

Elevating Instruction:

The Power of **Feedback** and Lessons
from **Project-Based Learning**

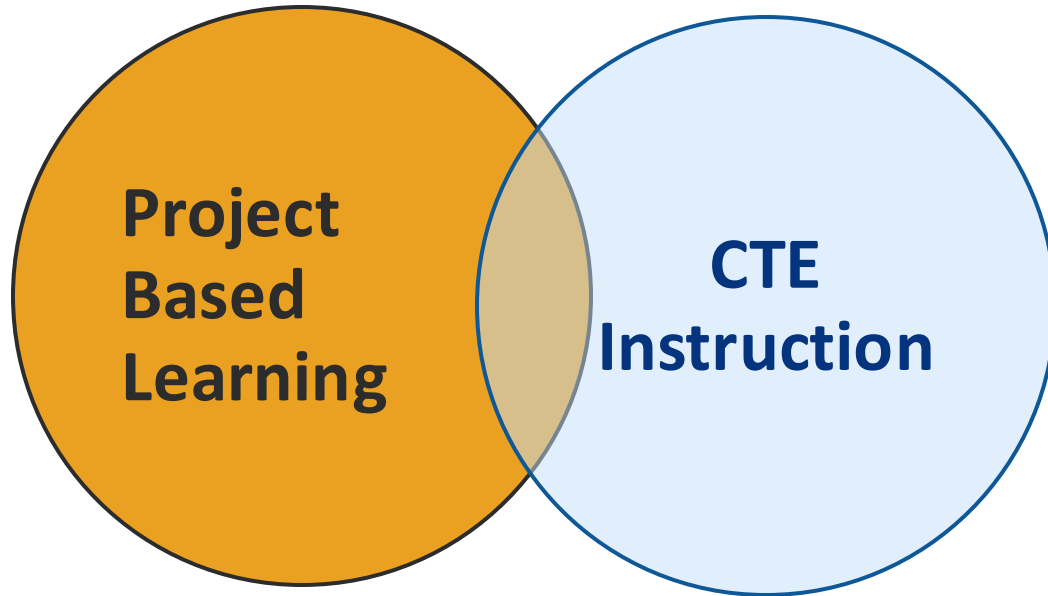
Ronni Morrissey – *CCPS Patuxent High School
PLTW Instructor*

Ashley Curtin – *CCPS RISE PBL Program Lead*

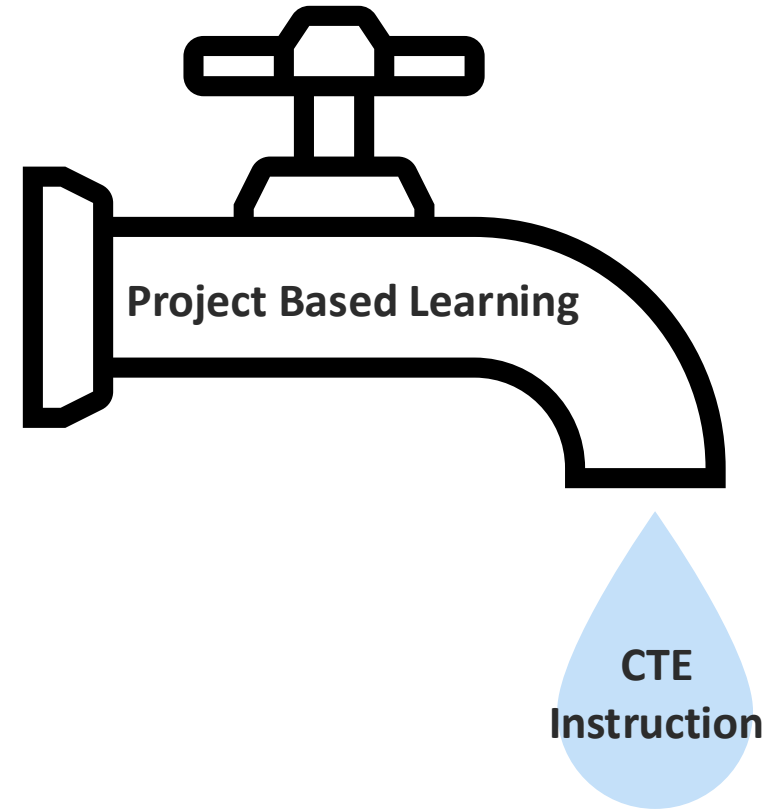


Re-Imagining the Relationship



TRADITIONAL THINKING

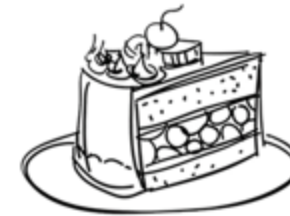


RE-IMAGINED APPROACH



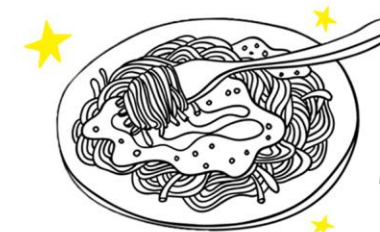
What is Project Based Learning?

DESSERT "DOING A PROJECT"	 MAIN COURSE PROJECT BASED LEARNING 
An add-on to the traditional instruction; at the end (or alongside) of the unit	Instruction integrated into the project (The project is the unit!)
Follows direction of the teacher	Driven by student inquiry
Focused on product	Focused on product and process
Often unrelated to standards and skills	Aligned to academic standards and success skills
Can be completed alone and/or at home	Involves collaboration with students and in-class guidance from teacher
Remains within the school world	Has a real-world context and application
End result of project displayed in the classroom	Results of project shared beyond the classroom with a public audience



DESSERT
"DOING A PROJECT"

A "dessert" project offers a fun or creative challenge for the student, so it seems like a special treat. But what's missing?



MAIN COURSE
PROJECT BASED LEARNING

With PBL, the project is the "main course." It provides the framework for student learning in the unit.

PROJECT BASED LEARNING



To Learn More
About the PBL
Components:

Web Article: [7 Essential Elements of Project-Based Learning - Literacy in Focus](#)

Web Article: [Essential Project Design Elements PBLWorks](#)

Video: [PBL by Design from John Spencer](#)

Article: [Key Elements of PBL Education World](#)

Driving Question:

How can we use best practices of PBL to re-imagine feedback and its implementation to maximize student growth?

Session Overview

Re-thinking Feedback Types & Systems in the Classroom

- **Strategy:** Need-to-Knows
- **Strategy:** Tuning Protocol
- **Strategy:** Dry Run Presentations
- **Bonus Strategy:** Plus / Delta Chart



Types of Feedback



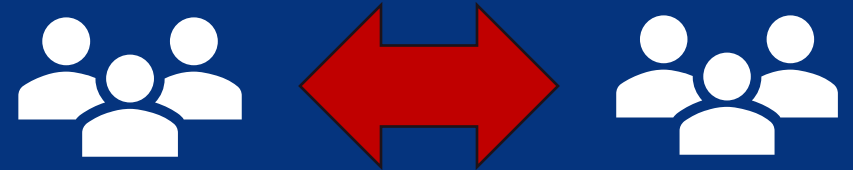
**Teacher
to Student**



**Student to
Teacher**



Student to Student



Peer Feedback

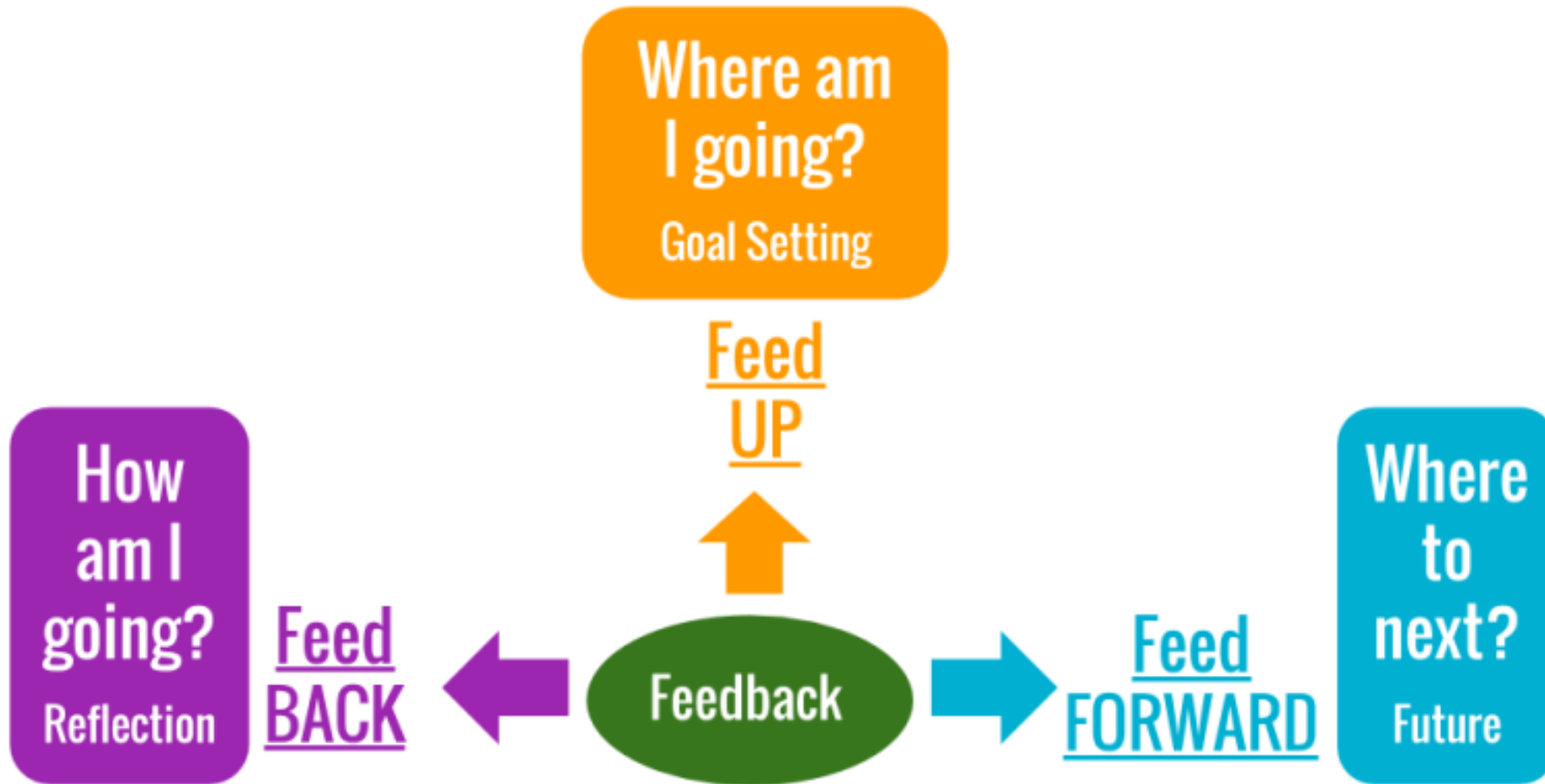
Student to Self



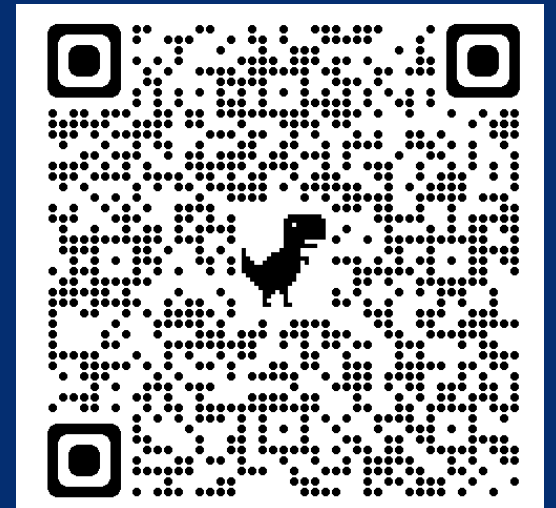
Self Reflection



FeedUP + FeedBACK + FeedFORWARD



Use the QR Code to read more about Effective Classroom Feedback Systems



Student to Self



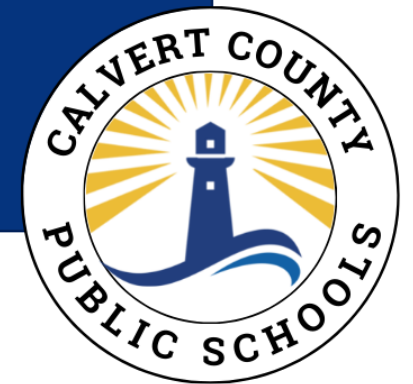
Self Reflection

**Student to
Teacher**



Initiating Student-Driven Learning

Defining Success



Share the Rubric Upfront

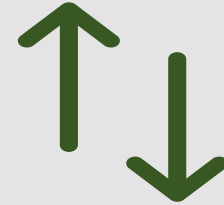
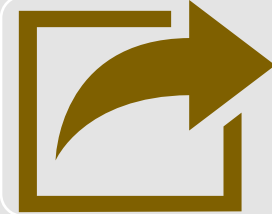
Project-Based Learning Assignment: Invasive Fish in Tidewater Maryland Rubric

Criteria	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Needs Improvement
Research Quality (RKSC 12.1): Clarity and thoroughness of research on invasive fish.		Thoroughly identifies and explains the historical introduction, current locations, and commercial/recreational sources of all three species.	Identifies most aspects but lacks depth in one or two areas.	Limited research with minimal identification and explanation.
Culinary Application (RKSC 12.3): Culinary characteristics and recipe development.		Provides detailed culinary characteristics, suitable seasonings, and at least one original recipe for each fish type with clear preparation steps.	Offers basic culinary characteristics and recipes, missing some details or originality.	Lacks clear culinary characteristics and original recipes for fish types.
Sustainability Analysis (RKSC 12.2): Understanding of local ingredients and sustainability.		Clearly defines and applies concepts of energy efficiency and food miles, effectively comparing local and distant ingredients.	Shows some understanding but lacks detailed comparisons or applications.	Minimal understanding of sustainability concepts with little to no comparisons.
Presentation Skills: Engagement and clarity in presentation of findings.		Engages the audience effectively, uses visual aids that enhance understanding, and presents information clearly.	Engages the audience but has some issues with clarity or use of visual aids.	Limited engagement with the audience; presentation lacks clarity and visual support.
Creativity and Originality: Creativity in recipe development and presentation style.		Demonstrates high creativity and originality in recipes and presentation style, making it engaging and unique.	Shows some creativity in recipes and presentation but lacks uniqueness.	Little to no creativity in recipes or presentations, making it less engaging.

Note: Be sure to cite your sources accurately and provide a bibliography for your project.



Need-to-Know Protocol



OPTIONAL



Introduce the Assignment, Activity, or Assessment Rubric

Analyze & Highlight

Highlighting to Need-to-Knows

Students Share Need-to-Knows

Organizing & Displaying the Need to Knows

Create an FAQ list for skills & logistics

Use Content Need-to-Knows

STAGE 1 - *Identify*

STAGE 2 - *Organize*

STAGE 1

IDENTIFY



Introduce the Assignment, Activity, or Assessment Rubric



Analyze & Highlight

One color = what they already know-can do

One color = questions or concerns



Highlighting to Need-to-Knows & Noting Knows (Prior Knowledge)

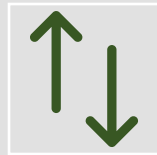
STAGE 2

ORGANIZE



Students Share Need-to-Knows / Knows

QR Code to Microsoft Form
List on Board
Post-It Notes



Organizing & Displaying the Need to Knows

Separate Logistics, Skills, & Content



Create an FAQ List for Skills & Logistics

OPTIONAL

Display and respond on Schoology
Display on bulletin board
Designate Student Experts



Use Content Need-to-Knows

Inform Lesson Design
Tailor Re-teaching
Adjust Assessments

KEEP GOING! KEEP GROWING!

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING PRACTICES

1. Asking questions (science) & defining problems (engineering)
2. Developing & using models
3. Planning and carrying out investigations
4. Analyzing & interpreting data
5. Using mathematics, information and computer technology, & computational thinking
6. Constructing explanations (science) & designing solutions (engineering)
7. Engaging in argument from evidence (question evidence, look for bias, other support)
8. Obtaining, evaluating, & communicating information

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS

1. We wondered how the tubes worked.
Ms. Gallihugh

What I Know...

A collection of colorful sticky notes on a white sheet of paper. The notes contain various handwritten notes and drawings. Some notable notes include:

- "I know the tube multiple times"
- "I know I love science"
- "I know the tube is made of plastic"
- "I know the tube is made of metal"
- "I know the tube is made of wood"
- "I know the tube is made of paper"
- "I know the tube is made of cardboard"
- "I know the tube is made of fabric"
- "I know the tube is made of leather"
- "I know the tube is made of stone"
- "I know the tube is made of brick"
- "I know the tube is made of concrete"
- "I know the tube is made of glass"
- "I know the tube is made of metal"
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- "I know the tube is made of concrete"
- "I know the tube is made of glass"

What I NEED to know...

A collection of colorful sticky notes on a white sheet of paper. The notes contain various handwritten notes and drawings. Some notable notes include:

- "I need to know how the tube works"
- "I need to know how the tube is made"
- "I need to know how the tube is used"
- "I need to know how the tube is tested"
- "I need to know how the tube is cleaned"
- "I need to know how the tube is stored"
- "I need to know how the tube is transported"
- "I need to know how the tube is disposed of"
- "I need to know how the tube is recycled"
- "I need to know how the tube is repaired"
- "I need to know how the tube is replaced"
- "I need to know how the tube is upgraded"
- "I need to know how the tube is improved"
- "I need to know how the tube is enhanced"
- "I need to know how the tube is optimized"
- "I need to know how the tube is maximized"
- "I need to know how the tube is minimized"
- "I need to know how the tube is balanced"
- "I need to know how the tube is stabilized"
- "I need to know how the tube is secured"
- "I need to know how the tube is protected"
- "I need to know how the tube is preserved"
- "I need to know how the tube is maintained"
- "I need to know how the tube is managed"
- "I need to know how the tube is monitored"
- "I need to know how the tube is measured"
- "I need to know how the tube is mapped"
- "I need to know how the tube is modeled"
- "I need to know how the tube is mapped"

CROSSCUTTING CONCEPTS

1. Patterns
2. Cause and effect
3. Scale, proportion, and quantity
4. Systems and system models
5. Energy and matter
6. Structure and function
7. Stability and change

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS

pmeapple



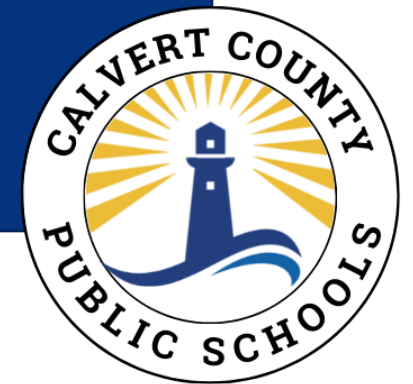
Student to Student



Peer Feedback

Facilitating Peer Feedback & Feedforward

Tuning Protocol



Tuning Protocol Steps



Present

- 1 student explains work
- Others listen



Clarify

- Audience asks clarifying Q's
- Presenter responds briefly



I Like..

- Audience shares positive comments based on feedback norms
- Presenter listens & notes



I Wonder...

- Audience shares suggestions using conditional language
- Presenter listens & notes



Reflect & Respond

- Presenter responds to any I Likes or Wonders and shares Next Steps
- Audience listens



Peer Feedback: Tuning Protocol

Class: _____

Student Reviewer: _____ Date: _____



Can you Clarify... _____



I Like... _____



I Wonder if... _____



I know a helpful resource: _____

OTHER USES:
Self-Reflection
and
Teacher to Student
Formative Feedback



One way to use the Feedback Sheet

Let's get crafty and fashion a fancy pair of shoes using items found around the classroom.

These shoes must:

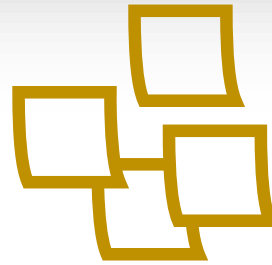
- snugly fit your buddy's foot
- survive a strut around the room

Once the walk is over, they should gracefully come off without a hitch.





Tuning Protocol + Gallery Walk



Use Post-It Notes

- Students Silently Post I Likes & I Wonders from Tuning Protocol

EQUITY OF VOICE

COLLABORATIVE PEER FEEDBACK

BUILDS CLASSROOM COMMUNITY

ENCOURAGES GROWTH MINDSET

USE AS FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT DURING WORK STAGE

SUMMATIVE PEER FEEDBACK - CELEBRATION



Creating More Opportunities for Feeding Forward

Dry Run Presentations



So Many Changes Occur – after a Dry Run!

Nuclear Meltdown Info and Safety in Southern Maryland

A nuclear meltdown is when the reactor core of a nuclear reactor is not being adequately cooled and the core melts, releasing radiation.

How far away is safe in the case of a meltdown?

-If ordered, everyone within a 10-mile radius should evacuate to a specified location.

-In the event of a meltdown, the use of Potassium Iodide tablets (KI) can save you from radiation poisoning if you come in contact. KI protects your thyroid gland which regulates your hormones and bodily function

-KI tablets can be bought in most drug stores or from online. Local government and schools often have a supply they can give out in the event of emergency.

Scan here for evacuation routes and emergency reception center locations



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Who has the potential to have to evacuate?

-If ordered, everyone within a 10-mile radius should evacuate to a specified location.



Scan here for evacuation routes and emergency reception center locations



So Many Changes Occur – after a Dry Run!

EMERGENCY PLANNING

This brochure was provided to you because you live in a 10-mile radius from Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant.

What is radiation?

Radiation is energy in the form of rays or particles. This includes many things, from visible light to cell signal to radio waves. However that radiation that you are most likely think about when you hear that word, the stuff that has the potential to harm the human body, is referred to as ionizing radiation. Some atoms—the ones we refer to as 'radioactive'—are unstable. This causes them to go through the process known as 'decay' in which rays or particles are thrown off to change into a stable atom. This is the process for which 'dangerous' radiation is formed.

Everyday, you are constantly exposed to radiation. On average, you receive 300 millirems of radiation annually. For comparison, it takes more than 35 times that much to produce noticeable negative effects in the body. While radiation is dangerous, you are exposed to safe levels of ionizing radiation every time you receive an x-ray. Radiation as a concept is not something to fear, it is already an important part of your everyday life.

How does radiation affect the human body?

However, that does not mean radiation is safe. With high amounts, radiation destroys body tissue, organs, causes nausea or vomiting, skin redness, hair loss, local radiation injuries (also known as radiation burns), highly increased risk of cancer, or even death. As with most things, it is the dose that determines the danger level. While low doses of radiation are a natural part of life, it is best to keep radiation exposure as low as is reasonably achievable.

In Case of Emergency

The likelihood of nuclear meltdown is extremely low. While radioactive materials are used to produce energy, these materials are not in high enough quantity to even have the risk of anything like a nuclear bomb. Even as this is true, it is still prudent to take steps to prepare you and your family in case of such a disaster.

This includes keeping an emergency kit with items such as:

- Non-perishable food and bottled water
- Basic first aid items
- Flashlight with extra batteries

If you hear a siren announcing that a nuclear incident has occurred, that most important thing for you to do is to get inside a room without windows and stay there. Dense materials such as concrete or bricks can stop the worst of the radiation from getting through (for the same reason doctors stand behind a wall when giving you an x-ray).

The next thing to do is listen to for more information on the Emergency Alert System (EAS), with local radio and TV stations that will provide this information easily accessible through this QR code.



DO NOT PANIC

Special plans have already been developed to protect the public in the event of a nuclear incident in your area. Part of these plans includes sending out flyers—like the one in your hand—to people who live or work within a 10-mile radius of a nuclear power plant! For more information regarding the exact procedures set in place to keep you safe, including evacuation routes, scan this QR code.

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Plus / Delta Chart

Feedback & Reflection Tool

+ Plus / Delta Δ Chart

A quality tool for quickly reflecting on individual work or teamwork as an approach to promote continuous improvement and gather feedback.

+ Pluses	Δ Deltas
Positives with the project or activity so far	Opportunities for Improvement/Changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify the things that are working well ✓ Items that individuals or teams want to maintain and build upon ✓ Successes ✓ Should be specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Δ Identify the opportunities for improvement/change so that the project or activity is more effective Δ Should be action oriented and begin with a verb Δ Should be specific Δ Should be within the realm of possibility Δ Should be reviewed and acted upon

+ Plus / Delta Δ Chart

For:

Date:

+ Strengths <i>(What is working well?)</i>	Δ Opportunities for Improvement <i>(What changes are necessary?)</i>

Next Steps for improvement: (Potential solutions or options)

[**Link to Plus Delta Protocol Template**](#)



Feedback Norms



Share the Air

- Do not dominate the conversation
- Everyone has an opportunity to speak



Be Hard on Content, Soft on People

- Focus on the Project, not the person



Be Kind

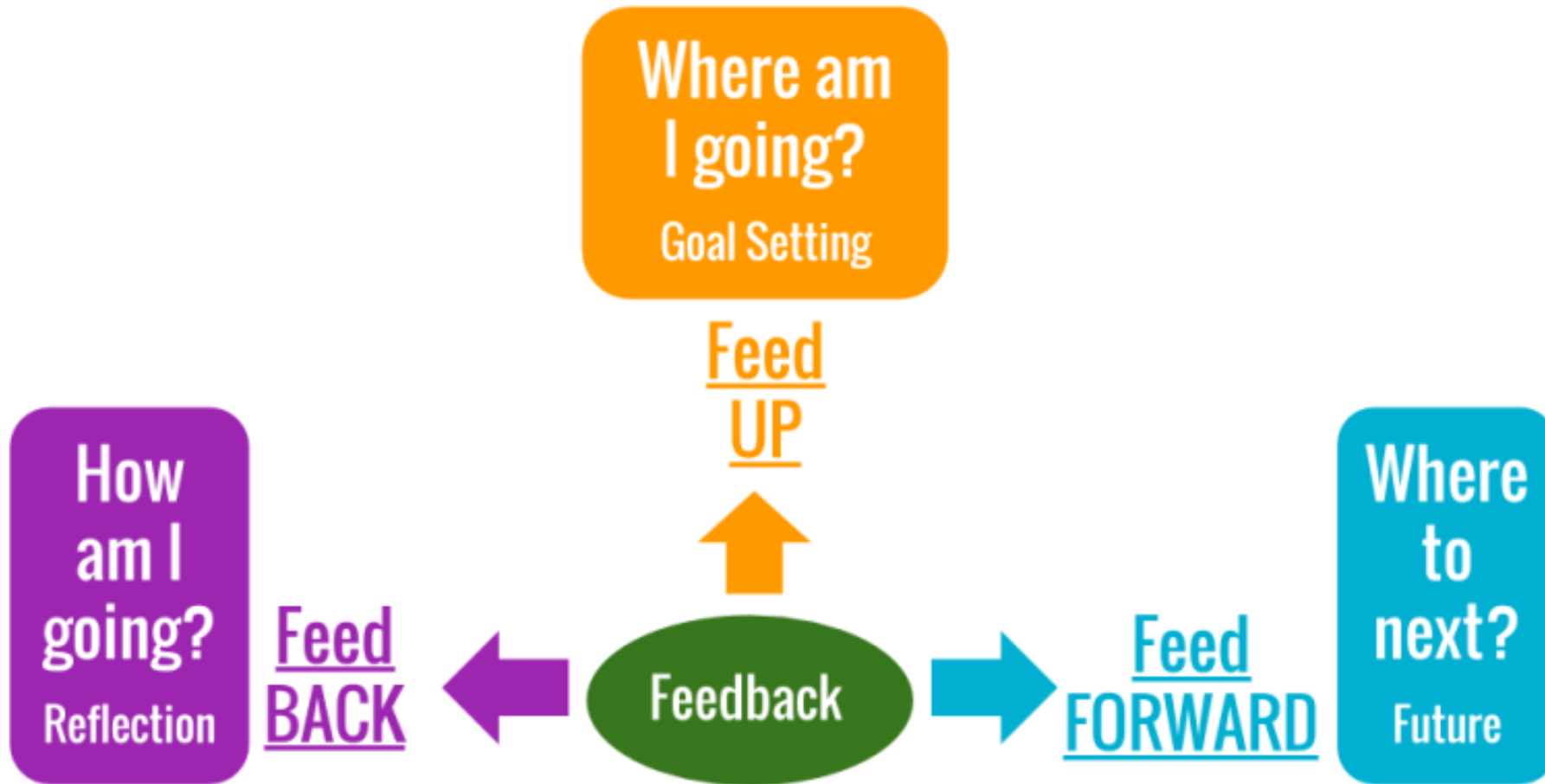


Be Specific

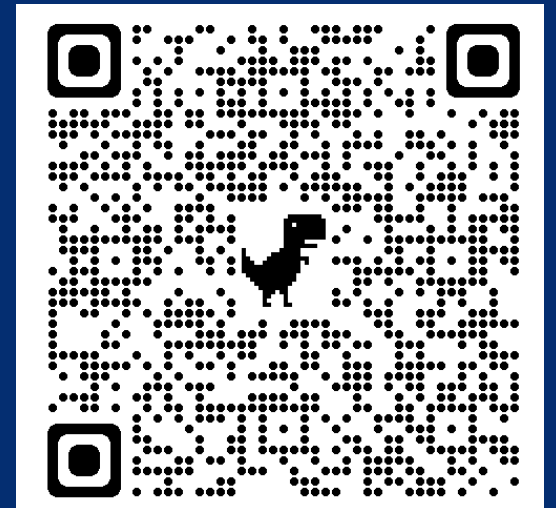


Be Helpful

FeedUP + FeedBACK + FeedFORWARD



Use the QR Code to read more about Effective Classroom Feedback Systems

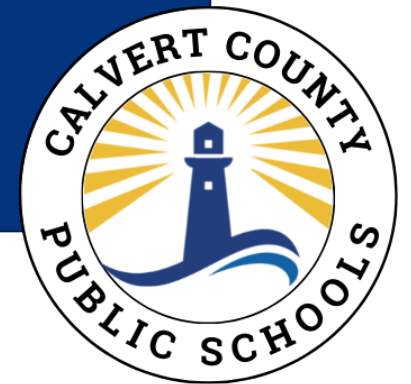


Questions? Comments?

Contact Ashley Curtin - curtina@calvertnet.k12.md.us

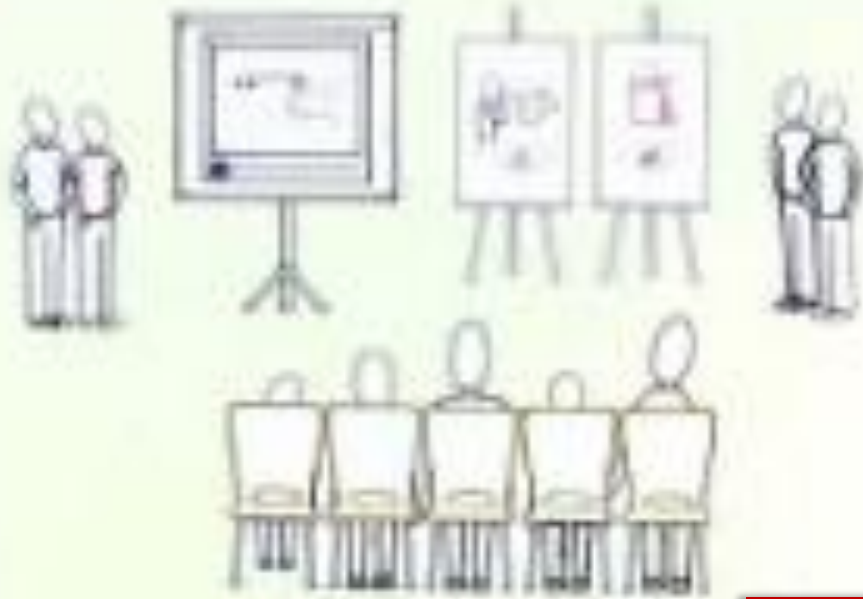
Contact Ronni Morrissey- [morriseyr@calvertnet.k12.md.us](mailto:morrisseyr@calvertnet.k12.md.us)

Thank You for Attending!



What to Know More about PBL?

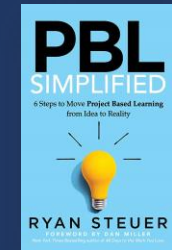
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