

Grade 3 - 3rd Trimester- Social Justice & El Biblioburro

Content Area: **World Language**
Course(s): **World Language Grade 3**
Time Period: **Trimester 3**
Length: **9 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Course Pacing Guide

New Jersey citizens are part of a dynamic, interconnected, and technologically driven global society centered on the creation and communication of knowledge and ideas across geographical, cultural, and linguistic borders.

Individuals who effectively communicate in more than one language, with an appropriate understanding of cultural contexts, are globally literate and possess the attributes reflected in the mission and vision for world languages education.

(World Languages Education in the 21st Century <https://www.nj.gov/education/aps/cccs/wl/>)

Unit	MP/Trimester	Weeks
All About Me	Trimester 1	9
	Trimester 2	9
Social Justice & El Biblioburro	Trimester 3	9

Rev. November 2019

Unit Overview

Language study can open a student's eyes to social issues around the world. In rural Colombia, teacher Luis Soriano brings books to students who have little access to them. Traveling to schools throughout La Magdalena with his donkey library, or El Biblioburro, Soriano exposes young students to literacy and a love of reading. Learning about this grassroots project, the students will explore geography, socioeconomic issues, and history while participating in class projects to improve the lives of others.

Resource: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IWgAIIW_yB5MPgVV1fV23v-VjFHF93QU/view?usp=sharing

Enduring Understandings

I can only talk about things that I have practice saying.

Using pictures, movement, and acting words out can help my classmates, my teacher, and others understand me.

Listening for familiar words and watching the speaker for clues may help me figure out what the speaker is saying.

Even though I don't know all the words that are written, I can figure out the main idea by paying attention to titles, pictures, and familiar expressions.

Essential Questions

How can I talk to someone in another language when I am just starting to learn it?

How can I better understand when I do not know everything I read or hear?

What will help my classmates, my teacher, and others understand me better?

How can I better understand, respect and embrace a culture with different practices and beliefs?

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (No CCS)

Interpretive: 7.1.NM.A

The Novice-Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can independently identify and recognize memorized words and phrases that bring meaning to text.

CPIs support Anchor Standards 1, 2, & 3 CCSS-ELA Reading.

Interpersonal: 7.1.NM.B

The Novice-Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can use memorized words and phrases independently to:

- Respond to learned questions.
- Ask memorized questions.
- State needs and preferences.
- Describe people, places, and things.

The CPIs supports Anchor Standards 1, 6 CCSS-ELA Writing and Anchor Standard 1 CCSS-ELA Speaking & Listening.

Presentational: 7.1.NM.C

The Novice-Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can use memorized words and phrases independently to:

- Make lists.
- State needs and preferences.
- Describe people, places, and things.

This CPI supports Anchor Standards 4, 5, & 6 CCSS-ELA Writing and Anchor Standard 4 CCSS-ELA Speaking & Listening.

This CPI supports Anchor Standard 4 CCSS-ELA Writing and Anchor Standard 4 CCSS-ELA Speaking & Listening.

Cultural Content Statement(s):

Personal identity is developed through experiences that occur within one's family, one's community, and the culture at large. (Topics that assist in the development of personal identity through experiences that occur within one's family, one's community, and the culture at large. (Topics that assist in the development of this understanding should include, but are not limited to: self, friends, family, pets, physical/personality descriptions, school, likes/dislikes, and pastimes.)

WL.7.1.NM.A.1	Recognize familiar spoken or written words and phrases contained in culturally authentic materials using electronic information and other sources related to targeted themes.
WL.7.1.NM.A.2	Demonstrate comprehension of simple, oral and written directions, commands, and requests through appropriate physical response.
WL.7.1.NM.A.3	Recognize a few common gestures and cultural practices associated with the target culture(s).
WL.7.1.NM.A.4	Identify familiar people, places, and objects based on simple oral and/or written descriptions.
WL.7.1.NM.A.C.5	What is perceived as "basic needs" varies among and within cultures. (Topics that assist in the development of this understanding should include, but are not limited to: safety, food, shelter, and purchase and sale of goods such as toys, games, travel, and luxury items.)
WL.7.1.NM.A.C.7	Learning about age - and developmentally appropriate content that is of high interest to students and has a direct connection to the cultural contexts of the target language cultivates an awareness of the shared human experience. (Content that assists in the development of this understanding should include, but is not limited to: all content areas and popular culture.)
WL.7.1.NM.B.1	Use digital tools to exchange basic information at the word and memorized - phrase level related to self and targeted themes.

WL.7.1.NM.B.4	Ask and respond to simple questions, make requests, and express preferences using memorized words and phrases.
WL.7.1.NM.B.5	Exchange information using words, phrases, and short sentences practiced in class on familiar topics or on topics studied in other content areas.
WL.7.1.NM.B.C.1	Personal identity is developed through experiences that occur within one's family, one's community, and the culture at large. (Topics that assist in the development of this understanding should include, but are not limited to: self, friends, family, pets, physical/personality descriptions, school, likes/dislikes, and pastimes.)
WL.7.1.NM.B.C.2	Observing and participating in culturally authentic activities contribute to familiarization with cultural products and practices. (Topics and activities that assist in the development of this understanding should include, but are not limited to: authentic celebrations, songs, and dances.)
WL.7.1.NM.B.C.5	What is perceived as "basic needs" varies among and within cultures. (Topics that assist in the development of this understanding should include, but are not limited to: safety, food, shelter, and purchase and sale of goods such as toys, games, travel, and luxury items.)
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.a	Respond to learned questions.
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.b	Ask memorized questions.
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.c	State needs and preferences.
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.d	Describe people, places, and things.
WL.7.1.NM.C.2	Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
WL.7.1.NM.C.3	Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.
WL.7.1.NM.C.4	Present information from age - and level - appropriate, culturally authentic materials orally or in writing.
WL.7.1.NM.C.5	Name and label tangible cultural products and imitate cultural practices from the target culture(s).
WL.7.1.NM.C.C.5	What is perceived as "basic needs" varies among and within cultures. (Topics that assist in the development of this understanding should include, but are not limited to: safety, food, shelter, and purchase and sale of goods such as toys, games, travel, and luxury items.)
WL.7.1.NM.C.C.6	Maps, graphs, and other graphic organizers facilitate understanding of information on a wide range of topics related to the world and global issues. They make complex concepts more accessible to second - language learners who have limited proficiency in the language. (Content areas that assist in the development of this understanding should include, but are not limited to: history, economics, science, and geography.)
WL.7.1.NM.C.C.7	Learning about age - and developmentally appropriate content that is of high interest to students and has a direct connection to the cultural contexts of the target language cultivates an awareness of the shared human experience. (Content that assists in the development of this understanding should include, but is not limited to: all content areas and popular culture.)
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.a	Make lists.
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.c	Describe people, places, and things.

Amistad Integration

(link -- <https://nj.gov/education/amistad/about.htm>)

Holocaust/Genocide Education

(link -- https://nj.gov/education/holocaust/about_us/mandate.html)

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RL.2.1	Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LA.RL.2.2	Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message/theme, lesson, or moral.
LA.RL.2.3	Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges using key details.
LA.SL.2	Speaking and Listening
SOC.6.1.4.B.CS1	Spatial thinking and geographic tools can be used to describe and analyze the spatial patterns and organization of people, places, and environments on Earth.
SOC.6.1.4.C.2	Distinguish between needs and wants and explain how scarcity and choice influence decisions made by individuals, communities, and nations.
SOC.6.1.4.C.9	Compare and contrast how the availability of resources affects people across the world differently.
SOC.6.1.4.C.CS1	People make decisions based on their needs, wants, and the availability of resources.

Technology Standards

- Smart Board/Smart Notebook/PowerPoint/Prezi/Haiku Deck/Google Docs/Word/LCD projector/Promethean Board
- Music (iPod), Lyrics (various songs and artists)
- iMovie
- Discovery Education & Streaming
- Animoto.com
- Teacher Tube, YouTube
- Plickers
- Kahoot!

- Real photographs and instruments
- HD Camera
- iPad/iPhone
- Teacher eBoard

TECH.8.1.2.C.1	Engage in a variety of developmentally appropriate learning activities with students in other classes, schools, or countries using various media formats such as online collaborative tools, and social media.
TECH.8.1.2.C.CS2	Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
TECH.8.1.2.C.CS3	Develop cultural understanding and global awareness by engaging with learners of other cultures.

21st Century Themes/Careers

21st Century Skills Map

https://www.actfl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/21stCenturySkillsMap/p21_worldlanguagesmap.pdf

Developed through a year-long collaborative process, spear-headed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) and P21, **this map reflects the collective effort of hundreds of World Language teachers and illustrates the integration of World Languages and 21st Century Skills. This map provides educators, administrators and policymakers with concrete examples of how 21st Century Skills can be integrated into core subjects**

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.
CRP.K-12.CRP12.1	Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.2	Identify various life roles and civic and work - related activities in the school, home, and community.

Financial Literacy Integration

(link to helpful resources: <https://www.nj.gov/education/aps/cccs/career/FLResources.pdf>)

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Core Content/Objectives Instructional Actions

Activities/St
rategies

Concepts

Skills

Learning

Assessment

What
students will
know

What
students will
be able to do

Activities/
Differentiati
on

How learning will be assessed

Interdiscipli
nary
Connections

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal experiences with books • Vocabulary and expressions related to likes and preferences with books • The verb “LEER” • The verb “GUSTAR” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire new vocabulary words and items related to books • Using Google Maps, locate Colombia and the regions • Talk about how | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-teach new vocabulary using TPR, digital presentations and storytelling prompts • Use handouts or vocabulary sheets • Pair review of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily observations • Homework • Participation in class • TPR responsiveness and readiness • Game participation • Memorize songs • Create interpersonal, presentational and interpretive communication activities that will facilitate language production • Use integrated performance assessments at the end of the unit in the 3 modes of communication to see what the students can do with the language. • Utilize Rubrics for different communicative tasks to be able to create a bench mark in terms of language proficiency • I Can-Do Statements (adapted from NCSSFL-ACTFL Novice Mid)
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OcdZxu8SUzYROSbIGD9mMSPPmBlvDzKrQ4eI3kpqKn8/edit?usp=sharing |
|---|---|---|---|

SE”	man	voca
• Quest	y	bular
ion	book	y
words	s	• Impl
• Locat	• Talk	emen
ion of	abou	t and
Colo	t	use
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on a	e you	c as
map	can	part
• Geog	acces	of
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can	a,	age
acces	Colo	prod
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count	bular	• Pre-
ry of	y	teach
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er	verbs	how
questi	such	to
	as:	form
	gusta	ulate
	rse y	quest

ons	leer	ions
• Write simple sentences.	to talk about preferences	• Show trans parencies and
• Cultural practices and beliefs	with books	power points with different vocabulary
• Who El Biblioburr o is	• Recognize and identify different vocabulary words that will appear during the reading: “El Biblioburr o”	• Use a “Magic Box” as a tool that will promote language production and classroom participation
	• Use new vocabulary and language skills to listen and retell the story from their	• Discuss cultural information about certain

point
of
view.

- Luis Soria no is the creator of El Biblioburró ... library donkey

- Ask & answer question words such as "¿Quién? Cuál? ¿Cuántos? ¿Qué? ¿Dónde?"

practices
and
beliefs

- Discuss geography with a map
- Use kinesthetic games such as "Simon dice", "Pictionary" and "matamoscas" to reinforce vocabulary through movement and repetition
- Use authentic videos

about
Bibli
oburr
o

- Read
the
story
aloud

Bibliobu
rro

Differentiated Instruction

- -provide lots of visuals and exaggerate actions
- multi-ability grouping students can look at each other during TPR activity
- use of TPR: All language input is immediately comprehensible, often hands-on, and allows students to pass through a silent period whereby they build a comprehension base before ever being asked to speak. Once language is internalized, production emerges. In this TPR lesson, teacher models actions associated with books and El Biblioburro vocabulary which students then mimic as they simultaneously hear vocabulary words and commands in the target language. As a particular action is associated with each vocabulary word or phrase, students rapidly and naturally acquire language while establishing long-lasting associations between the brain and the muscles.
- -MODEL the activities
- -students may use graphic organizers during interpersonal activity
- -visual cues
- -preferential seating
- -access to Educational Assistant
- Curriculum Map
- Inquiry/Problem-Based Learning
- Learning preferences integration (visual, auditory, kinesthetic)
- Learning through play
- Meaningful Student Voice & Choice
- Relationship-Building & Team-Building
- Self-Directed Learning
- The Hot Seat/Role-Play
- Student Data Inventories
- Game-Based Learning
- Grouping
- Rubrics
- Jigsaws
- Learning Through Workstations
- Assessment Design & Backwards Planning

- Student Interest & Inventory Data

Formative Assessments

Input and Output Activities that consist of:

- use of TPR: All language input is immediately comprehensible, often hands-on, and allows students to pass through a silent period whereby they build a comprehension base before ever being asked to speak. Once language is internalized, production emerges. In this TPR lesson, teacher models actions associated with books and El Biblioburro vocabulary which students then mimic as they simultaneously hear vocabulary words and commands in the target language. As a particular action is associated with each vocabulary word or phrase, students rapidly and naturally acquire language while establishing long-lasting associations between the brain and the muscles.
- Thumbs up/Thumbs down: After practicing a skill, ask students how they feel they are doing by showing thumbs up or thumbs down. Alternative: Students show a scale of 1-5 on their hand.
- Ticket out the door (Exit Slip): Determine if the lesson was successful by asking students to complete a quick question on their way out the door.
- Stop/Go: Give each student a card with stop sign on one side and a go sign on the other. As students are learning a new concept, they can flip the card to the stop sign when they need more explanation.
- Whiteboards: Students practice writing on a small whiteboard and then hold up their boards and compare their answers with the teacher's answer. Works great for spelling, vocabulary, verb conjugation, etc. Alternative : Students practice in pairs with flashcards.
- Scale of 1-4: The teacher evaluates a performance task (like a conversation) on a scale of 1-4. 4= You got it ! 3= Almost there. 2= Needs work. 1= Needs a lot of work.
- Four Corners: The teacher displays a question and 4 choices. Students choose an answer by going to different corners of the room. This will help the teacher determine which concepts are the most difficult for the class.
- Sequence Cards : Give students cut up sentences and have them try to put all of the words in sentences that make sense. This activity can be done individually or in pairs.
- Mini-Quizzes: Give students multiple quizzes in the same format as the test, so they can check their understanding.

Resources: <http://www.iwla.net/Resources/Documents/Formative%20Assessment.pdf>

Summative Assessment

Biblioburro

Tasks: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b2mF781KFz0Ws2_m7lM5I05RjAMg9MyL/view?usp=sharing

Interpersonal Task

Using the graphic organizer, talk with a partner about your experiences with books. Include the following:

- Do you like books? Why or why not?
- Do you have books at your house? If so, about how many?
- Have you gone to a library? Where?
- Name 3 places where you can get books in your town or city.

Be sure to ask your partner. Then you will present about your partner to a larger group.

Presentational

Tell the story of Biblioburro in your own words. Complete the mini booklet.

Benchmark Assessments

NCSSFL-ACTFL CAN-DO STATEMENTS PROFICIENCY BENCHMARKS

<https://www.actfl.org/sites/default/files/CanDos/Intermediate%20Can-Do%20Statements.pdf>

Unit Specific Can Do

Statements: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OcdZxu8SUzYROSbIGD9mMSPPmBlvDzKrQ4eI3kpqKn8/edit?usp=sharing>

ACTFL Benchmark Assessments

<https://www.actfl.org/assessment-professional-development/assessments-the-actfl-testing-office/actfl-assessments>

Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI) assesses how well a person speaks a language. It is an assessment of the [interpersonal listening and speaking communication mode](#). It is a 20 to 25-minute one-on-one interview between a certified ACTFL tester and an examinee. It is interactive, continuously adapting to each test-taker and their speaking abilities. The speaker's language ability is compared to the criteria outlined in the [ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines for Speaking](#), and then a proficiency rating is awarded.

Alternate Assessments

Use of FLENJ (Foreign Language Educators of NJ) CAPS Rubrics

Rubric for Novice Presentational Speaking/Writing

Rubric for Novice Interpretive Reading/Listening

Rubric for Novice Interpersonal

Resources & Technology

- Books:
 - Books: Los globos de cumpleaños (Birthday Balloons) por Beverley Randall
 - Chato and the Party Animals por Gary Soto
- The Fiesta Dress por Caren McNelly McCormack
- Smart Board/Smart Notebook/PowerPoint/Prezi/Haiku Deck/Google Docs/Word/LCD projector/Promethean Board
- Music (iPod), Lyrics (various songs and artists)
- iMovie
- Discovery Education & Streaming
- Animoto.com
- Teacher Tube, YouTube
- Plickers
- Kahoot!
- Real photographs and instruments
- HD Camera
- iPad/iPhone
- Teacher eBoard
- - <http://flenj.org/> FLENJ
 - <https://www.actfl.org/> ACTFL
 - <https://www.nj.gov/education/aps/cccs/wl/> NJ Student Learning Standards for World

BOE Approved Texts

Closure

- Snowstorm - Students write down what they learned on a piece of scratch paper and wad it up. Given a signal, they throw their paper snowballs in the air. Then each learner picks up a nearby response and reads it aloud.
- Parent Hotline - Give students an interesting question about the lesson without further discussion. Email their guardians the answer so that the topic can be discussed over dinner.
- DJ Summary - Learners write what they learned in the form of a favorite song. Offer to let one or two sing thier summary.
- Gallery Walk - On chart paper, small groups of students write and draw what they learned. After the completed works are attached to the classroom walls, others students affix post-its to the posters to extend on the ideas, add questions.
- Sequence It - create timelines of major events discussed
- Low-Stakes Quizzes - Give a short quiz using technologies like Kahoot or a Google form.
- Have students write down three quiz questions (to ask at the beginning of the next class).
- Question Stems - Have students write questions about the lesson on cards, using [question stems framed around Bloom's Taxonomy](#). Have students exchange cards and answer the question they have acquired.
- Kids answer the following prompts: "What takeaways from the lesson will be important to know three years from now? Why?"
- Have students dramatize a real-life application of a skill.
- Ask a question. Give students ten seconds to confer with peers before you call on a random student to answer. Repeat.
- Have kids orally describe a concept, procedure, or skill in terms so simple that a child in first grade would get it.
- Direct kids to raise their hands if they can answer your questions. Classmates agree (thumbs up) or disagree (thumbs down) with the response.
- Have kids create a cheat sheet of information that would be useful for a quiz on the day's topic.
- Kids write notes to peers describing what they learned from them during class discussions.
- Ask students to summarize the main idea in under 60 seconds to another student acting as a well-known personality who works in your discipline. After summarizing, students should identify why the famous person might find the idea significant.
- Have students complete the following sentence: "The [concept, skill, word] is like _____ because _____."
- Ask students to write what they learned, and any lingering questions on an "exit ticket". Before they leave class, have them put their exit tickets in a folder or bin labeled either "Got It," "More Practice, Please," or "I Need Some Help!"
- After writing down the learning outcome, ask students to take a card, circle one of the following options, and return the card to you before they leave: "Stop (I'm totally confused. Go (I'm ready to move on.)" or "Proceed with caution (I could use some clarification on . . .)"

ELL

<https://www.nj.gov/education/aps/cccs/ELL.htm> Resources

- Alternate Responses
- Advance Notes
- Extended Time
- Teacher Modeling
- Simplified Written and Verbal Instructions
- Frequent Breaks
- E-Dictionaries
- Google Translate
- Graphic organizers

Special Education

<https://www.nj.gov/education/specialed/> Resources

- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery of key concepts.
- Shorten spelling tests to focus on mastering the most functional words.
- Substitute alternatives for written assignments (clay models, posters, panoramas, collections, etc.)
- Specify and list exactly what the student will need to learn to pass.
- Evaluate the classroom structure against the student's needs (flexible structure, firm limits, etc.).
- Keep workspaces clear of unrelated materials.
- Keep the classroom quiet during intense learning times.
- Reduce visual distractions in the classroom (mobiles, etc.).
- Provide a computer for written work.
- Seat the student close to the teacher or a positive role model.
- Use a study carrel. (Provide extras so that the student is not singled out.)
- Provide an unobstructed view of the chalkboard, teacher, movie screen, etc.
- Keep extra supplies of classroom materials (pencils, books) on hand.
- Maintain adequate space between desks.
- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible.
- Number and sequence the steps in a task.
- Have student repeat the directions for a task.
- Provide visual aids.
- Go over directions orally.
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions.
- Permit as much time as needed to finish tests.
- Allow tests to be taken in a room with few distractions (e.g., the library).
- Have test materials read to the student, and allow oral responses.
- Divide tests into small sections of similar questions or problems.
- Allow the student to complete an independent project as an alternative test.

- Give progress reports instead of grades.
- Grade spelling separately from content.
- Allow take-home or open-book tests.
- Show a model of the end product of directions (e.g., a completed math problem or finished quiz).
- Stand near the student when giving directions or presenting a lesson.
- Mark the correct answers rather than the incorrect ones.
- Permit a student to rework missed problems for a better grade.
- Average grades out when assignments are reworked, or grade on corrected work.
- Use a pass-fail or an alternative grading system when the student is assessed on his or her own growth.

504

- preferential seating
- extended time on tests and assignments
- reduced homework or classwork
- verbal, visual, or technology aids
- modified textbooks or audio-video materials
- behavior management support
- adjusted class schedules or grading
- verbal testing
- excused lateness, absence, or missed classwork
- pre-approved nurse's office visits and accompaniment to visits
- occupational or physical therapy

At Risk

- Use of mnemonics
- Have student restate information
- Provision of notes or outlines
- Concrete examples
- Use of a study carrel
- Assistance in maintaining uncluttered space
- Weekly home-school communication tools (notebook, daily log, phone calls or email messages)
- Peer or scribe note-taking
- Lab and math sheets with highlighted instructions
- Graph paper to assist in organizing or lining up math problems
- Use of manipulatives
- No penalty for spelling errors or sloppy handwriting

- Follow a routine/schedule
- Teach time management skills
- Verbal and visual cues regarding directions and staying on task
- Adjusted assignment timelines
- Visual daily schedule
- Immediate feedback
- Work-in-progress check
- Pace long-term projects
- Preview test procedures
- Film or video supplements in place of reading text
- Pass/no pass option
- Cue/model expected behavior
- Use de-escalating strategies
- Use peer supports and mentoring
- Have parent sign homework/behavior chart
- Chart progress and maintain data

Gifted and Talented

Focus on effort and practice

Offer the Most Difficult First

Offer choice

Speak to Student Interests

Allow G/T students to work together

Encourage risk taking

Resources <https://www.nj.gov/education/aps/cccs/gandt/>