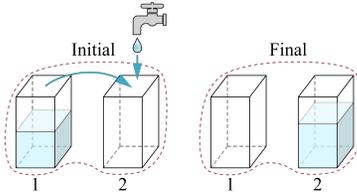
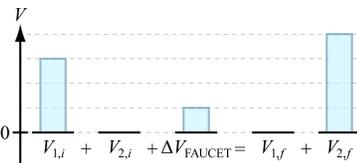
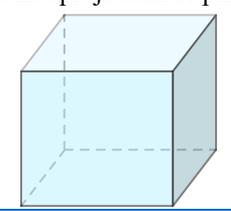
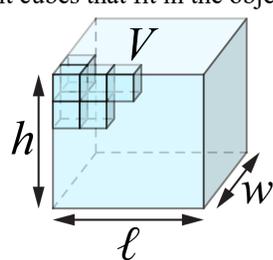
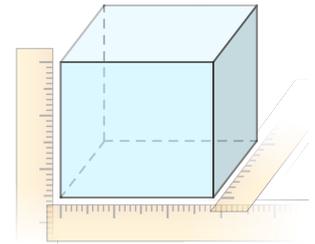
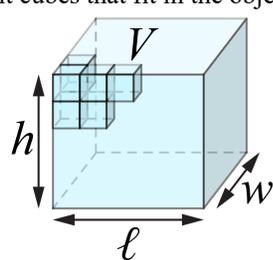
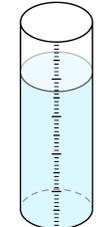


Skills for accelerated middle-school math: Use **POSTER** to take notes using multiple representations. Use **RAM** to categorize knowledge as **rules**, formulas for **abstracted quantities**, and **measurable quantities**. Use **REASoN** to draw conclusions and write explanations.

#	Phrases	Ontology	Sketch	Tickmarks	Expressions	Relationships
	Verbally state	Categorize knowledge	Draw concrete cartoons	Plot and graph using axes	Assign quantities variables	State patterns using equations/inequalities
1.	Incompressible fluids obey conservation of volume : change in system's total volume is accounted for by exchange with surroundings.	Rule (governing law or pattern)	Water volume in final container exceeds water volume in initial container by amount from faucet. Outline two-containers system. 	Volume bar chart 	$V_{TOT,i}$ Total initial volume ΔV Total volume delivered from surroundings $V_{TOT,f}$ Total final volume	$V_{TOT,i} + \Delta V = V_{TOT,f}$
2.	A rectangular prism's volume equals the product of the prism's length, width, and height.	Formula for abstracted quantity (constitutive relationship)	Cabinet projection of prism 	Highlight some unit cubes (an object's volume is the number of unit cubes that fit in the object). 	ℓ Prism's length w Prism's width h Prism's height V_{RP} Prism's volume	$V_{RP} = \ell wh$
3.	Linear dimensions length, width, and height can be measured using a ruler.	Measurable and almost measurable quantity	Length, width, and height directly measured using rulers 	 Double-headed arrows label prism's length, width, and height (double-headed arrows indicate endpoint tickmarks of implied coordinate axes).	ℓ Prism's length w Prism's width h Prism's height	
4.	Fluid volume is directly measured in a graduated cylinder and indirectly measured by pouring into a graduated cylinder.		Graduated cylinder 		V Volume	

Make sure the applicable steps of REASoNing are represented in your POSTER work. Use task verbs to determine the amount of REASoNing to include in written explanations

Toulmin	McNeill's CER	Frensley's ABCDs	REASoN	#	Cite and represent	"Paragraph-length response" (in disuse)	"Justify"	"Briefly explain"
Warrants	Reasoning	Basic principles	Rules and relationships	1.	Rules that were used	✓	✓	⊘
				2.	Formulas for abstracted quantities that were used	✓ When possible, use parentheses to sneak formulas for abstracted quantities into sentences.	👉 Only state formulas for abstracted quantities if no rules are used.	⊘
Evidence	Evidence	Connect to situations	Equal	3.	Abstracted quantities immediately determined from a rule to stay the same or to equal given values	✓	⊘	⊘
				4.	Measurable quantities immediately determined from a rule to stay the same or to equal given values	✓	⊘	⊘
				5.	Abstracted quantities given to stay the same or to equal given values	✓	⊘	⊘
				6.	Measurable quantities given to stay the same or to equal given values	✓	⊘	⊘
Evidence	Evidence	Draw ideas together into assertion	Altered	7.	Abstracted quantities immediately determined from a rule to be different (and how)	✓	✓	✓
				8.	Measurable quantities immediately determined from a rule to be different (and how)	✓	✓	✓
				9.	Abstracted quantities given to be different (and how)	✓	✓	✓
				10.	Measurable quantities given to be different (and how)	✓	✓	✓
Claim	Claim	Answer / Assertion	So what?	11.	Chain of deduced consequences from quantities mentioned in evidence and continuing	✓	✓	✓
				12.	until conclusion is drawn for a requested quantity or suitable proxy			
		Answer / Assertion	Next?	13.	Did you answer all questions? (Don't need to represent this yes-no question thoroughly using POSTER).	⊘	⊘	⊘