Input-Output Measures

In-put/Out-put Skill/Ability Goals/Standards - Any input, Concrete-output - For use with any Text or Model / Defined by what is produced - "Can Produce" Checklist

Below is a list of things that can be produced or failed-to-be-produced. The "input" is whatever text (anything) you choose to use [article, story, puzzle, task, text-book-lesson/chapter], the "output" is something specific the student produces.

	-	, puzzle, task, tex	t-book-lesson/char ।	oter], the "output" is so	omething specific	the student produces.	
	Meta-Skills			Set 1: Summ	narizing (just usi	ing words and phrases)	ı
1. Produce a question that you have. (e.g. What does this part mean?) + varity of question words* / phrases	2. Produce a brainstorm. 3. Produce an identification of something you can recognize. Identify something.	4. Produce a list of new things you don't understand. 5. Produce a revision to a draft+ground-up rewrite from scratch	1. Produce an identification of the topic. (What is the main topic?)	2. Produce an idea map / idea-web (A flow-chart of the data in the text.) [Usually brainstorm first.]	outline (in	4. Produce a headline/title. (What would a headline or title be for this text?)	5. Produce a Q-A summary. E.g. Who-Where- When- What is happening? Describe the situation in terms of questions. (bullet point / idea map vs. sentence)
See appendix 1	Expressing & Paraphra	sina (usina sente	nces)	I	Set	3: Connections	
1. Produce a narrative summary. 2. Produce a paraphrase. (Paraphrase one or more key ideas)	3. Produce (a statement of) an idea or argument that is in the text. (Ideas, Positions,	4. Produce a debate or	5. Produce a data-representation: a framework, equation, chart , system, or pattern. Show us the pattern you see.	1. Produce a connection to a related field. 2. Produce a connection to recent news. How does this text connect to recent events?	3. Produce a connection to an unrelated field (interdisciplinar y). How does this connect to	4. Produce a connection to daily life: social/cultural/economi c impact. What are the bigger-picture	5. Produce a statement about a future follow-up to this text. Where can this discussion or process go next? (a connection to the future)
			Set 4 Critical Th	inking / Evaluation /	Value		
1. Produce an (identification of the) agenda, purpose, subtext, and bias of the text and author.	2. Produce (a fidentification of) the quality of data, including clarity and errors. e.g. True Premises. "This section is not clear."	3. Produce (a statement on) omissions of important data and relevance of what is included.	4. Produce (an identification	5. Produce an overall characterization of the text, argument, or position (yes/no, good/bad, agree/disagree)	6. Produce (a starelevance and in text and main id disagree, but the" or "Technistatement, but i	nplications of the overall eas and topics. (e.g. "I e topic is relevant to cally I agree with the t and the topic are Red Herrings, System ID,	7. Produce an identification of what is valued/valuable. (Optional: What is the desired outcome? What is the desired course of action?)
Modes/Forms	s of Expression & Comm	nunication 1: A.tr	ansfer between	B.in-combination		Modes/Forms	2
1. Produce an essay or Standard Format Report (titles, sections, etc.)	2. Verbal/audio/ audial/aural 3. physical/tactile 4. visual/picture 5. Model, Framework, or Symbolic- Equation 6. raw (survey) data	7. Produce a figure: chart, graph, & table. 8. Produce a debate/argume nt (one or more sides).		9. Produce a Panel Discussion / Conversation / Meeting / Q&A session.(A) Participate(B) Moderate/MC	10. Produce a new text of a different type using the same data (essay- debate - flowchart- story)	11. Produce a proposal, offer, or plan (with step by step instructions / agenda). 12. Produce a schedule + prioritizing, valuation	13. Produce a critique, criticism, or suggestion: To(A) make a change (B) accept/reject, or start/stop.
Мо	des/Forms 3: More For	ms. Produce a(n)	·	Modes/Forms 4: Pro	duce a(n) [Cr	eative, Subtle & Cultur	al. Artisticl
14. Email or Letter 15. Story	16. a textbook explaining the material 17. a plan of instruction (lessons)	18. Hypothesis to test 19. Thesis to support/ explain / fail to disprove	19. vote/ election/ plebiscite 20. underlying code/script	21. Picture / Painting	22. Song	24. Dance	26. Sculpture, Architecture, Landscaping, Flower-Arranging, Interior- Decoration, Design, Clothing/Costume- Design
		rak to disprove	1.0000.00	· ·······			1
1. Introduce / Open (main part, sub-part,self) * 2.Body: ideas+ supporting points	3. Conclude (sub-topics, main sections) * 4. Transition (sub -topics, main sections) * s of intro, conclusion, Q&A, and types	5. Q&A	Proper delivory for voice: volume, in (clear)	orm: ntonation, speed posture, arms-hands	Produce quesions and answers about	Produce slides, props, or	product (good or servic)
	Group & System S	Skills (Done by Gr	oups of Participa	ants) (using models) (0. Do any other	benchmark with a grou	ıp.
1. Teach or explain to another member in a group. (Produce the service of instruction.)	2. Disassemble into parts (Produce a set of separate parts from the original whole text/model.)	3. Assemble from parts. ([Re]Produce the text/model as assembled from parts.)	4. Produce a change: Modify or change + by changing the underlying framework		6. Succession & Transition: Produce something smoothly across a transition in : 1. roles 2. target goal 3. schedule 4. materials/media/content 5. whole groups		7. Produce (an identification of) biases or distortions: E.g. biases caused by a model or
			Functions. One	rations & System Pat	terns		
Yes/No Wait/Respond	And/Or/Neither/both logical: NOR, NAND +not, if, while, etc. if, then, because;	"generalized recombination of	confirm / fail to	identify stage in development		quanitizing basal vs. distal	catagory of type of system
(sink/source)	causality/correlation probability - more or less	model-elements" (Transferable/	confirm or process (R&D scale phyletics phylet			system id	

method)

cross-type

disturbance regimes

disprove

Transference)

Direct/Indirect

- 2. Often tasks do lend themselves to one or more rudimentary sets of words. (e.g. "How about" is enormously flexible.)
- 3. There is no clear general (context free) "level-system" or "hierarchy," outside of a given a specific context or application.
- 4. This set of tasks overlaps, if not in a simply-organized way, with "areas of learning," "parts of understanding" & "types of learners."
- 5. This framework assumes that there is no automatic transference of skill between any areas. "General" "understanding" is not automatic.
- 6. To start out: Which skills should be done? Out of those, which can't the students do? Out of those, in what sequence do you do them?
- 7. These are whole areas of real life task performance, without getting into the philosophical and semantic problems of not knowing what is happening inside those wholes. The focus is on whether a person can do these things or not.
- 8. The term "critical thinking" often involves many unintended ambiguities and problematic assumptions and definitions. The above criteria neither confront nor deny problems with understanding mind, consciousness, and thought for example our inablity to demonstrate that they exist at all.
- 9. This can be used to agree on or frame school standards: e.g. A school cannot graduate a student who cannot produce (however poorly) all of these outputs. "What can they do?": However much litanies of miscellany may assist performance, no quantity or quality of miscellany can replace output.