SEE / THINK / WONDER

A routine for exploring works of art and other interesting things

- What do you see?
- What do you think about that?
- What does it make you wonder?

Purpose: What kind of thinking does this routine encourage?
This routine encourages students to make careful observations and thoughtful interpretations. It helps stimulate curiosity and sets the stage for inquiry.

Application: When and where can it be used?
Use this routine when you want students to think carefully about why something looks the way it does or is the way it is. Use the routine at the beginning of a new unit to motivate student interest or try it with an object that connects to a topic during the unit of study. Consider using the routine with an interesting object near the end of a unit to encourage students to further apply their new knowledge and ideas.

Launch: What are some tips for starting and using this routine?
Ask students to make an observation about an object – it could be an artwork, image, artifact or topic – and follow up with what they think might be going on or what they think this observation might be. Encourage students to back up their interpretation with reasons. Ask students to think about what this makes them wonder about the object or topic.

The routine works best when a student responds by using the three stems together at the same time, i.e., “I see..., I think..., I wonder .... “ However, you may find that students begin by using one stem at a time, and that you need to scaffold each response with a follow up question for the next stem.

The routine works well in a group discussion but in some cases you may want to ask students to try the routine individually on paper or in their heads before sharing out as a class. Student responses to the routine can be written down and recorded so that a class chart of observations, interpretations and wonderings are listed for all to see and return to during the course of study.
3-2-1 Bridge

A routine for activating prior knowledge and making connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your initial responses to the topic</th>
<th>Your new responses to the topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Thoughts/Ideas</td>
<td>3 Thoughts/Ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Questions</td>
<td>2 Questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Analogy</td>
<td>1 Analogy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bridge:
Explain how your new responses connect to your initial responses?

Purpose: What kind of thinking does this routine encourage?
This routine asks students to uncover their initial thoughts, ideas, questions and understandings about a topic and then to connect these to new thinking about the topic after they have received some instruction.

Application: When and where can it be used?
This routine can be used when students are developing understanding of a concept over time. It may be a concept that they know a lot about in one context but instruction will focus their learning in a new direction, or it may be a concept about which students have only informal knowledge. Whenever new information is gained, bridges can be built between new ideas and prior understanding. The focus is on understanding and connecting one’s thinking, rather than pushing it toward a specific outcome.

Launch: What are some tips for starting and using this routine?
This routine can be introduced by having students do an initial 3, 2, 1 individually on paper. For instance, if the topic is “democracy,” then students would write down 3 thoughts, 2 questions, and 1 analogy. Students might then read an article, watch a video, or engage in an activity having to do with democracy. Provocative experiences that push students thinking in new directions are best. After the experience, students complete another 3,2,1. Students then share their initial and new thinking, explaining to their partners how and why their thinking shifted. Make it clear to students that their initial thinking is not right or wrong, it is just a starting point. New experiences take our thinking in new directions.
**CONNECT / EXTEND / CHALLENGE**

*A routine for connecting new ideas to prior knowledge*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONNECT:</th>
<th>How are the ideas and information presented CONNECTED to what you already knew?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXTEND:</td>
<td>What new ideas did you get that EXTENDED or pushed your thinking in new directions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHALLENGE:</td>
<td>What is still CHALLENGING or confusing for you to get your mind around? What questions, wonderings or puzzles do you now have?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose: What kind of thinking does this routine encourage?**
The routine helps students make connections between new ideas and prior knowledge. It also encourages them to take stock of ongoing questions, puzzles and difficulties as they reflect on what they are learning.

**Application: When and where can it be used?**
The natural place to use the Connect-Extend-Challenge routine is after students have learned something new. It doesn’t matter how *much* they have learned – it can be a lesson’s worth, or a unit’s worth. The routine is broadly applicable: Use it after students have explored a work of art, or anything else in the curriculum. Try it as a reflection during a lesson, after a longer project, or when completing a unit of study. Try using it after another routine!

**Launch: What are some tips for starting and using this routine?**
This routine works well with the whole class, in small groups or individually. Keep a visible record of students’ ideas. If you are working in a group, ask students to share some of their thoughts and collect a list of ideas in each of the three categories. Or have students write their individual responses on post-it notes and add them to a class chart. Keep students’ visible thinking alive over time: Continually add new ideas to the lists and revisit the ideas and questions on the chart as students’ understanding around a topic develops.