

Storyboard Uses

1. 'Power Notes' - Note taking using visual images made up of color, pictures, symbols and words. At the end of the lesson, do a 'use your storyboard quiz' asking students questions from the lesson. Over time, students will begin to improve their storyboard note taking.
2. Self-reflection – Ask students to reflect on a short story or poem that you read to them. Ask students storyboard their personal interpretation of the piece in terms of their life experience.
3. English for integration, interpretation and comprehension of material. Read a paragraph to the students three times.
 - On the 1st reading ask students to use the top line of 3 boxes on the 9 box storyboard to show the action in the paragraph.
 - On the 2nd reading ask students to use the second line of 3 boxes to show the thinking of the character that precipitated each of the actions in the paragraph.
 - On the 3rd reading ask students to use the third line of 3 boxes to show the feelings of the character that went the thoughts and actions in the paragraph.
4. In developing a story, skit or play, have students storyboard the action.
5. Have students do a cartoon of a personal story (of courage, persistence, empathy, or any of the qualities from the IQ, EQ, SQ Model™). Close with a pair share and then a full room share.
6. Math – Write 4-6 math equations on the board. When the students enter the classroom they are to do the equations immediately on their storyboards. Check, correct and discuss. Then give a math quiz from the 20 or so equations done during the week.
7. Science – Ask students to storyboard the sequential steps in a scientific process.
8. Team Great Quotations – Divide the class into learning teams of 3-4 students per team. Hand out a large piece of newsprint. Ask the team to fold it until they have 8 large squares. Read a quotation and ask the team to storyboard what it means to them. Teamwork, communication, and creative decision-making and consensus skills are practiced here.



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9. History – Ask students to storyboard an historic event to deepen understanding of the event. They can also time-line an event showing their understanding of the sequence of events that occurred.
10. Ask students to do a storyboard of a time when they achieved a goal. Ask them to show the challenge, what they did to overcome the challenge, and how it felt when they achieved their goal.
11. Invite students to reflect on a special relationship in their lives. It could be a parent, grandparent or friend. Ask them to storyboard a personal story about this person. Include: why this person is special to them, how they feel about this person and something they've learned from this person that has enriched their lives.
12. Counselors and VP's – Ask students to storyboard an incident before verbally sharing their version of what happened. This gives the student time to cool down and get centered before communicating.

