

## Making the Most of XW1W for Elementary Educators

**XW1W** is a learning tool that you can use in your classroom to create a sense of community with classrooms from around the globe one week at a time--that's what **XW1W** means--**Across the World Once a Week**, even with younger students. It's purpose is to help create digital citizens through collaborative microblogging for cross-cultural understanding. Don't let the tech talk scare you off if you feel your tech skills are less than ideal; this is a once a week activity incorporating user-friendly websites and/or apps into lessons you may be doing already. If you are tech-savvy, then you are going to have another tool to increase understanding and build digital literacy.

**XW1W** is a simple and social way for you and your class to learn more about students across the country, around the globe, just down the hall in your building, and even yourselves. This activity brings higher-level thinking, data analysis, conversation and debate, writing, and digital skills together.

On the first day of the week, beginning the first week of August and running through the last week of May, a question will be both tweeted and posted on the TeachersFirst website. It may be something like

- "What is the elevation of your community?"
- "How did you travel to school?"
- "What is your favorite snack food?"

As the year progresses, the questions will get a bit more involved, but will NEVER be identifying; sometimes instructors will model the research to find an answer, and at other times the instructor may need to model thinking strategies. Your class can join at any time throughout the year, but the earlier your class begins to post an answer, the more your students will gain.

A sample schedule may look like this:

Day 1: Discuss the question as a class or with students in small groups. In some instances, the teacher could create a polling opportunity, such as using the drag and drop method of [Google Draw](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#) and [OK2Ask training](#))-one of the tools found in the Google Suite of tools found in the "More" tab, for students to vote or offer ideas through; another graphing tool is [Create a Graph](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#)). Collectively the class will generate a single response to be submitted (by the instructor) using a class [Twitter](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#)) account; instructors of more advanced students or teachers who are comfortable with advanced technology may opt to use [Canva](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#)) or [Pablo](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#)). When you post the answer for the class, it will be crucial to include **#XW1W-E** to signify that your response is to the

Elementary level question. (10 minutes for 3rd to 5th-grade students and 15-20 minutes in-class time for younger students)

Day 2: Predict responses by others and generate a hypothesis. Students will record their predictions and hypotheses in their journal (paper-pencil or online) or blog. A single student may also record for the class in a central location. (10-15 minutes)

Day 3: After the teacher has logged into the class Twitter account, he/she will search Twitter using the “Latest” filter. (This could be teacher/whole class led in younger grades or even a center or small group activity.) Initially, the teacher will set up the data collection method, and as the class learns how to chart the data, this should become more student-driven in the recording of the data as the teacher leads the Twitter searching. Collect data and graph if applicable or construct a graphic organizer. A great place for additional professional planning can be found at [TeachersFirst Graphic Organizer Resources](#). Possible graphing options include:

- [Graphic Organizers](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#))
- [Mindomo](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#))
- [Graphic Organizers](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#)) (20 minutes or more)

For educators of younger students, it will be helpful to have reviewed the Twitter responses prior to the in-class search with students to allow for finding images to assist with graphing and data recording.

Day 4: Analyze results--discuss how the students' answer(s) differ or compare to that of others and is the hypothesis accurate? This is also a reflection activity of the hypothesis, data recording, and analysis. Blogging or journaling through the school's LMS (Learning Management System) is one recommendation for recording students' written analysis of the data and their predictions; another is microblogging using one of the resources listed. Consider these blogging applications:

- [Edublogs](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#))
- [QuadBlogging](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#))

If you are unfamiliar with blogging or would just like to learn more, visit [Blog Basics for the Classroom](#) (a comprehensive tutorial presented by TeachersFirst) or [The Blog Starter](#) ([TeachersFirst review](#)). Teachers can add students and assign passwords; at the end of the term or school year, a portfolio of the students' work can be printed if needed. If this is not an option for your school/division, consider a Google doc shareable file or wiki such as PBWorks.

For younger students and those with limited keyboarding skills, journaling with paper and pencil may prove the best option; if this is kept in a binder it can then be used as an assessment tool. (20 minutes or more)

Note: Days 1 and 2 could be combined if needed.

As you facilitate the discussion of the analysis of the data, graphic organizers will be quite helpful. Graphs will often be a good tool to see trends. Spreadsheets are another great option.

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### **ISTE Standards Addressed**

The new definition of digital citizenship focuses on participation, active engagement, and becoming part of a community. This weekly activity can go a long way towards creating digital citizenship as students express disagreements respectfully once they take the time to read a post and reflect on the ideas of others. This activity addresses ISTE Student Standards:

1c--Students use technology to seek feedback that informs and improves their practice and to demonstrate their learning in a variety of ways.

2b--Students engage in positive, safe, legal and ethical behavior when using technology, including social interactions online or when using networked devices.

3c--Students curate information from digital resources using a variety of tools and methods to create collections of artifacts that demonstrate meaningful connections or conclusions.

5b--Students collect data or identify relevant data sets, use digital tools to analyze them, and represent data in various ways to facilitate problem-solving and decision-making.

6c--Students communicate complex ideas clearly and effectively by creating or using a variety of digital objects such as visualizations, models or simulations.

7a--Students use digital tools to connect with learners from a variety of backgrounds and cultures, engaging with them in ways that broaden mutual understanding and learning.

### **Social Studies Standards Addressed**

From the National Council for the Social Studies, National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies: Chapter 2—The Themes of Social Studies at

<https://www.socialstudies.org/standards/strands>:

**1. Culture**

Through experience, observation, and reflection, students will identify elements of culture as well as similarities and differences among cultural groups across time and place.

**4. Individual Development and Identity**

Personal identity is shaped by an individual's culture, by groups, by institutional influences, and by lived experiences shared with people inside and outside the individual's own culture throughout her or his development.

**8. Science, Technology, and Society**

Science, and its practical application, technology, have had a major influence on social and cultural change, and on the ways people interact with the world.

**English/Language Arts Standards Addressed**

The scope of this activity also draws in ELA standards. The following standards can be found at <http://www.ncte.org/standards/ncte-ira>. The standards that most closely address this activity are:

3. Students apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret, evaluate, and appreciate texts. They draw on their prior experience, their interactions with other readers and writers, their knowledge of word meaning and of other texts, their word identification strategies, and their understanding of textual features (e.g., sound-letter correspondence, sentence structure, context, graphics).
4. Students adjust their use of spoken, written, and visual language (e.g., conventions, style, vocabulary) to communicate effectively with a variety of audiences and for different purposes.
6. Students apply knowledge of language structure, language conventions (e.g., spelling and punctuation), media techniques, figurative language, and genre to create, critique, and discuss print and non-print texts.
8. Students use a variety of technological and information resources (e.g., Libraries, databases, computer networks, video) to gather and synthesize information and to create and communicate knowledge.
9. Students develop an understanding of and respect for diversity in language Use, patterns, and dialects across cultures, ethnic groups, geographic regions, and social roles.

### Potential Rubric for Elementary Students Grades 3-5/6

This rubric reflects a student's work over a 9 week grading period. The total points possible for this rubric is 100 points. It should be noted that the reflection and data analysis is more heavily weighted as the student must justify his/her opinion.

<b>Assessment Area</b>	<b>Marginal</b>	<b>Meets Expectations</b>	<b>Exceeds Expectations</b>
Participated in Class Discussion to Answer the Question of the Week	Student offered a response to the question either through online polling or written vote for 5 or fewer weeks. <b>Up to 15 Points</b>	Student offered a response to the question either through online polling or written vote for 6 or 7 weeks. <b>20 Points</b>	Student offered a response to the question either through online polling or written vote for 8 or more weeks. <b>25 Points</b>
Journaling to Predict Responses of Others	Student journaled to predict answers to the weekly question for 5 or fewer weeks. <b>Up to 15 Points</b>	Student journaled to predict answers to the weekly question for 6 or 7 weeks. <b>20 Points</b>	Student journaled to predict answers to the weekly question for 8 or more weeks. <b>25 Points</b>
Data Analysis and Written Reflection	Student journaled to reflect on and analyze answers to the weekly question for 5 or fewer weeks. <b>Up to 30 Points</b>	Student journaled to reflect on and analyze answers to the weekly question for 6 or 7 weeks. <b>40 Points</b>	Student journaled to reflect on and analyze answers to the weekly question for 8 or more weeks. <b>50 Points</b>

So let's get started. Here's what you will need:

- A class account through [Edublogs \(reviewed here\)](#), [QuadBlogging \(reviewed here\)](#), or something similar. If you are unfamiliar with blogging or would just like to learn more, visit [Blog Basics for the Classroom](#) (a comprehensive tutorial presented by TeachersFirst) or [The Blog Starter \(reviewed here\)](#). You will enter your students and create passwords. You will need to decide if blogs remain private or if others in your class can make comments. (You may also need parental permission if a district-wide agreement has not been signed previously.)

- A class [Twitter](#) ([reviewed here](#)) account.