Findings Format Flip

Sort ways to share what research shows.

8.R.1.E "Organize and share findings in formal and informal oral or written formats."

NAME _____ DATE _____

FORMAL SHARING

Formal sharing presents findings to an official or broad audience. It is planned, organized, and uses polished language.

A museum exhibit label presents the results of a dinosaur fossil study with a title and source list.

INFORMAL SHARING

Informal sharing tells findings to people you know in a casual setting. It often sounds conversational and may be quick.

At home, you tell a sibling that your seed experiment grew fastest near the window.

1 SORT

8 items

Circle FORMAL or INFORMAL for each way of sharing findings.

1.	A school board report that states survey results in labeled sections.	FORMAL INFORMAL
2.	A three-minute presentation to the principal using a chart and prepared notes.	FORMAL INFORMAL
3.	A voice message to a cousin: "Our poll says most students want later library hours."	FORMAL INFORMAL
4.	An article for the school newspaper that cites its sources.	FORMAL INFORMAL
5.	A conversation at lunch about what your group discovered.	FORMAL INFORMAL
6.	A group chat post: "We found 12 clean-up sites near the creek."	FORMAL INFORMAL
7.	A quick note to a teammate: "The interviews show bus riders want more shelters."	FORMAL INFORMAL
8.	A written proposal to the city parks department with data tables.	FORMAL INFORMAL

2 PROVE IT

Explain your thinking

Pick two items from Part 1. For each one, tell how you knew where it belonged.

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

3 MAKE YOUR OWN

One of each

Write one new example of FORMAL sharing and one new example of INFORMAL sharing.

FORMAL _____

INFORMAL _____

CHALLENGE

Choose one INFORMAL item from Part 1. Rewrite it for a formal audience, then name two changes you made.

ANSWER KEY

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GRADE 8 · 8.R.1.E

PART 1 · SORT

#	ITEM	CATEGORY	WHY
1	A school board report that states survey results in labeled sections.	**FORMAL**	It is an organized report for an official audience.
2	A three-minute presentation to the principal using a chart and prepared notes.	**FORMAL**	It is planned for an official audience.
3	A voice message to a cousin: "Our poll says most students want later library hours."	**INFORMAL**	It is a casual message to someone the speaker knows.
4	An article for the school newspaper that cites its sources.	**FORMAL**	It is a polished publication that documents sources.
5	A conversation at lunch about what your group discovered.	**INFORMAL**	It is a casual conversation.
6	A group chat post: "We found 12 clean-up sites near the creek."	**INFORMAL**	It is a quick, casual digital message.
7	A quick note to a teammate: "The interviews show bus riders want more shelters."	**INFORMAL**	It is a brief message to a peer.
8	A written proposal to the city parks department with data tables.	**FORMAL**	It is an organized document for an official audience.

PART 2 · PROVE IT

Accept any explanation that names the deciding feature from the rule box for the chosen item.

PART 3 · MAKE YOUR OWN (SAMPLE ANSWERS)

- **FORMAL**: A town council memo summarizes the results of a sidewalk safety survey in sections with a chart.
- **INFORMAL**: I tell my aunt that our bird count found more robins than sparrows.

Challenge: Formal version: A community cleanup review identified 12 creekside locations requiring litter removal. Changes: I replaced casual wording with objective wording. I changed the chat-style message into a complete sentence suitable for a report.

Accept any explanation that names the deciding feature from the rule box for the chosen item. Items 1, 2, 4, and 8 are FORMAL. Items 3, 5, 6, and 7 are INFORMAL, and acceptable explanations may mention audience, organization, planning, or casual language.