# **Amplify** Science

Guided Unit Internalization New York City
With @Home Resources



# Who's in the Room? Represent for your Borough!



Share your name, role, borough.

- 1- Brooklyn North
  2- Brooklyn South
  3- Queens North
  4- Queens South
  5- The Bronx
- 6- Staten Island

# Workshop Norms



• Please keep your camera on, if possible.





 Mute your microphone to reduce background noise unless sharing with the group



 The chat box is available for posting questions or responses to during the training



Make sure you have a note-catcher present



 Be an active participant - chat, ask questions, discuss, share!

Amplify.

# Workshop Goals

By the end of this workshop, you will be able to:

- Make instructional decisions about remote or hybrid learning
- Develop a plan for using @Home resources within your class schedule and instructional format.



# Amplify Science New York City

Guided Unit Internalization With @Home Resources



uided Unit Internalization	
art 1: Unit-level internalization	
Init title:	
HSXX C-72.	
What is the phenomenon students are investigating	in your unit?
mac is the phenomenon students are investigating	in your unit:
Init Ouestion:	Student role:
init Question:	Student role:
y the end of the unit, students figure out	
y the end of the time, statems ngure out	
What science ideas do students need to figure out it	order to explain the phenomenon?

## Participant Materials

AmplifyScience@Lesson Adaptation Tool (Remote/Hybrid)

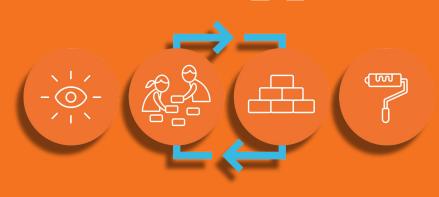
Lesson:	Date:
Lesson purpose: (Lesson Brief: Overview)	3-D connections and formative assessment opportunities:
What the students will learn in this lesson and potential challenges.	How will the students be practicing the multiple modalities during this lesson?

# Plan for the day

- Framing the day
- Unit Internalization
- Amplify Science @Home
- Planning to teach using @Home resources
- Reflection and closing



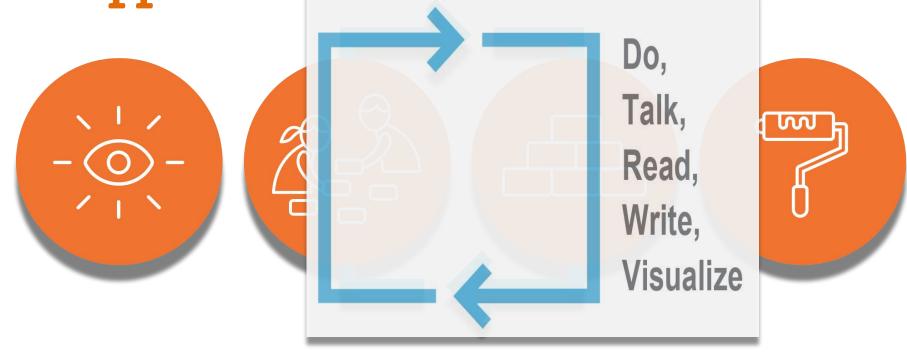
# Revisiting the Amplify Science approach





Questions Reflections Connections	Unit 2 Planning Notes
	Amplify Science Approach Review:
	Note Taking Opportunities A version of this presentation will be available to you.
	However, you may want to record some of the
	presenter's comments and suggestions from your colleagues!

The approach



Introduce a phenomenon/real world problem

from multiple sources

Build increasingly complex explanations

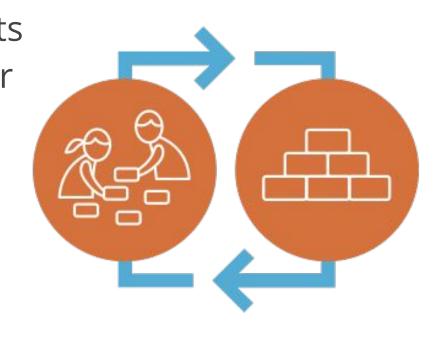
Apply knowledge to solve a different problem

Amplify.

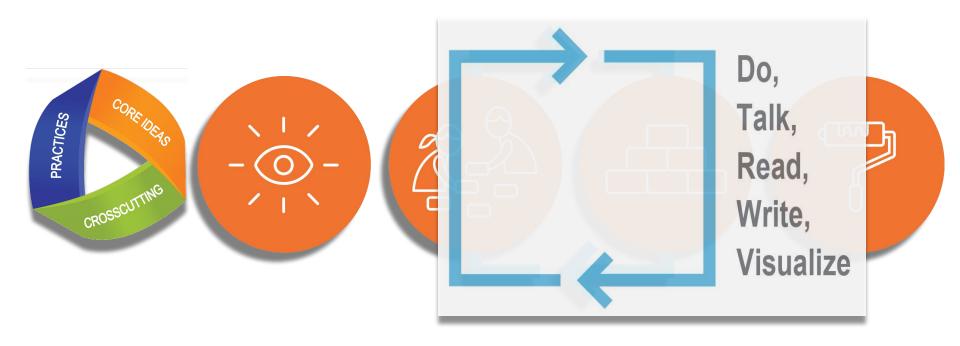
## Multimodal Phenomenon-based approach

The anchor phenomenon drives instruction through a whole unit

Taking on the **roles** of scientists and engineers, students gather evidence and use it to build increasingly complex explanations about a rich, real-world anchoring phenomenon.



# Using three dimensions to figure out



Amplify.



# Amplify Science Chat Race Type the letter for your answer to the questions you see here in chat!

A Type letter A in Chat

B Type letter B in Chat

Type letter C in Chat

Type letter D in Chat

# What are the multiple modalities?

Do, talk, read, write, visualize

Read, write, google search

C Do, visualize, hands-on projects

P Reading, writing, math

# What is the first step to the Amplify Science Approach?

A Collect evidence from multiple sources

B Introduce a Phenomenon and/or real world problem

Apply knowledge to solve different problem

Build an increasingly complex explanation

# Where can you find login information and NYC scope and sequence?

A On the NYC Resource Site

B The Program Hub

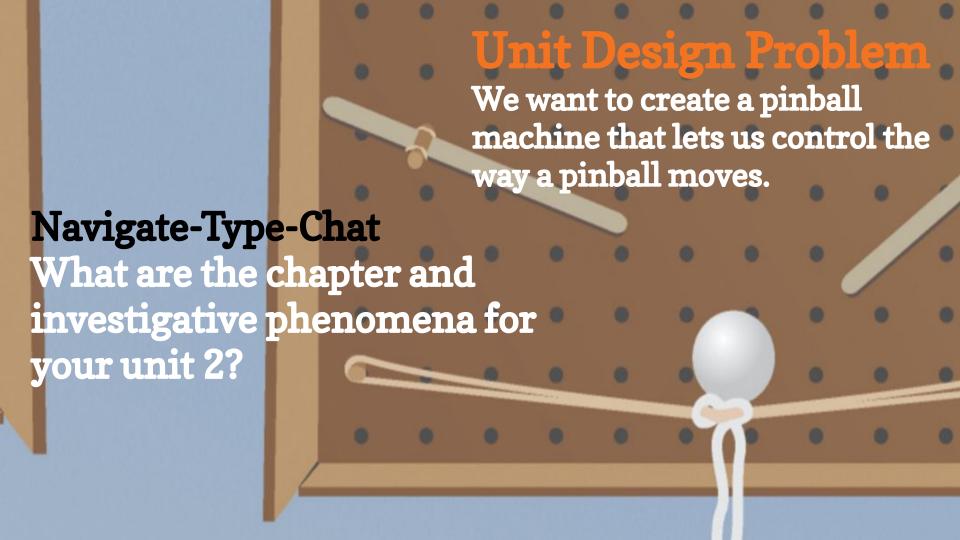
C In the offline preparation guide

The TG on the Unit Level

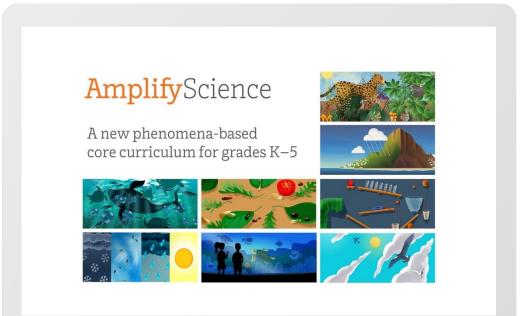
# Plan for the day

- Framing the day
- Unit Internalization
- Amplify Science @Home
- Planning to teach using @Home resources
- Reflection and closing

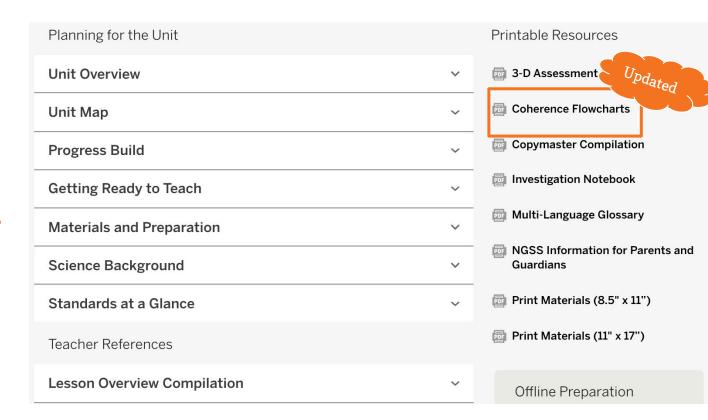




# **Amplify Science Unit Two** Internalization Notes with Digital Teacher's Guide



Where do you find all of the Unit Phenomena listed with Unit questions?



#### Unit Design Problem

Problem students work to solve

Chapter-level Anchor Phenomenon Chapter 1 Question

> Investigative Phenomena Investigation Questions

Evidence sources and reflection opportunities

**Key concepts** 

Application of key concepts to problem

Explanation that students can make to answer the Chapter 1 Question

#### Pushes and Pulls: Designing a Pinball Machine

We want to create a pinball machine that lets us control the way a pinball moves. How can we create a pinball machine for our class?

Sometimes a pinball starts to move.

How do we make a pinball start to move?

Sometimes an object starts to move.

What makes an object start to move? (1.1-1.4)

- Investigate how to make objects start to move in a classroom Movement Hunt (1.1)
- Investigate making an object start to move in full-class Rugball routine (1.2)
- Use recognizable images of objects moving to visualize movement (1.2)
- Practice using cause and effect to explain everyday scenarios (1.2)
- Read Talking About Forces (1.2)
- Investigate how to make an object move by exerting a force on it using Forces Investigation materials (1.3)
- Use Explanation Language Frame to explain forces and movement in Forces Investigation (1.3)
- An object starts to move when another object exerts a force on it. (1.3)
- Forces happen between two objects. (1.3)
- Design launchers to make a pinball start to move in individual student Box Models (1.4)
- Diagram Box Model launcher design (1.4)
- Add a launcher to make the pinball start to move in Class Pinball Machine (1.5)
- · Shared Writing to explain the Chapter 1 Question (1.5)
- Revisit Talking About Forces to use Explanation Language Frame to explain how objects move in the text (1.5)

To make our pinball start to move, we must exert a force on the pinball. We can use a rubber band launcher to exert a force on the pinball.

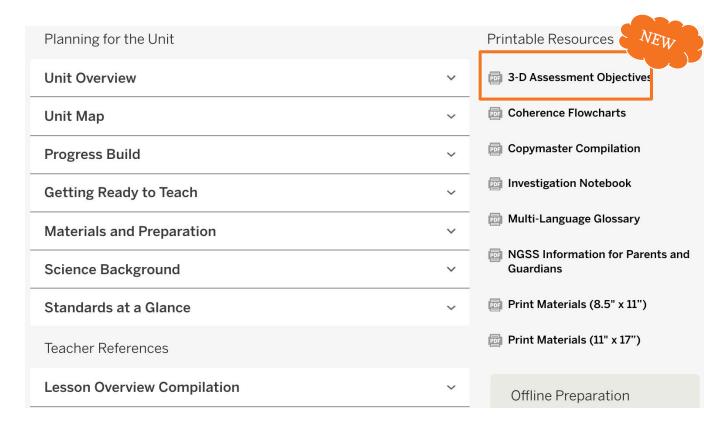
## Phenomena Coherence Flowcharts

Amplify.

Amplify.

## **Note: New** 3-D Assessment **Objectives Overview** Now Available





## New 3D Assessment Objectives Overview

#### **Pushes and Pulls**

#### 3-D Assessment Objectives Overview

The NGSS Performance Expectations specify three-dimensional learning objectives for Grade K as well as for the K–2 grade band. The tables below include the focal Performance Expectations for this unit and identify the locations of summative and formative assessments that reveal student knowledge and use of the three dimensions to support progress toward these Performance Expectations.

Each table includes the Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCIs), Science and Engineering Practices (SEPs), and Crosscutting Concepts (CCCs) included in that Performance Expectation and specifies the location of assessments associated with these three dimensions. Note that SEPs and CCCs build across the grade and grade band, so we list relevant assessments across grades K-2. Also, in cases in which a DCIs is addressed in multiple units at a grade, we list assessments in the additional unit(s).

#### Key

- Summative assessments are noted with (S);
   if not so labeled, the assessment is designed to be formative.
- OTFA = On-the-Fly Assessment
- CJ = Critical Juncture
- PRE = Pre-Unit Assessment
- EOU = End-of-Unit Assessment
- TS = Teacher Support Note
- INV = Investigation Assessment
- CW = Chapter Writing Assessment

See the Assessment System overview document for more information.

K-PS2-1. Plan and conduct an investigation to compare the effects of different strengths or different directions of pushes and pulls on the motion of an object.

#### SEP: Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

#### Needs of Plants and Animals (Grade K) OTFA 7: Lesson 2.3, Activity 3 OTFA 10: Lesson 3.1, Activity 2

Pushes and Pulls (Grade K) PRE: Lesson 1.1, Activity T OTFA 4: Lesson 2.1, Activity 2

#### Sunlight and Weather (Grade K) OTFA 2: Lesson 2.1 Activity 4 INV: Lesson 4.1, Activities 3 + 4 (5) OTFA 14: Lesson 5.2, Activity 4

Light and Sound (Grade 1) OTFA 2: Lesson 1.3, Activity 3 OTFA 7: Lesson 3.1, Activity 2 INV: Lesson 4.1, Activity 3 (S)

Spinning Earth (Grade 1) OTFA 7: Lesson 3.1, Activity 2 OTFA 8: Lesson 3.3, Activity 4 OTFA 11: Lesson 4.1, Activity 2

#### Plant and Animal Relationships (Grade 2)

OTFA 4: Lesson 1.6, Activity 4
OTFA 9: Lesson 3.3, Activity 3
OTFA 12: Lesson 4.1, Activity 4
OTFA 12: Lesson 4.2, Activity 4
INV: Lesson 4.3, Activity 4 and
Lesson 4.3, Activitis 1-4 (S)
OTFA 14: Lesson 4.3, Activity 3

#### DCI: PS2.A: Forces and Motion

CCC: Cause and Effect

Pushes and Pulls (Grade K)

PRE: Lesson 1.1. Activity T

PRE: Lesson 1.3, Activity 4

OTFA 13: Lesson 4.4. Activity 1

FOLI: Lesson 5.6 Activity 1 (S)

Animal and Plant Defenses

OTFA 3: Lesson 1.4, Activity 3

Light and Sound (Grade 1)

PRF: Lesson 1.1. Activity 1

OTFA 3: Lesson 1.4. Activity 3

INV: Lesson 4.1, Activity 3 (S)

EOU: Lesson 4.6, Activity 1 (S)

Changing Landforms (Grade 2)

OTFA 5: Lesson 2.4. Activity 2

OTFA 8: Lesson 2.3, Activity 5

OTFA 16: Lesson 4.3, Activity 4

EOU: Lesson 4.4, Activity 2 (S)

Properties of Materials (Grade 2)

OTFA 9: Lesson 3.6. Activity

(Grade 1)

EOU: Lesson 6.3. Activity 1 (S)

Sunlight and Weather (Grade K)

Pushes and Pulls (Grade K)
PRE: Lesson 1.1, Activity 2
OTFA 2: Lesson 1.3, Activity 2
OTFA 3: Lesson 1.4, Activity 4
OTFA 5: Lesson 1.4, Activity 4
OTFA 5: Lesson 2.4, Activity 4
OTFA 5: Lesson 2.3, Activity 3
OTFA 7: Lesson 2.3, Activity 2
OTFA 7: Lesson 3.2, Activity 2
OTFA 5: Lesson 3.3, Activity 3
O[4: Lesson 4.3, Activity 2
OTFA 15: Lesson 6.1, Activity 2

EOU: Lesson 6.3, Activity 1 (S)

#### DCI: PS2.B: Types of Interactions

Pushes and Pulls (Grade K)
PRE: Lesson 1.1, Activity T
OTFA 2: Lesson 1.3, Activity 2
OTFA 3: Lesson 1.4, Activity 4
CJ 1: Lesson 1.5, Activity 4
CJ 4: Lesson 6.3, Activity 1
COU: Lesson 6.3, Activity 1
SOU: Lesson 6.3, Activi

#### **DCI:** PS3.C: Relationship Between Energy and Forces

Pushes and Pulls (Grade K) TS: Lesson 3.3, Activity 3

#### Printable Resources



🗃 3-D

3-D Assessment Objectives

醧

Coherence Flowcharts

PDF

Copymaster Compilation

P.D.

Flextension Compilation

丽

🔋 Investigation Notebook

显

∣ Multi-Language Glossary

醪

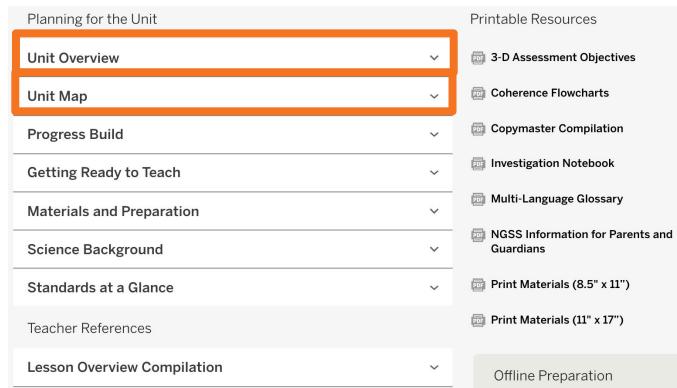
NGSS Information for Parents and Guardians

Unit title:		
What is the phenomenon students are investigating	g in your unit?	
Unit Question:	Student role:	
By the end of the unit, students figure out		
What science ideas do students need to figure out i	in order to explain the phenomenon?	

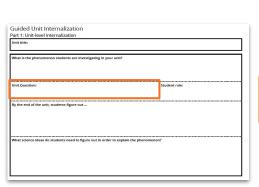
## Guided Unit Internalization Document

## What is the student role? What will students figure out in Chapter 1?

Guided Unit Internalizat Part 1: Unit-level internalization			
Unit title:			
What is the phenomenon students a	e investigating in your unit?		
Unit Question:		Student role:	
By the end of the unit, students figur	e out		
What science ideas do students need	to figure out in order to explain	the phenomenon?	

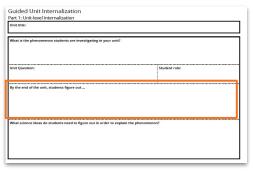


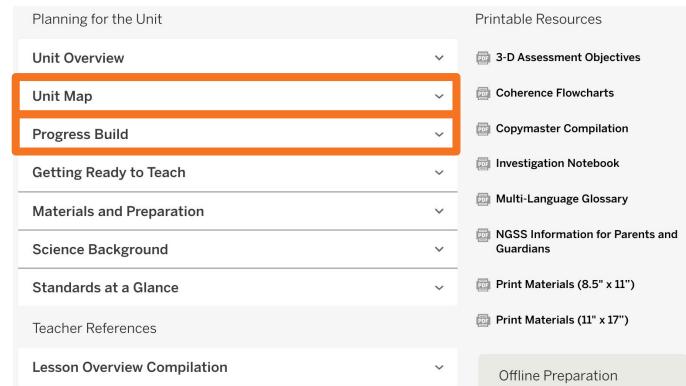
# What are the Unit and Chapter Questions unit two?



Planning for the Unit	Printable Resources
Unit Overview ~	3-D Assessment Objectives
Unit Map	Coherence Flowcharts
Progress Build v	Copymaster Compilation
Getting Ready to Teach	Investigation Notebook
Materials and Preparation   V	Multi-Language Glossary
Science Background V	NGSS Information for Parents and Guardians
Standards at a Glance ~	Print Materials (8.5" x 11")
Teacher References	print Materials (11" x 17")
Lesson Overview Compilation ~	Offline Preparation

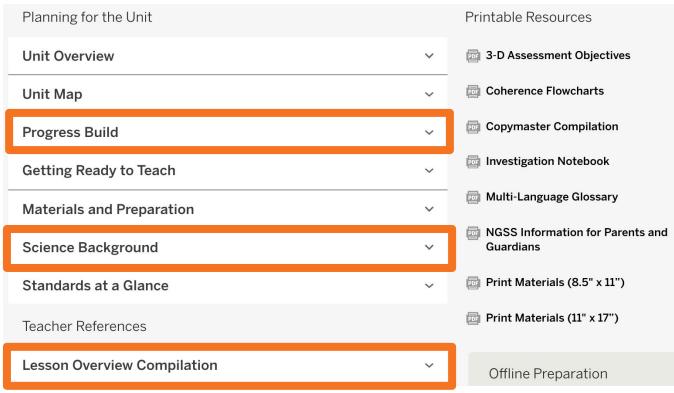
## By the end of the unit what will the students figure out?





What science concepts do students need to figure out in order to build an explanation of the unit phenomena?

Unit title:		
Onit title:		
What is the phenomenon students are investigating	g in your unit?	
Unit Question:	Student role:	
By the end of the unit, students figure out		
What science ideas do students need to figure out i	n order to explain the phenomenon?	



Guided Unit Internalization Part 1: Unit-level internalization Unit title: What is the phenomenon students are investigating in your unit? **Unit Overview** Unit Ouestion: Student role: **Unit Overview Lesson Overview Compilation** By the end of the unit, students figure out ... Unit Map, See also **Progress Build** What science ideas do students need to figure out in order to explain the phenomenon? Unit Map, Progress Build, Science Background Document

Where to Look!

Amplify.

# Where do you find a table listing the books and the in-class lessons they are used for?

A Science
Background

B Lesson Overview Compilation

C Progress Build

Materials and Preparation

# Where do you find possible student preconceptions?

A Science
Background

B Lesson Overview Compilation

Progress Build

Materials and Preparation

# In Chat • What is the Unit Anchor Phenomenon? • What is the Unit Question?

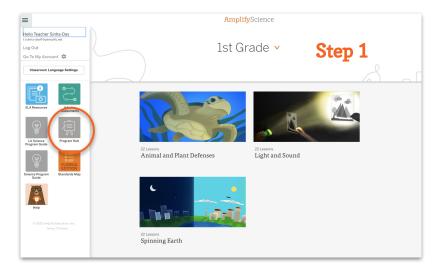


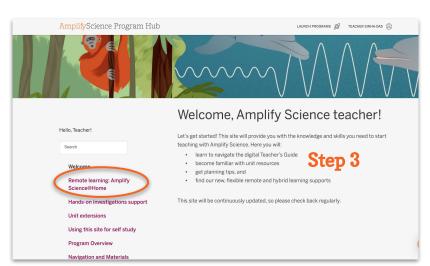
# Plan for the day

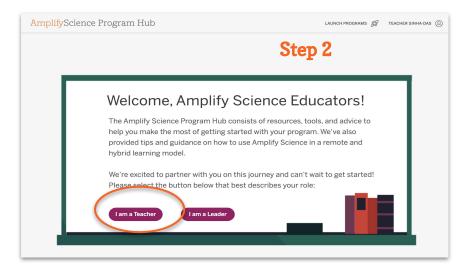
- Framing the day
- Unit Internalization
- Amplify Science @Home
- Planning to teach using @Home resources
- Reflection and closing

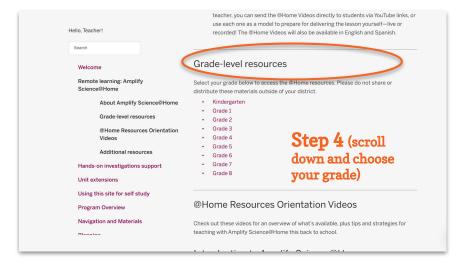


Questions Reflections Unit 2 Planning Notes Connections Global Program Hub Self Study Navigation









Navigate to your unit on the Program Hub locate and record planning notes on:

- 1. Self-Study Resources
- 2. @Home Videos for Unit 2

Explore your
Unit 2
@Home



### Reminder!

### AmplifyScience@Home

### @Home Units

Packet or slide deck versions of Amplify Science units condensed by about 50%

### @Home Videos

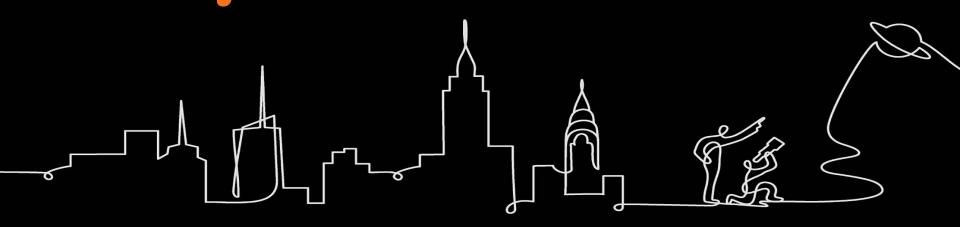
Video playlists of Amplify Science lessons, taught by real Amplify Science teachers





### In Chat What are some possible uses for the @Home Videos

Reflect-Type-Chat! Share and Learn
Which self-study resource on the
Program-Hub will you use most often
and why?



### Lesson Adaptation Considerations

While planning consider the information below to select the appropriate resources:

- O Do you have more, less, or the same time as last year for Science?
- Your classroom instructional model (Hybrid or Remote)
- Student's access to technology (packet or slides/sheets)
- The 3rd party applications will you pair with Amplify resources (if any)?
- Do I want to add a hands on component? (model via video? Or complete during in person synchronous instruction)

#### AmplifyScience@Lesson Adaptation Tool (Remote/Hybrid)

Lesson:	Date:
Lesson purpose: [Lesson Brief: Overview]	3-D connections and formative assessment opportunities:
What the students will learn in this lesson and potential challenges.	How will the students be practicing the multiple modalities during this lesson?

Amplify Science sample lesson planning template cont. Part 2: Getting ready to teach

Look at the Classroom Slides, digital tools, and books, as well as the Step-by-Step, Teacher Supports, and Possible Responses tabs in the Instructional Guide.

	Teaching notes	Remote/Hybrid Adaptation notes
	Consider:	Consider:
	What will the students experience in each activity? How does each activity support students in achieving the purpose of the lesson? What do you feel comfortable with? What challenges might you encounter in teaching this lesson, and how might you address these challenges?	Materials will you need to prepare Differentiate Time for lesson Your classroom instructional model Student's access to technology 3rd party applications Add a hands on component? (model vivideo O' complete during in person synchronous instruction)
Activity 1		
Time:		
Activity 2		
Time:		
Activity 3		
Time:		
Activity 4		
Time:		
Activity 5		
Time:		

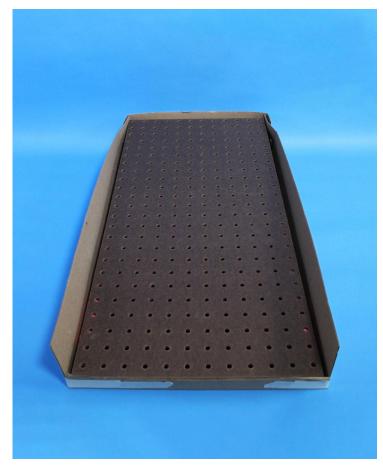
# Lesson Adaptation Tool for Remote and Hybrid Learning

**Grade K | Pushes and Pulls** Lesson 1.2: Talking About Forces



# Exploring and Describing Movement





We are **engineers**, and we are working to design a **pinball machine** for our classroom.

We will build our pinball machine in this box.

### What Engineers Do

Find out about a problem.



One thing engineers do is find out about a problem.

Our problem is that we need to figure out how to make this pinball machine so that it makes a pinball **start to move.** 

### Investigation Question:

What makes an object start to move?

In the last lesson, we made objects in the classroom start to move.



What are some **objects** we made move with our bodies?

How did we make those objects **start to move?** 



Today, we will play a game called **Rugball**.

This is a game we will play many times as we learn about **movement** and work as **engineers** to design a pinball machine.

Playing Rugball: Introduction (try now if there are grown-ups or

siblings where you are)

We are trying to start moving the ball.

1. Sit in a circle so everyone can see.

**Start the ball moving** with a push—not a throw or a kick.

**Keep the ball in the circle.** If the ball goes outside the circle, wait for the teacher to ask a student to get it.





# Activity 2 Visualizing Movement



In the Movement Hunt and when we played Rugball, we made **objects** move. I wonder if there are things other than people that can make things start to move.

We will look at pictures that show objects moving and **visualize** what is happening. I will **show you how.** 



This is a picture. I cannot see anything moving.

I'll share how I imagine the movement to better understand what is happening.

I will show you some more pictures. For each one, **visualize** what is happening.

Think about what is moving, and what is making that object move.

You can also **act out** out what is happening with your body.



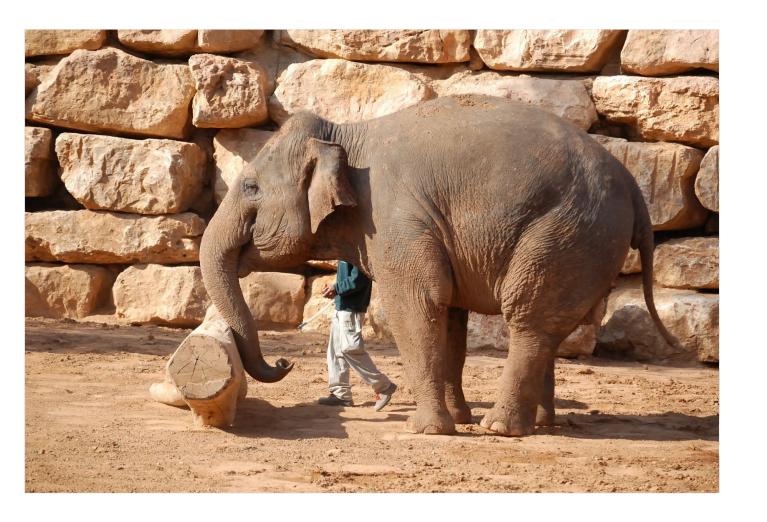
Engineers work together to learn more about the things they study.



As you look at the pictures share your ideas with your partner and talk about how to answer this question: What movements did you visualize in the picture?









### Vocabulary

### visualize

to make a movie or picture in our minds



## Activity 3 Explaining with Because



We explored making the rugball move and visualized how different objects were moving in pictures. Now, we are going to try some movements of our own to practice talking about them like scientists and engineers.

Scientists and engineers use the word **because** to explain why something happened.



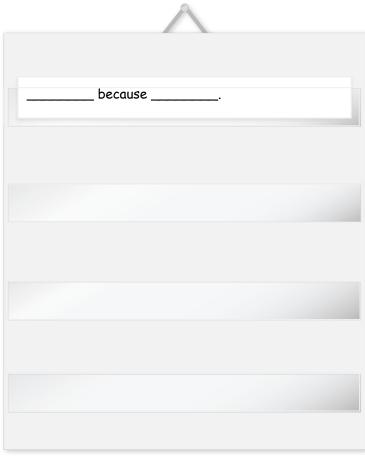
I am going to **stand on one foot.** Watch my movements carefully.



We can explain what happened and why with "because."



What happened when I tried to **balance?** 



I tipped over **because** I stood on one foot.

The word **because** means that the first part of what I said made the second part happen.



Let's try a different movement together.

Run in place.



Let's make a sentence about it.



Raise your hand if you **feel tired** or **out of breath.** 

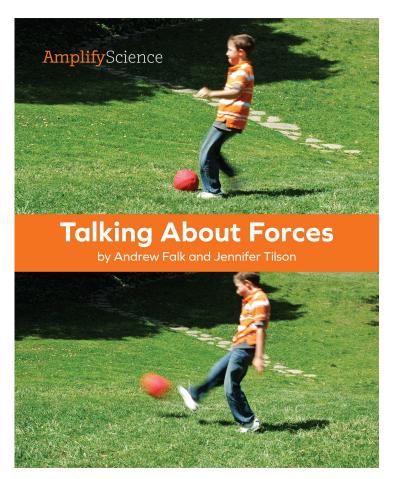


Let's try out a few more examples, and make sentences explaining what happened with **because.** 



Activity 4
Reading: Talking
About Forces





This book is called Talking About Forces. We will read to find out more about **forces.** 

We will **visualize** what is happening in the pictures and words.

Lesson 1.2: Talking About Forces

Activity 4



It was a beautiful day at the park! Everywhere you looked, there were kids making things move.

3

Lesson 1.2: Talking About Forces

Activity 4



We have many ways of talking about what happens when one thing makes another thing move.

Scientists and engineers have their own way of explaining what is happening. They talk about forces. They say that when one thing makes another thing move, it exerts a force on it.

Let's see some examples!

Scott pushed Francis on the swing, and Francis moved. She sailed forward in the swing, high into the air.

What would a scientist or engineer say happened here?

5

4

Lesson 1.2: Talking About Forces

Activity 4



Here is what a scientist or engineer would say:

Francis moved because Scott exerted a force on her.



Faheem jumped into the wagon and asked for a ride. Francis pulled on the handle of the wagon, and the wagon rolled up the hill with Faheem in it!

What would a scientist or engineer say happened here?

Lesson 1.2: Talking About Forces

Activity 4



Here is what a scientist or engineer would say:

The wagon and Faheem moved because Francis exerted a force on the wagon.



Mia and Scott played catch in the field. When it was her turn to throw, Mia threw the ball and it flew away from her.

What would a scientist or engineer say happened here?

8

**Lesson 1.2:** Talking About Forces



Here is what a scientist or engineer would say:

The ball moved because Mia exerted a force on the ball.



Another ball was sitting on the grass. Jess ran up and kicked the ball. Wham! The ball bounced away over the grass. Jess scored a goal!

What would a scientist or engineer say happened here?

Lesson 1.2: Talking About Forces

Activity 4



Here is what a scientist or engineer would say:

The ball moved because Jess exerted a force on the ball.



The kids had fun playing in the park and making things move. A scientist or engineer would agree that they had fun playing in the park. A scientist or engineer might also say they exerted forces on lots of **objects** in the park!

Scientists and engineers know that any time you see an object start to move, it is because another object exerted a force on it. When you see one object start to move, look for the other object that made it move. Forces always happen between two objects.

# We are really starting to talk like **pinball engineers!**

In the next lesson, we will keep figuring out how **forces** work, so we can get ready to start working on our pinball machines.

## **End of Lesson**



Amplify.

 $\label{published} \hbox{ Published and Distributed by Amplify. www.amplify.com}$ 

#### Suggestions for Online Synchronous Time







#### Online synchronous time

Online discussions: It's worthwhile to establish norms and routines for online discussions in science to ensure equity of voice, turn-taking, etc.

Digital tool demonstrations: You can share your screen and demonstrate, or invite your students to share their screen and think-aloud as they use a Simulation or other digital tool.

Interactive read-alouds: Screen share a digital book or article, and pause to ask questions and invite discussion as you would in the classroom.

**Shared Writing:** This is a great opportunity for a collaborative document that all your students can contribute to.

Co-constructed class charts: You can create digital charts, or create physical charts in your home with student input.

page 14



## Plan for the day

- Framing the day
- Unit Internalization
- Amplify Science @Home



Reflection and closing



#### Sample instructional scenario

#### Hybrid pod model

## Select 1-2 lessons for the week and decide the best instructional format for the different parts of the lesson

#### In class



#### Remote online class





#### Remote



- Hands-on investigations (option for teacher demo)
- Discourse routines
- Class discussions
- Physical modeling activities

- Sim demonstrations
- Read-alouds
- Shared Writing
- Co-constructed class charts

- @Home video lessons
- @Home Unit activities
- Reflective writing
- Independently review

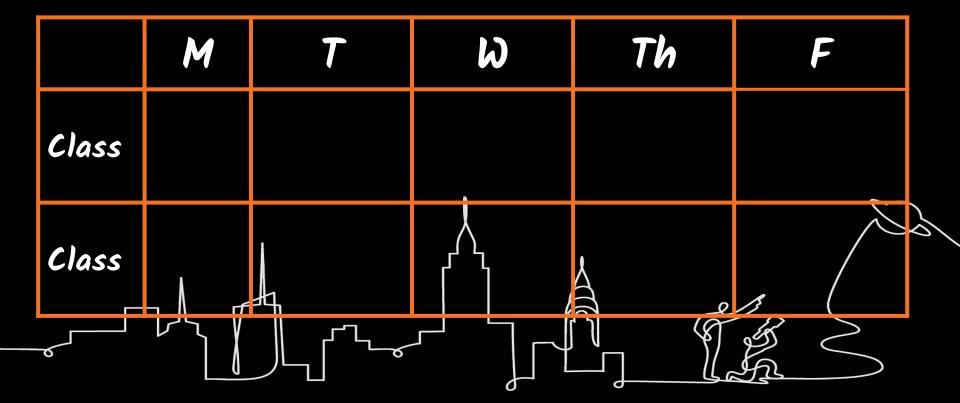
#### Sample instructional scenario

#### Hybrid pod model

	M-T	W	Th-F
Pod 1	In class	Remote online class	Remote
Pod 2	Remote	ATT IN THE RESERVE TO	In class

#### Think-Type-Chat Share and Learn

Take a moment to think about your current instructional model. Please share in chat!



#### @Home Resources example use case

Hybrid Model: Teach live during in-person/synchronous time





Day 2







Day 1

Assign: Lesson 1.1

@Home Video

Remote

In-person

Teach: Lesson 1.2 live

Day 3

**Synchronous** 

Teach: Lesson 1.3 using clips from @Home Video

Remote

Assign: Lesson 1.4 @Home Packet/Slides

Day 4

Day 5

In-person

Revisit: hands-on or discourse-based activities the week's lessons

#### @Home Resources example use case

#### Remote Model: with synchronous & asynchronous learning



Days 1 & 2
Asynchronous

Assign: Lesson 1.1 @Home Video and sheets for students to work through on their own



Day 3

*Synchronous* 

Teach: Lesson 1.2 using clips from the @Home Video



Day 4

Asynchronous

Assign: Lesson 1.3 @Home Packet or @Home Slides for students to work through on their own



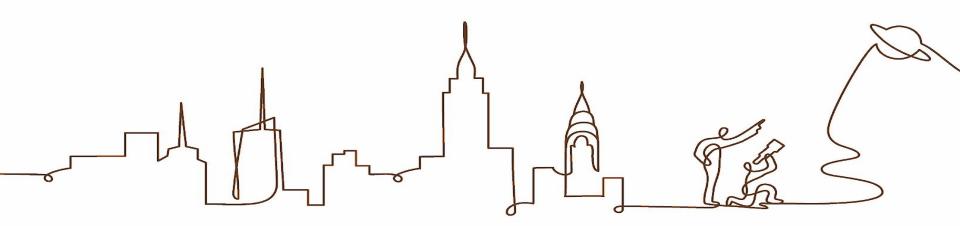
Day 5

Synchronous

Revisit: hands-on or discourse-based activities from the week's lessons

## Differentiation

## Quick Review of Lesson Level Brief



### **Guided Planning**

#### **Objectives**

- Use the resources we have explored to compare@Home lessons w/ in-class lessons.
- Use the lesson adaptation tool to adjust an in-class lesson for remote and hybrid learning.



#### AmplifyScience@Lesson Adaptation Tool (Remote/Hybrid)

Lesson:	Date:
Lesson purpose: [Lesson Brief: Overview]	3-D connections and formative assessment opportunities:
What the students will learn in this lesson and potential challenges.	How will the students be practicing the multiple modalities during this lesson?

#### **Lesson Adaptation!**

Choose a lesson and use the Lesson **Adaptation Tool to** begin recording planning information about the lesson.

#### Amplify Science sample lesson planning template cont.

#### Part 2: Getting ready to teach

Look at the Classroom Slides, digital tools, and books, as well as the Step-by-Step, Teacher Supports, and Possible Responses tabs in the Instructional Guide.

	Teaching notes	Remote/Hybrid Adaptation notes Consider:	
	Consider:		
	What will the students experience in each activity?     How does each activity support students in achieving the purpose of the lesson?     What do you feel comfortable with?     What challenges migh; you encounter in teaching this lesson, and how might you address these challenges?	Materials will you need to prepare Differentiate Time for lesson Your classroom instructional model Student's access to technology 3rd party applications Add a hands on component? (model via video Or complete during in person synchronous instruction)	
Activity 1			
Time:			
Activity 2			
Time:			
Activity 3			
Time:			
Activity 4			
Time:			
Activity 5			
Time:			

#### **Lesson Adaptation!**

With the Lesson
Adaptation Tool
begin adjusting the
lesson for remote
and hybrid learning.
Note begin with in-class slides

#### Lesson Adaptation Considerations

While planning consider the information below to select the appropriate resources:

- O Do you have more, less, or the same time as last year for Science?
- Your classroom instructional model (Hybrid or Remote)
- Student's access to technology (packet or slides/sheets)
- The 3rd party applications will you pair with Amplify resources (if any)?
- Do I want to add a hands on component? (model via video? Or complete during in person synchronous instruction)

## Plan for the day

- Framing the day
- Unit Internalization
- Amplify Science @Home
- Planning to teach using @Home resources
- Reflection and closing



# Where do you locate the new 3-D assessment objective overview?

Unit Level
Materials and
Prep

B Unit Level 3-D statements

C Unit Level
Printable
Resources

Unit Level
Assessment
Systems

# Where are differentiation notes for Unit 2 lessons?

Unit Level
Materials and
Prep

B Unit Level Science Background

Digital TG Lesson Level

Teacher Overview

# In Chat What are the focal performance expectations for your unit?

# Where can you find assessment recommendations for @Home units?

@Home Videos

B @Home Student Sheets

@Home Student Slides

D @Home Teacher Overview

# In Chat What is the Chapter 4-level Phenomenon?

# What does this Image represent?







Amplify Science Approach

B How students build a complex explanation

How students deepen their understanding

D

All of these

## Did We Meet Out Workshop Goals?

- 1. Make instructional decisions about remote or hybrid learning
- Develop a plan for using @Home resources within your class schedule and instructional format.

YES! yes but still working No not quite





#### **NYC Program Guide**

Glean additional insight into the program's structure, intent, philosophies, supports, and flexibility.

https://my.amplify.com/programguide/content/national/welcome/nyc/

#### **Amplify Help**

Find lots of advice and answers from the Amplify team.

my.amplify.com/help



#### **Customer Care**

Seek information specific to enrollment and rosters, technical support, materials and kits, and teaching support, weekdays 7AM-7PM EST.



scihelp@amplify.com



800-823-1969



**Amplify Chat**