# **ANTICIPATION GUIDE**

"What we already know determines to a great extent what we will pay attention to, perceive, learn, remember, and forget." (Woolfolk, 1998)

### **PURPOSE:**

Use anticipation guides before and after reading (in any content area) to help students to activate prior knowledge and experience and think about ideas and concepts they will be learning. Students are introduced to the major ideas of a story or source of information and how they feel and/or what they know about them. This is a strategy that promotes interest, sets a framework for reading (in any content area), and encourages higher level thinking.

### PROCEDURE:

- 1. **Determine** key ideas for lesson or unit.
- **2. Write** several statements (5-10) that will generate discussion around key concepts.
- 3. Introduce topic to students with directions.
- **4. Read** each statement and identify whether the student agrees or disagrees.
- 5. Compare responses with a partner or small group.
- **6. Discuss** answers with partner or group and reasons for response.
- 7. Read text.
- **8. Develop** further inquiry by revisiting statements and provide evidence for agreement or disagreement.

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Agree √	Statement	Evidence

### Bernoulli's Principle

**Before Reading:** In the space to the left of each statement, place a check mark ( $\checkmark$ ) if you agree or think the statement is true.

**During or After Reading:** Add new check marks or cross through those about which you have changed your mind. You may have to really think and "read between the lines." Use the space under each statement to note the page, column, and paragraph(s) where you have found information to support your thinking.

1. As the speed of air increases, its pressure decreases.
2. As the speed of water increases, its pressure increases.
3. When a person blows between two empty soda cans, they move together because the air pressure between them becomes lower and the air pressure outside them stays the same.
4. A hurricane with 150 m.p.h. sustained winds has a lower air pressure than a hurricane with sustained winds of 75 m.p.h.
5. The body of an airplane (not just the wings) helps lift it off the ground.

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