. Alluvial fans, or accumulations of sediment, appear along the edges of the mountain range, and a fault runs along the foot of the mountains." c. Point out that in geomorphology, the term <i>landscape</i> refers to a regional assemblage of landforms that characterize a certain tectonic

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			or climatic environment. Death Valley can be described as a <i>horst and graben landscape</i> . In German, <i>horst and graben</i> are geologic terms that describe extensional mountain ranges, or <i>horst</i> , and intervening basins, or <i>graben</i> .
			 Display Slide 25. Alluvial Fan Landform (2 min) a. "This photo of an alluvial fan is an example of a characteristic landform in a horst and graben landscape." b. "Alluvial fans are piles of sediment that accumulate at the mouth of a mountain stream where it empties into an adjacent valley or basin. This landform results from a sudden change in stream gradient crossing a mountain front. As the streambed builds up, it maintains a continuous longitudinal profile from a mountain canyon in the basin." c. Explain that landforms are local surface features that result from a specific natural process or set of processes. Many types of landforms exist around the world.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Earth's Surface Terminology Lorence Lorence <th> Display Slide 26. Earth's Surface Terminology (2 min) a. Read and discuss the definitions on the slide to summarize this investigation of Earth's changing surface. </th>	 Display Slide 26. Earth's Surface Terminology (2 min) a. Read and discuss the definitions on the slide to summarize this investigation of Earth's changing surface.
			 Display Slide 27. Earth's Changing Surface: Lesson 3a (Less than 1 min) a. "Next, we'll explore ideas about Earth's changing surface from lesson 3a."

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Content Deepening: Focus Question 1 Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have?	 Display Slide 28. Content Deepening: Focus Question 1 (Less than 1 min) a. Read the two-part focus question on the slide. b. Emphasize that these questions will guide student learning throughout ECS lesson 3a. c. Have participants write the questions in their science notebooks and draw a box around them.
		<section-header><text><text><image/></text></text></section-header>	 Display Slide 29. A Virtual Trip to the Grand Canyon (25 min) a. Pose the questions on the slide and invite participants to briefly share their experiences and observations. b. "Next, we'll take a virtual tour of the Grand Canyon using Google Earth. On our tour, we'll explore how landforms can change over time through erosional processes." c. Distribute handout 6.8 (Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 1) and inform participants that they'll complete the handout at various intervals during the tour. d. At this point, start the Google Earth tour on your computer. Note: Alternatively, if you copied and pasted the slides into the PDLG PowerPoint document earlier, cue those slides now. e. Pause the video at each stop on the tour so that participants can answer the questions on

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PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			the handout.
			Note: You may want to use the activity instructions from ECS lesson 3a as a guide.
			f. Make sure to stop the video after the second clue appears in the Google Earth bubble. Then have participants answer the final question on the handout.
			Note: You'll resume the video when you conduct the investigation from lesson 3b.
			g. Whole group: After participants have completed the handout, discuss their answers to the questions as a group.
		Reflect: Content Deepening Focus Question 1	Display Slide 30. Reflect: Content Deepening Focus Question 1 (5 min)
		Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have?	a. Return to this slide after completing part 1 of the Google Earth Grand Canyon Tour (up through clue 2).
			b. Review the two-part focus question on the slide.
			c. Invite participants to share their answers and evidence from the Google Earth tour. As participants share their ideas, record them on chart paper. Elicit differing points of view and probe participants' responses (e.g., "Can you say more about that?").
			d. Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share.
			e. Work together to reach a consensus; then record it on chart paper.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		 Key Science Ideas The Grand Canyon is 2 centimeters deeper than it was 50 years ago. The Colorado River carries loose soil and rock with it as it flows through the canyon. 	 Display Slide 31. Key Science Ideas (Less than 1 min) a. Read the key science ideas on the slide.
			Display Slide 32. Earth's Changing Surface: Lesson 3b (Less than 1 min) a. "Next, we'll explore ideas about Earth's changing surface from lesson 3b."

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Content Deepening: Focus Question 1 Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have?	 Display Slide 33. Content Deepening: Focus Question 1 (Less than 1 min) a. Review the two-part focus question on the slide. b. Emphasize that these questions from lesson 3a will guide student learning throughout lesson 3b as well.
		<section-header><text><image/></text></section-header>	 Display Slide 34. A Virtual Trip to the Grand Canyon (20 min) a. "Now let's continue our virtual tour of the Grand Canyon." b. Distribute handout 6.9 (Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 2); then cue the Google Earth tour (or PowerPoint slides). Resume the tour after the second clue. c. When the third clue pops up in the Google Earth bubble, stop the video and have participants answer the questions on the handout. Note: You may want to use the activity instructions from ECS lesson 3b as a guide. d. Whole group: Invite participants to share their answers to the first question on the handout.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		 Is the Grand Canyon Changing? Do you think the Grand Canyon is changing? Why or why not? Answer these questions using evidence from our first two clues: The Grand Canyon is 2 centimeters deeper than it was 50 years ago. The Colorado River carries loose soil and rock with it as it flows through the canyon. Sentence starter: I think the Grand Canyon [is/is not] changing because 	 Display Slide 35. Is the Grand Canyon Changing? (5 min) a. Read the questions on the slide. Then review the first two clues from handout 6.8 (Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 1). b. Call on a couple of participants to answer the questions using the sentence starter on the slide. Make sure they include evidence from the clues. Ideal response: The Grand Canyon is changing because it's 2 centimeters deeper than it was 50 years ago.
		What Is Causing the Change? What do you think is causing the Grand Canyon to change? Use all three of our clues to answer this question. Sentence starter: I think is causing the Grand Canyon to change.	 Display Slide 36. What Is Causing the Change? (5 min) a. Read the question on the slide. Then review all three clues from handouts 6.8 and 6.9 (Grand Canyon Explorers, Part 1 and Part 2) b. Call on a couple of participants to answer the questions using the sentence starter on the slide. Make sure they include evidence from the clues. Ideal response: I think erosion is causing the Grand Canyon to change. The Colorado River is carrying soil and rock from the canyon to get deeper over time. The rock and soil from the canyon are also gradually filling up Lake Mead.

Reflect: Content Deepening Focus Question 1 Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have?	Display Slide 37. Reflect: Content Deepening Focus Question 1 (5 min)
Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have?	
	a. "Now that we've finished our tour of the Grand Canyon, let's use all of the evidence we gathered to revise our answers to the first focus question."
	 Review the two-part focus question on the slide.
	c. Invite participants to share their answers and evidence from the Google Earth tour. As participants share their ideas, record them on chart paper. Elicit differing points of view and probe participants' responses (e.g., "Can you say more about that?").
	 d. Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share.
	e. Work together to reach a consensus; then record it on chart paper.
 Key Science Ideas The Grand Canyon is 2 centimeters deeper than it was 50 years ago. The Colorado River carries loose soil and rock with it as it flows through the canyon. The soil and rock from the canyon are carried to Lake Mead and are slowly filling up the lake. Landforms on Earth's surface can change over time. These changes can happen very slowly. 	Display Slide 38. Key Science Ideas (Less than 1 min) a. Read the key science ideas on the slide.
	Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have?

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Content Deepening: Focus Question 2 What causes landforms to change? What is our evidence?	 Display Slide 39. Earth's Changing Surface: Lesson 4a (Less than 1 min) a. "Now let's explore ideas about Earth's changing surface from lesson 4a." Display Slide 40. Content Deepening: Focus Question 2 (Less than 1 min) a. Read the two-part focus question on the slide. b. Emphasize that these questions will guide student learning throughout lesson 4a.
		<image/> <section-header><image/></section-header>	 Display Slide 41. What Might Have Caused the Changes? (8 min) a. "What might have caused the changes that formed the Grand Canyon?" b. Turn and Talk: "Discuss this question with an elbow partner and work together to develop an answer using descriptive terminology. Focus on the processes that that led to the formation of the canyon from beginning to end. And make sure to include evidence from our Grand

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Clue Review • The Grand Canyon is slowly getting deeper. It's 2 centimeters deeper today than it was 50 years ago! • Water from the Colorado River is moving soil and rock out of the canyon. • The water is carrying this soil and rock to	 Canyon investigation." c. Whole group: Invite pairs to share their ideas and evidence with the group. Record key ideas on chart paper. d. During this discussion, elicit differing points of view and probe participants' responses (e.g., "Can you say more about that?"). Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share. e. After the group reaches a consensus, record it on chart paper. Display Slide 42. Clue Review (Less than 1 min) a. Review the clues that participants' gathered during their Google Earth tour of the Grand Canyon. b. Emphasize: "All of this evidence means that
		Lake Mead, where it's filling up the lake. What does all of this evidence mean? Landforms can change! Making a Grand Canyon Model • What do you observe about the model? • What do you think the brown stuff represents? • What do you think the spray bottles represent?	 Display Slide 43. Making a Grand Canyon Model (5 min) a. "To simulate how erosional processes formed the Grand Canyon, we'll build a stream-table model." b. Ask participants to gather around the model. Then read the questions on the slide and invite participants to share their observations.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		What Do You Predict?	Display Slide 44. What Do You Predict? (4 min)
		What do you think will happen if a lot of rain falls on our model?	a. "What do you think will happen if a lot of rain falls on our model?"
			b. Invite participants to share their predictions with the group. During this share-out, record key predictions on chart paper. Elicit differing points of view and probe participants' responses (e.g., "Can you say more about that?"). Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share.
			c. Work together to reach a consensus; then record it on chart paper.
		What Happens When It Rains?	Display Slide 45. What Happens When It Rains? (8 min)
		 What do you think will happen if a lot of rain falls on our model? What happened when it rained on our model? Is this what you predicted would happen? 	a. Select a couple of volunteers and give each of them a spray bottle filled with water. Ask them to spray "rain" over the top and sides of the model.
			b. "Make sure to look carefully at the entire model as the rain is falling on it. Write key observations in your science notebooks and make sketches of what's happening to the model."
			 After 2 or 3 minutes, ask the volunteers to stop spraying the model.
			d. Invite participants to describe what happened to the model when the rain fell on it. Record key observations on chart paper. Elicit differing points of view and probe participants' responses (e.g., "Can you say more about

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			 that?"). Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share. e. Work together to reach a consensus; then record it on chart paper.
12:00–12:45 45 min	LUNCH		
12:45–1:15 30 min Content Deepening (Continued) Slides 46–51	 Purpose Deepen participants' understandings of the science content that is part of the Earth's Changing Surface lesson series. Deepen participant's science- content knowledge by conducting investigations from ECS lessons 4a and 4b. Content Landforms on Earth's surface 	entre entre entre entre	 Display Slide 46. Earth's Changing Surface: Lesson 4b (Less than 1 min) a. "For our final investigation, we'll explore ideas about Earth's changing surface from lesson 4b."
	 can change over time. These changes can happen very slowly. Erosional processes, such as flowing water, can change landforms over time. 	Content Deepening: Focus Question 2 What causes landforms to change? What is our evidence?	 Display Slide 47. Content Deepening: Focus Question 2 (Less than 1 min) a. Review the two-part focus question on the slide.
	 What Participants Do Conduct investigations from ECS lessons 4a and 4b. Explore and discuss key science ideas behind the ECS lessons. Use a stream-table model to simulate the erosional processes 		 b. Emphasize that these questions from lesson 4a will guide student learning throughout lesson 4b as well.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
	 involved in forming the Grand Canyon. Handouts in Lesson Plans Binder 4.2 Grand Canyon Model Instructions, Part 1 (from ECS lesson 4a) 4.4 Grand Canyon Model Instructions, Part 2 (from ECS lesson 4b) Supplies Science notebooks Chart paper and markers Stream-table model 3 or 4 large spray bottles filled with water (to simulate rain or melting snow) 1 or 2 drip systems (to simulate a river) Sand or a mixture of sand and soil (but not potting soil) Plastic bin approximately 18" × 6" × 29" (to catch water) PD Resources RESPeCT lesson plans binder Resources in Lesson Plans Binder Content background document Common Student Ideas 	What Do You Predict? What do you think will happen when a river begins to flow over our model?	 Display Slide 48. What Do You Predict? (7 min) a. "What do you think will happen to our model if a river flows over it?" b. Invite participants to share their predictions with the group. During this share-out, record key predictions on chart paper. Elicit differing
			 points of view and probe participants' responses (e.g., "Can you say more about that?"). Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share. a. After the group reaches a consensus, record it on chart paper.
		 What Happens When a River Flows? What do you think will happen when a river begins to flow over our model? What happened when the river flowed over our model? Is this what you predicted would happen? 	 Display Slide 49. What Happens When a River Flows? (10 min) a. "Let's find out what happens when our simulated river starts flowing. Look carefully at how the water flows over the entire model." b. Open the valve on the drip system to get the water flowing over the model. After a few
			 minutes, shut off the valve and ask participants to describe what's happening to the model. c. Give participants a minute or two to record their observations in their science notebooks and make a drawing of the model. d. Then open the valve for another minute or two before shutting it off. e. Discuss the questions on the slide and record participants' observations on chart paper. Elicit differing points of view and probe participants'

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			responses (e.g., "Can you say more about that?"). Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share.
			f. Work together to reach a consensus; then record it on chart paper.
		Comparing Similarities and Differences	Display Slide 50. Comparing Similarities and Differences (7 min)
		 How is our model not like the Grand Canyon? 	a. Read the questions on the slide.
			b. Turn and Talk (3 min): "Share your ideas with an elbow partner and work together to develop an answer for these questions."
			c. While pairs are working on the task, create a two-column chart on chart paper. For the first column, write the heading "How Our Model Is Like the Grand Canyon," and for the second column, write the heading "How Our Model Is Not Like the Grand Canyon."
			d. Whole-group discussion (3 min): Invite pairs to share their answers to the questions. Record key similarities and differences on the chart.
			 e. During this discussion, elicit differing points of view and probe participants' responses (e.g., "Can you say more about that?"). Encourage participants to agree, disagree, ask questions, or add to the ideas others share.
			f. Work together to reach a consensus on the similarities and differences between the model and the Grand Canyon. Ask participants if they want to make any final changes to the chart.

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Reflect: Content Deepening Focus Question 2 What causes landforms to change? What is our evidence?	 Display Slide 51. Reflect: Content Deepening Focus Question 2 (6 min) a. Review the two-part focus question on the slide.
			 b. Individuals: Have participants answer the questions in their science notebooks. c. Whole group: Invite participants to share their answers with the group. Record key ideas and evidence on chart paper.
1:15–3:15 120 min (Includes 10-min break) Lesson Analysis: SCSL	 Purpose Use lesson analysis of classroom videos to better understand SCSL strategy C. Deepen participants' science-content knowledge of Earth's changing surface through lesson analysis. Content 	Lesson Analysis: Focus Question 2 How can selecting appropriate science activities help students develop a coherent science content storyline?	 Display Slide 52. Lesson Analysis: Focus Question 2 (1 min) a. Read the focus question on the slide. b. "To help us answer this focus question, we're going to explore STeLLA strategy C: Select activities that are matched to the learning goal."
Slides 52–58	 To reflect the purpose and key features of strategy C, activities should be selected that can help students engage in making sense of the main learning goal, not because they're fun, easy to do, or only topically related. What Participants Do Make and discuss a chart summarizing the purpose and key features of strategy C. Use the criteria in Analysis Guide C to analyze video clips from an 	Strategy C: Purpose and Key Features According to the strategies booklet, what are the purpose and key features of strategy C: Select activities that are matched to the learning goal?	 Display Slide 53. Strategy C: Purpose and Key Features (25 min) a. Ask participants to locate the section on strategy C in the STeLLA strategies booklet. b. Have one participant lead the group in creating a chart that summarizes the purpose and key features of strategy C: Select activities that are matched to the learning goal. c. Ask: "What does the strategies booklet say about science activities that are fun and

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
	 ECS lesson (before, during, and after an activity). Identify activities that are <i>not</i> matched to the lesson's main learning goal. Videos Video Clip 6.3, Poulsen classroom Video Clip 6.4, Poulsen classroom Video Clip 6.5, Poulsen classroom Video Clip 6.5, Poulsen classroom Handouts in PD Binder 6.4 Analysis Guide C 6.5 Transcript for Video Clip 6.3 6.6 Transcript for Video Clip 6.4 6.7 Transcript for Video Clip 6.5 Supplies Chart paper and markers PD Resources STeLLA strategies booklet Resources in Lesson Plans Binder Content background document 		 engaging for students? Ideal responses: Activities should be selected because they can support students in understanding the main learning goal, not because they're fun or easy to do. Avoid activities that are only topically related (e.g., something about landforms); instead, activities should focus on a specific science idea that is closely linked to the main learning goal (e.g., Landforms on Earth's surface change over time. These changes can happen very slowly). Activities should not just be interesting supplements to the science content storyline; they should help develop it. d. Follow-up: "Think back on science-lab activities play a key role in helping you better understand the science concepts presented in textbooks or lectures? Or were they more like add-on activities that were only loosely related to the science concepts being taught?"

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		Lesson Analysis Question Main Learning goal: Landforms, including bodies of water, look different in different places. Focus question: How does the land look different in different places? Analysis question: Is the activity well matched to the main learning goal?	 Display Slide 54. Lesson Analysis Question (2 min) a. For this lesson analysis, participants will view a set of three video clips from one ECS lesson. b. Review the main learning goal, focus question, and activity on the slide. Then introduce the analysis question: <i>Is the activity well matched to the main learning goal and focus question?</i>
	10-MINUTE BREAK		
		<text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text>	 Display Slide 55. Lesson Analysis: Strategy C (60 min) Note: Refer to the ECS content background document as needed throughout this lesson analysis. a. Have participants locate Analysis Guide C (handout 6.4) in their PD binders and write the main learning goal at the top of the page. Then orient them to Part 1 of the analysis guide. b. Before each video clip: Have participants read the lesson context at the top of the corresponding video transcript (handout 6.5 for clip 3, handout 6.6 for clip 4, and handout 6.7 for clip 5). c. Show each video clip. d. After each clip (individuals or pairs): Allow time for participants to review the analysis

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			guide, write down science ideas revealed in the activity, and assess how well matched these ideas are to the main learning goal.
			Note: For sample responses to part 1 of the analysis guide for each clip, refer to PD Leader Master: Analysis Guide C: Selecting Activities Matched to the Learning Goal (Answer Key).
		Lesson Analysis: Strategy C	Display Slide 56. Lesson Analysis: Strategy C (10 min)
		 Were the activities well matched to the learning goal? Provide evidence to support your response. 	a. Pairs: "Discuss the questions on the slide and be ready to share your ideas with the group."
		 Suggest ways to improve the match between the activities and the main learning goal (part 2, Analysis Guide C). Be prepared to share your ideas in a group discussion. 	b. Whole group: Assess how well the activities in the video clips matched the main learning goal and ask participants to offer suggestions for improving the match.
			 Ideal responses: Slide question 1: The activity is well matched to the main learning goal. Using a relief map, students compare landforms in various locations in the United States and identify similarities and differences. Then they create a graphic organizer to help them think about these similarities and differences. The teacher uses probe questions to help student clarify their thinking about the evidence they found on their relief maps and in reference books. Slide question 2: The teacher helps students stay focused on the learning goal by coming back to the focus question frequently during the lesson and having students complete a summary chart of their findings. However, the match between the activity and learning goal could be improved by having students discuss the similarities and differences as a class

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			rather than just writing about them.
		 Lesson Analysis: Strategy C Study the video transcripts again and gather evidence to answer these questions: What kept students focused on the main learning goal? What distracted students from the learning goal? 	 Display Slide 57. Lesson Analysis: Strategy C (5 min) a. Read the questions on the slide. b. Individuals: Direct participants to look for evidence in the video transcripts that will help them answer these questions. c. Whole group: Ask one or two participants to share their ideas and evidence in response to the questions.
		 Practice: Strategy C Main learning goal: Changes in the land can sometimes happen very quickly, but most of the time, they happen very slowly over long periods of time. The land looks different everywhere. Candidate activities Students watch deo clip of a landslide and talk about what caused it. Students watch about their observations. Ouestions How well does the activity match the main learning goal? How might the activity be changed to better match the main learning goal? 	 Display Slide 58. Practice: Strategy C (7 min) Note: This activity may be skipped if time is running short. a. Individuals (2–3 min): "Think about how well the activities on this slide are matched to the main learning goal. Be prepared to give a rationale for your choices." b. Whole group: Invite participants to share their ideas and reasoning with the group. Ideal responses: In the first activity, the focus is on changes in landforms that happen quickly and slowly over time, not necessarily what caused the changes. The activity could be improved by having students discuss whether the landslide changes happened quickly or slowly and provide evidence to support their ideas. In the second activity, the focus is on landforms, so it's important to encourage students to talk about what they see in the

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
			photographs that relates specifically to landforms. Otherwise, they may focus on buildings, people, roads, and plant life. The teacher should also select pictures that show a variety of landforms, including landforms that rise high above Earth's surface (mountains, hills), landforms that cut deep into the ground (valleys, canyons), and landforms that are flat (plateaus, plains).
3:15–3:30	Purpose		Display Slide 59. Today's Focus Questions
15 min Wrap-Up: Summary, Homework, and Reflections	 Summarize and reflect on key ideas about STeLLA strategies B, I, 7, and C, and the ECS science content. What Participants Do Review today's focus questions. Share key ideas about strategies B, I, 7, and C from the lesson analysis and content deepening work. 	 Today's Focus Questions How can we begin and end a lesson to help students develop a coherent science content storyline? How can selecting appropriate science activities help students develop a coherent science content storyline? Do landforms ever change? What evidence do we have? What causes landforms to change? What is our evidence? 	(Less than 1 min) a. Remind participants of today's focus questions.
Slides 59–62	 Copy down the homework assignment for day 7. Write reflections on today's learning. Handouts in PD Binder 6.10 Daily Reflections—Day 6 Supplies Science notebooks 	 Summarize Today's Work Hold up three fingers when you have all of these in mind: One idea you're taking away about strategy C: Select activities that are matched to the learning goal One idea you're taking away about strategies B, I, and 7: Set the purpose with a focus question or goal statement (strategy B) Summarize key science ideas (strategy I) Engage students in making connections by synthesizing and summarizing key science ideas (strategy 7) One science idea about Earth's changing surface that you're taking away from today's content deepening work. 	 Display Slide 60. Summarize Today's Work (7 min) a. Individuals: Read the instructions on the slide and give participants enough time to come up with three ideas to summarize today's work. b. Whole group: In a round-robin, invite participants to share a key idea for each category on the slide. (Allow participants to pass if they wish.)

PD Model: Time/Phase	Purpose, Content, and What Participants Do	Slides	Process
		 Homework In the STELLA strategies booklet, read about SCSL strategy D: Select content representations and models matched to the learning goal and engage students in their use. Fill in the appropriate column on your SCSL Z-fold summary chart. 	Display Slide 61. Homework (Less than 1 min)a. Go over the homework assignment and have participants write it in their notebooks.b. Make sure participants understand each part of the assignment.
		 Reflections on Today's Session How are STELLA strategies B, I, 7, and C related to one another? What new insights or questions have emerged about Earth's surface and how it changes over time? Only two more days are left of our time together at the Summer Institute. What burning questions do you think should be answered before the end of the week? 	 Display Slide 62. Reflections on Today's Session (7 min) a. Allow participants at least 5 minutes to think about today's session and write their reflections and feedback on the Daily Reflections sheet (handout 6.10 in PD program binder).