User Guide: IMPACT Lesson Planning Form

Overview

The IMPACT Lesson Planning Form is a powerful tool designed to help you create effective, structured lessons that incorporate research-based practices while allowing you to use your own curriculum content. This guide will walk you through completing each section of the form to maximize its benefits.

Getting Started

Basic Information

1. **Date**: Enter the date when you plan to teach the lesson.
2. **Teacher Email**: Provide your email address to receive the completed lesson plan.
3. **Grade**: Select the appropriate grade level from the dropdown menu.

Planning Your Lesson Content

Define Your Lesson Focus

4. **Text or Topic**: Enter what students will read or what topic they will learn about.

   - *Example:* "Dust storms" or "Charlotte's Web Chapter 3"

5. **KNOWLEDGE: Content Concept**: Select the type of content knowledge students will work with.

   - Choose from options like "textual evidence," "inferences," "main idea," or "relationship between ideas"
   - The number in parentheses indicates the DOK (Depth of Knowledge) level
   - *Example:* "the textual evidence (1)" or "the relationship between individuals, events or ideas (3)"

6. **SKILL level**: Select the cognitive skill students will practice.

   ○ Options include "ask and answer," "analyze," "determine," "describe," "draw," etc.
   ○ Choose a skill that matches your learning objectives and standards
   ○ *Example:* "describe" or "analyze"

Selecting Instructional Strategies

7. **Academic STRATEGY**: Choose which thinking map students will use to organize their thinking.

   ○ Options include Circle Map, Bubble Map, Tree Map, Flow Map, etc.
   ○ Each map is designed for different types of thinking:
      ■ **Circle Map**: Defining and brainstorming concepts
      ■ **Bubble Map**: Describing with adjectives
      ■ **Double Bubble Map**: Comparing and contrasting
      ■ **Tree Map**: Classifying and categorizing
      ■ **Brace Map**: Showing whole-to-part relationships
      ■ **Flow Map**: Sequencing and ordering steps
      ■ **Multi-flow Map**: Analyzing cause and effect
      ■ **Bridge Map**: Identifying analogies and relationships
      ■ **Frame of Reference**: Providing context for any map type

8. **Social Strategy**: Select how students will share their thinking with each other.

   ○ Options include Rally Robin, Timed Pair Share, Round Robin, etc.
   ○ Choose based on your classroom dynamics and lesson objectives

Adding Language Supports

9. **Vocabulary**: List key vocabulary words students should learn and use during the lesson.

   ○ Include content-specific terms and academic vocabulary
   ○ *Example:* "poetry, infer, topic, evidence"

10. **Sentence Frames**:

- This field will auto-populate with appropriate sentence frames based on your selected thinking map
- You can customize the frames or add additional ones if needed
- *Example for Circle Map:* "The main idea is ___ because ___." and "One important detail about ___ is ___."

Task Sequence Fields

The form includes five task sequence fields that will automatically populate based on your selected thinking map. These "I can" statements provide clear success criteria for students and guide your instruction:

- **TaskSequence1-5**: These fields will be filled with appropriate criteria for the thinking map you selected. For example:
  - For a Circle Map: "I can write the main idea in the center," "I can add at least 5 related ideas around it," etc.
  - For a Tree Map: "I can write the main topic at the top," "I can create at least 3 categories," etc.

Submitting Your Form

After completing all required fields, submit the form. The system will:

1. Generate a comprehensive IMPACT lesson plan document
2. Email you a link to the document
3. Include all components: Inquire, Model, Practice, Affirm, Connect, and Task Sequence Review

Tips for Effective Planning

- **Alignment**: Ensure your selected skill and knowledge align with your curriculum standards
- **Coherence**: Choose a thinking map that logically matches the type of thinking required
- **Language Support**: Review the auto-populated sentence frames and adjust as needed for your students
- **Differentiation**: Consider how you might need to modify the task sequence for diverse learners
- **Assessment**: Use the task sequence criteria as a checklist for formative assessment

Example Combinations

Content Concept	Skill	Thinking Map	Social Strategy
Inferences (1)	Draw	Circle Map	Timed Pair Share
Main idea (2)	Determine	Tree Map	Rally Robin
Relationship between ideas (3)	Analyze	Multi-flow Map	Round Robin
Point of view (6)	Identify	Bubble Map	Rally Coach

By thoughtfully completing each section of the IMPACT form, you'll create a well-structured, research-based lesson that integrates best practices in teaching and learning while using your own curriculum content.

Scaffolds for Academic and Social Strategies

Name	Procedures	Thinking Skill	When to Use It	Strategy
Circle Map	1. Write the central topic or concept in the center circle. 2. Use the outer circle to brainstorm ideas, characteristics, or attributes related to the topic.	Classifying and Defining	Organizing and categorizing information.	Academic
Bubble Map	1. Write the central concept or topic in the center circle. 2. Use the surrounding bubbles to list related characteristics, traits, or qualities of the central topic.	Describing	Describing properties, attributes, or qualities of a topic.	Academic
Flow Map	1. Identify the sequence of events or steps in a process. 2. Write each step or event in a separate box or shape, connected by arrows to show the flow or sequence.	Sequencing and Ordering	Showing the chronological order or sequence of events in a process.	Academic
Brace Map	1. Write the main topic, concept, or idea in the center rectangle. 2. Use braces to show the parts or components that make up the whole.	Identifying Parts and Whole	Analyzing the relationship between the main idea and its components or subtopics.	Academic
Tree Map	1. Write the main topic or category in the center rectangle. 2. Branch out to show subcategories or related concepts in smaller rectangles connected to the main topic.	Classifying and Categorizing	Organizing information into hierarchical categories or levels.	Academic
Double Bubble Map	1. Write two topics or concepts to be compared in separate circles. 2. Identify similarities between the two topics in the overlapping section. 3. List differences in the separate sections of each circle.	Comparing and Contrasting	Comparing and contrasting two topics, concepts, or ideas.	Academic
Multi-Flow Map	1. Identify multiple causes or effects related to a central event or topic. 2. Write the central event or topic in the center oval. 3. Use branching lines to connect the central oval to multiple ovals representing causes or effects.	Analyzing Cause and Effect	Analyzing the relationships between multiple causes and effects of a central event or topic.	Academic
Bridge Map	1. Identify the main topic, concept, or idea in the center rectangle. 2. Use connecting bridges to show relationships or connections between the main idea and related concepts or examples.	Making Connections and Associations	Showing connections or relationships between different ideas, concepts, or examples.	Academic
Timed Pair Share	1. Pair students. 2. Assign a topic or question. 3. Set a time limit. 4. One partner shares while the other listens. 5. Switch roles.	Communication and Collaboration	Encouraging active listening, communication, and collaboration among students.	Social
Rally Robin	1. Pair students. 2. Pose a question or topic. 3. Students take turns sharing ideas or responses. 4. Each student alternates contributing one idea at a time.	Communication and Collaboration	Encouraging active participation, idea generation, and peer interaction.	Social
Rally Coach	1. Pair students. 2. One student solves a problem or completes a task while the other coaches. 3. Roles switch.	Communication, Collaboration, and Coaching	Promoting peer teaching, collaboration, and accountability.	Social
Stand-up Hand-up Pair-up	1. Students stand up. 2. Raise hand. 3. Find a partner. 4. Share ideas or discuss a topic. 5. Switch partners as directed.	Communication and Collaboration	Promoting quick discussions, peer interaction, and socialization.	Social
Round Robin	1. Students take turns sharing ideas, responses, or contributions in a predetermined order. 2. Each student contributes one response before passing to the next student.	Communication and Collaboration	Ensuring equal participation, active listening, and contributions from all students.	Social