

Storyboard Uses

1. 'Power Notes' - Note taking using visual images made up of color, pictures, symbols and words.
2. English for integration, interpretation and comprehension of material. Read a paragraph to the students.
 - Line 1 – Action in the paragraph.
 - Line 2 – Thoughts of the main character.
 - Line 3 – Feelings of the main character.
3. In developing a story, skit or play, have students storyboard the action.
4. Have students do a cartoon of a personal story showing feelings and thoughts along with the action.
5. Have students do a cartoon of something they have read (a short story or a chapter in a story). This will help you see the level of comprehension of each student.
6. Individual Great Quotations – Read a quotation and ask the students to storyboard what it means to them. (Interpretation and integration into their life experience)
7. 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.
8. Science – Ask students to storyboard the sequential steps in a scientific process.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Brainstorming.
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.