## **Waves Summative Feedback Form**

 Using Text as Evidence Feedback: Skill SEP7 Text
☐ Transition including the title of the text needed at beginning of citation
☐ Title is in quotation marks or in italics
☐ Words/phrases cited should come directly from the text (not students ideas or about the lab)
☐ Cited text should help to prove the science concepts behind the claim
☐ Cites all key science concepts from the claim
$\square$ Cited text brings the reader new information. Does not just repeat the claim.
☐ Sentence starts with a capital letter
☐ Title of Text is Capitalized
☐ Comma after transition
☐ Sentence ends with a period
☐ Font size and type is the same
$\square$ No capital letters in the middle of the sentence (Other than proper nouns)
Using Data As Evidence Feedback: Skill SEP7 Data
 Sentence begins with a capital letter
Uses transition to name the data table
Adds a comma after the transition
☐ Names the independent and dependent variables each twice
Specific numbers are used
<ul> <li>Units must be included with numbers (right after the number, no parenthesis)</li> </ul>
☐ Two data points must be compared
☐ When comparing two data points, you must compare the independent & dependent variables
☐ Chooses data points related to the model
☐ Ends the sentence with a period
 Reasoning
Starts sentences with a capital letter
☐ Starts sentences with a transition
Adds a comma after transitions
Uses the key words from the claim
Uses the lab materials
☐ Includes what was seen/heard in the lab that proves the claim is true
Uses the key words from the text
Explains the science "why" - Tells why the claim is true based on science.
☐ Is not vague - clearly explains any relationships between variables.
☐ Braids not Pigtails: Does not just repeat the definition - incorporates the key words from the claim with the lab materials
☐ Ends the sentence with a period

SEP4 Graphing Wave Properties
Correctly draws the height of the wave correctly based on the amplitude
<ul> <li>Correctly draws whether the waves are close together or far apart based on the frequency,</li> </ul>
wavelength, and pitch
☐ Identifies frequency in graphs
☐ Identifies amplitude in graphs (Including brightness and loudness of sound)
☐ Identifies pitch in graphs
☐ Identifies wavelength in graphs
SEP4a IDUXYS
Correctly identifies the independent variable
☐ Correctly identifies the dependent variable
☐ Correctly identifies the units on BOTH axes
☐ Correctly identifies the x axis
☐ Correctly identifies the y axis
☐ Correctly identifies the scale for BOTH the x axis and y axis
SEP4b Analyze Graphs
☐ Correctly identifies the point with the highest X value
☐ Correctly identifies the point with the lowest X value
☐ Correctly identifies the overall trend (Direct, Inverse, or Not related)
☐ Correctly identifies the type of relationship (Linear, Exponential, No correlation)
☐ Correctly writes the relationship statement (As increases,)
☐ The Independent Variable is listed 1st
☐ Correctly identifies writes the data comparison statement.
☐ Sentence begins with a capital letter
☐ Uses transition to name the data table
Adds a comma after the transition
Names the independent and dependent variables each twice
☐ Specific numbers are used
<ul> <li>Units must be included with numbers (right after the number, no parenthesis)</li> </ul>
Two data points must be compared
<ul> <li>When comparing two data points, you must compare the independent and dependent</li> </ul>
variables
☐ Chooses data points related to the model