Unit 1: One Dimensional Kinematics/Dynamics/Circular Motion (Physical Science, Engineering Design) Copied from: Intro. to Engineering (Physical Science), Copied on: 02/21/22

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Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

Intro to Engineering, Unit 1

One Dimensional Kinematics/Dynamics/Circular Motion

Belleville Board of Education

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Unit Overview

In this unit, students will be introduced to the world through the eyes of a physicist, whose principle goal is to study the underlying nature of everyday processes and to investigate the structure of the universe in terms of scientific analysis. Using the sciences of kinematics, or study of motion, and dynamics, or the study of forces, this unit requires the students to put into practice previously learned skills of hypothesis creation, experimental design, data collection and analysis in order to investigate how objects move through space. The quantities to be investigated include base units such as mass, length, and time, as well as derived units such as velocity, acceleration, centripetal acceleration, centripetal force, centrifugal acceleration, and centrifugal force. The interrelation of these quantities will be discussed and problems will be solved using kinematics formulas. In addition, Newton's Laws of Motion will be used to analyze changes in motion, and Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation will be investigated.

Enduring Understanding

• When an object changes position in comparison to a stationary reference point, the object is in motion.

• When an object changes speed in comparison to a stationary reference point, the object is accelerating.

• When an object changes direction in comparison to a stationary reference point, the object is accelerating.

• An unbalanced force must be present to cause any change in an object's state of motion or rest.

• Inertia is the property of matter that resists change in motion.

• Gravitational force between two masses strengthens as the masses become more massive and rapidly weakens as the distance between them increases.

• When one object exerts an action force on a second object, the second object exerts a reaction force on the first object. Forces always occur in action-reaction pairs.

Essential Questions

Unit Essential Questions:

How does the Scientific Method apply to physics?
How does Mathematics play a role in physics

What are the various forms of motion?
How do physicists describe and quantify motion?
How does one describe motion of an object in two dimensions?
What is the difference between weight and mass?
Why an object moving in a circle at a constant speed is accelerated?
Why centripetal acceleration depends up on the object's speed and the radius of the circle?
Which force causes centripetal acceleration?

Exit Skills

By the end of Unit 1 Students will:

- Develop a particle model to represent a moving object
- Define coordinate systems for motion problems.
- Recognize that the chosen coordinate system affects the signs of the objects' positions.
- Define Displacement.
- Determine a time interval.
- Develop position-time graphs for moving objects.
- Use a position-time graph to interpret an object's position or displacement.
- Define velocity.
- Differentiate between speed and velocity.
- Create pictorial, physical, and mathematical models of motion problems.
- Define acceleration.
- Relate velocity and acceleration to the motion of objects.
- Create velocity-time graphs.
- Determine mathematical relationships among position, velocity, acceleration, and time.
- Solve problems involving objects in free fall.
- Explain the tension in ropes and strings in terms of Newton's third law.
- Define the Normal Force.
- Determine the value of the normal force by applying Newton's second law.
- Define Friction Force.
- Explain why an object moving in a circle at a constant speed is accelerated.
- Describe how centripetal acceleration depends up on the object's speed and the radius of the circle.
- Identify the force that causes centripetal acceleration.
- Use the Law of Universal Gravitation to solve problems.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLS-S)

NextGen Science Standards

HS-ETS1-1	Analyze a major global challenge to specify qualitative and quantitative criteria and constraints for solutions that account for societal needs and wants.
HS-ETS1-2	Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.
HS-ETS1-3	Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem based on prioritized criteria and trade-offs that account for a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, as well as possible social, cultural, and environmental impacts.
HS-ETS1-4	Use a computer simulation to model the impact of proposed solutions to a complex real-world problem with numerous criteria and constraints on interactions within and between systems relevant to the problem.
HS-PS2-1	Analyze data to support the claim that Newton's second law of motion describes the mathematical relationship among the net force on a macroscopic object, its mass, and its acceleration. Examples of data could include tables or graphs of position or velocity as a function of time for objects subject to a net unbalanced force, such as a falling object, an object sliding down a ramp, or a moving object being pulled by a constant force.
HS-PS2-2	Use mathematical representations to support the claim that the total momentum of a system of objects is conserved when there is no net force on the system.
HS-PS2-3	Apply scientific and engineering ideas to design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on a macroscopic object during a collision.
HS-PS2-4	Use mathematical representations of Newton's Law of Gravitation and Coulomb's Law to

	describe and predict the gravitational and electrostatic forces between objects.
HS-PS2-5	Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that an electric current can produce a magnetic field and that a changing magnetic field can produce an electric current.
9-12.HS-ETS1-1.1.1	Analyze complex real-world problems by specifying criteria and constraints for successful solutions.
9-12.HS-ETS1-4.4.1	Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions— including energy, matter, and information flows— within and between systems at different scales.
9-12.HS-ETS1-4.5.1	Use mathematical models and/or computer simulations to predict the effects of a design solution on systems and/or the interactions between systems.
9-12.HS-ETS1-2.6.1	Design a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.
9-12.HS-ETS1-3.6.1	Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations.
9-12.HS-ETS1-1.ETS1.A.1	Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.
9-12.HS-ETS1-1.ETS1.A.2	Humanity faces major global challenges today, such as the need for supplies of clean water and food or for energy sources that minimize pollution, which can be addressed through engineering. These global challenges also may have manifestations in local communities.
9-12.HS-ETS1-3.ETS1.B.1	When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts.
9-12.HS-ETS1-4.ETS1.B.1	Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical; and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs.
9-12.HS-ETS1-2.ETS1.C.1	Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed.
9-12.HS-PS2-4.1.1	students observe patterns in systems at different scales and cite patterns as empirical evidence for causality in supporting their explanations of phenomena. They recognize classifications or explanations used at one scale may not be useful or need revision using a different scale; thus requiring improved investigations and experiments. They use mathematical representations to identify certain patterns and analyze patterns of performance in order to reengineer and improve a designed system.
9-12.HS-PS2-1.2.1	students understand that empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and to make claims about specific causes and effects. They suggest cause and effect relationships to explain and predict behaviors in complex natural and designed systems. They also propose causal relationships by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system. They recognize changes in systems may have various causes that may not have equal effects.
9-12.HS-PS2-5.2.1	students understand that empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and to make claims about specific causes and effects. They suggest cause and effect relationships to explain and predict behaviors in complex natural and designed systems. They also propose causal relationships by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system. They recognize changes in systems may have various causes that may not have equal effects.
9-12.HS-PS2-3.2.1	Systems can be designed to cause a desired effect.

9-12.HS-PS2-5.3.1	Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly.
9-12.HS-PS2-2.4.1	When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined.
9-12.HS-PS2-1.4.1	Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution.
9-12.HS-PS2-4.5.1	Use mathematical representations of phenomena to describe explanations.
9-12.HS-PS2-2.5.1	Use mathematical representations of phenomena to describe explanations.
9-12.HS-PS2-3.6.1	Apply scientific ideas to solve a design problem, taking into account possible unanticipated effects.
9-12.HS-PS2-1.PS2.A.1	Newton's second law accurately predicts changes in the motion of macroscopic objects.
9-12.HS-PS2-3.PS2.A.1	If a system interacts with objects outside itself, the total momentum of the system can change; however, any such change is balanced by changes in the momentum of objects outside the system.
9-12.HS-PS2-2.PS2.A.1	Momentum is defined for a particular frame of reference; it is the mass times the velocity of the object.
9-12.HS-PS2-2.PS2.A.2	If a system interacts with objects outside itself, the total momentum of the system can change; however, any such change is balanced by changes in the momentum of objects outside the system.
9-12.HS-PS2-1.PS2.B.1	Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects.
9-12.HS-PS2-3.PS2.B.1	Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects.
9-12.HS-PS2-4.PS2.B.2	Forces at a distance are explained by fields (gravitational, electric, and magnetic) permeating space that can transfer energy through space. Magnets or electric currents cause magnetic fields; electric charges or changing magnetic fields cause electric fields.
9-12.HS-PS2-3.ETS1.A.1	Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.
9-12.HS-PS2-3.ETS1.C.1	Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Upon completion of this section, please remove all remaining descriptions, notes, outlines, examples and/or illustrations that are not needed or used.

Please list all and any additional **Interdisciplinary Connections/Cross-Curricular** New Jersey Student Learning Standards that link to this unit, and which are not included in the NJSLS section above.

LA.RH.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
LA.RH.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LA.RH.11-12.9	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
LA.RH.11-12.10	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LA.WHST.11-12.2.A	Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
LA.WHST.11-12.2.B	Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
LA.WHST.11-12.2.D	Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
LA.WHST.11-12.2.E	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented.
LA.WHST.11-12.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.WHST.11-12.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.

Learning Objectives

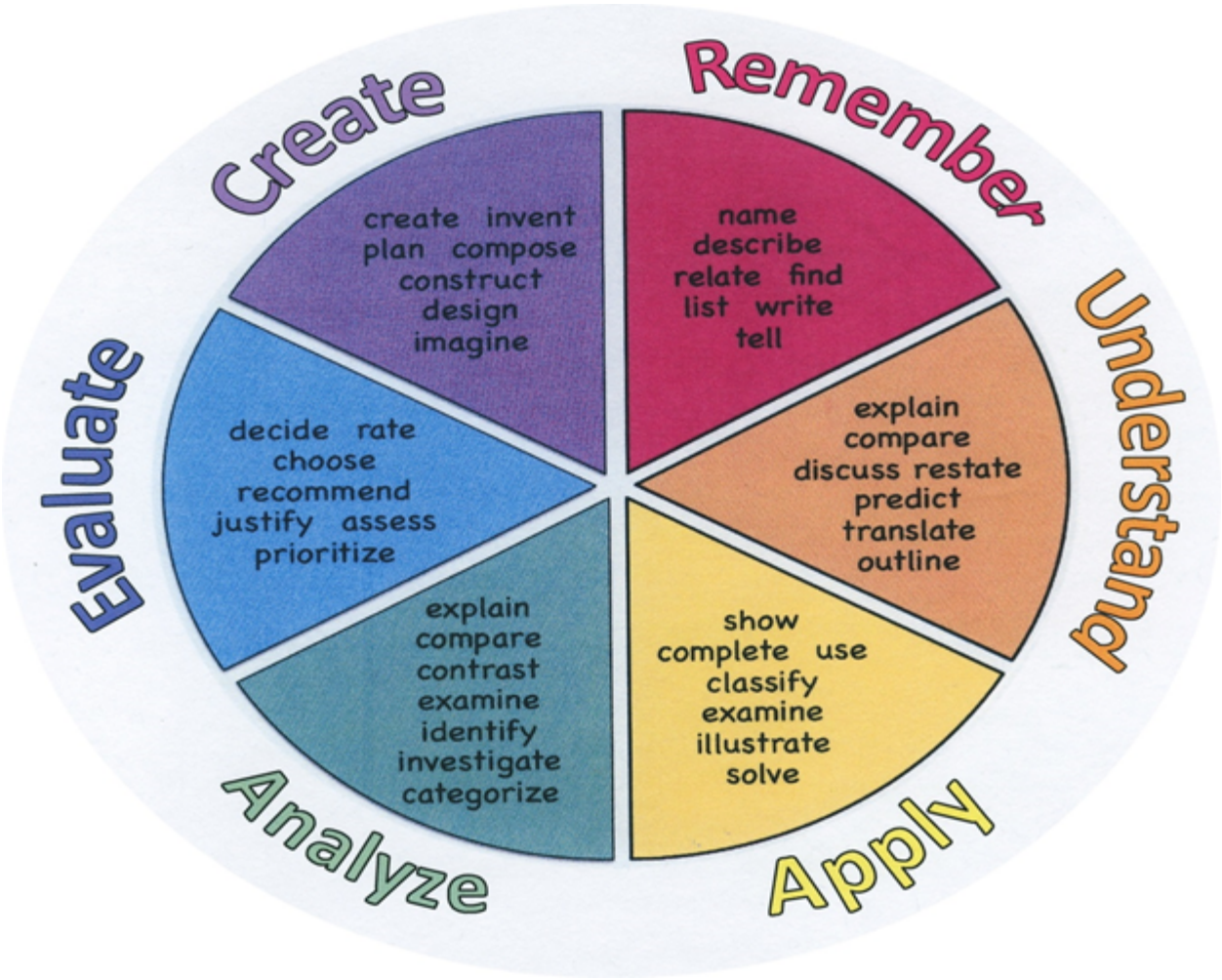
The student will be able to..

Develop a particle model to represent a moving object.
Define coordinate systems for motion problems.
Recognize that the chosen coordinate system affects the signs of the objects' positions.
Define Displacement.
Determine a time interval.
Develop position-time graphs for moving objects.
Use a position-time graph to interpret an object's position or displacement.
Define velocity.
Differentiate between speed and velocity.
Create pictorial, physical, and mathematical models of motion problems.
Recognize that the chosen coordinate system affects the signs of the objects' positions.
Create pictorial, physical, and mathematical models of motion problems.
Draw motion diagrams to describe motion.
Develop a particle model to represent a moving object.
Define coordinate systems for motion problems.

Define Displacement.
Determine a time interval.
Use a motion diagram to answer questions about an object's position or displacement.
Develop position-time graphs for moving objects.
Use a position-time graph to interpret an object's position or displacement.
Make motion diagrams, pictorial representations, and position time graphs that are equivalent representations describing an object's motion.
Define velocity.
Create pictorial, physical, and mathematical models of motion problems. (NPS) Define acceleration.
Relate velocity and acceleration to the motion of objects.
Create velocity-time graphs.
Determine mathematical relationships among position, velocity, acceleration, and time.
Define acceleration due to gravity.
Solve problems involving objects in free fall.
Define force.
Use Newton's second law to solve problems.
Explain the meaning of Newton's first law.
Describe how the weight and the mass of an object are related.
Differentiate between actual weight and apparent weight.
Define Newton's third law.
Explain the tension in ropes and strings in terms of Newton's third law.
Define the Normal Force.
Determine the value of the normal force by applying Newton's second law.
Interpret position-time graphs for motion with constant acceleration.
Apply graphical and mathematical relationships to solve constant –acceleration problems.
Differentiate between actual weight and apparent weight.
Determine the value of the normal force by applying Newton's second law.
Evaluate the sum of two or more vectors in two dimensions, graphically.
Determine the components of vectors.
Solve for the sum of two or more vectors, algebraically, by adding the components of the vectors.
Define Friction Force.
Distinguish between static and kinetic friction.
Relate the height, time in the air, and initial vertical velocity of a projectile using its vertical motion.
Explain how the trajectory of the projectile depends upon the frame of reference from which it observed.
Determine the force that produces equilibrium when two to three forces act on an object.
Analyze the motion of an object on an inclined plane with and without friction.
Recognize that the vertical and horizontal motions of a projectile are independent.
Relate the height, time in the air, and initial vertical velocity of a projectile using its vertical motion, and then determine the range using the horizontal motion.
Explain how the trajectory of the projectile depends upon the frame of reference from which it observed.
Solve relative velocity problems.
Explain why an object moving in a circle at a constant speed is accelerated.
Describe how centripetal acceleration depends up on the object's speed and the radius of the circle.
Identify the force that causes centripetal acceleration.
Describe angular displacement.
Describe torque and the factors that determine it.
Calculate net torque.
Define center of mass.
Use Newton's law of universal gravitation to solve problems.

Action Verbs: Below are examples of action verbs associated with each level of the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy.

Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Create
Choose	Classify	Choose	Categorize	Appraise	Combine
Describe	Defend	Dramatize	Classify	Judge	Compose
Define	Demonstrate	Explain	Compare	Criticize	Construct
Label	Distinguish	Generalize	Differentiate	Defend	Design
List	Explain	Judge	Distinguish	Compare	Develop
Locate	Express	Organize	Identify	Assess	Formulate
Match	Extend	Paint	Infer	Conclude	Hypothesize
Memorize	Give Examples	Prepare	Point out	Contrast	Invent
Name	Illustrate	Produce	Select	Critique	Make
Omit	Indicate	Select	Subdivide	Determine	Originate
Recite	Interrelate	Show	Survey	Grade	Organize
Select	Interpret	Sketch	Arrange	Justify	Plan
State	Infer	Solve	Breakdown	Measure	Produce
Count	Match	Use	Combine	Rank	Role Play
Draw	Paraphrase	Add	Detect	Rate	Drive
Outline	Represent	Calculate	Diagram	Support	Devise
Point	Restate	Change	Discriminate	Test	Generate
Quote	Rewrite	Classify	Illustrate		Integrate
Recall	Select	Complete	Outline		Prescribe
Recognize	Show	Compute	Point out		Propose
Repeat	Summarize	Discover	Separate		Reconstruct
Reproduce	Tell	Divide			Revise
	Translate	Examine			Rewrite
	Associate	Graph			Transform
	Compute	Interpolate			
	Convert	Manipulate			
	Discuss	Modify			
	Estimate	Operate			
	Extrapolate	Subtract			
	Generalize				
	Predict				



Suggested Activities & Best Practices

- What situations in ordinary life could help to master this unit?

Students must be able to;

Balance forces using table forces

Measure static coefficient of friction

Measure kinetic coefficient of friction

Measure horizontal velocity

Measure horizontal acceleration

Free fall activities

Projectile motion activities

Centripetal force activity

Build the highest tower with limited materials

Marshmallow challenge

Balance gravitational and centripetal forces.

Measure centripetal force.

Measure coefficient of kinetic friction using circular motion.

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

Student must be able to graph fundamental quantities, acceleration, velocity, distance against time. (Formative)

Students must be able to read map and calculate velocity and speed of a moving object. (Formative)

Students must be able to convert polar quantities into Cartesian quantities. (Formative)

Student must be able to graph fundamental quantities forces on Cartesian coordinate plane. (Formative)

Students must be able to read map and calculate tension in the rope using a rotating object. (Formative)

Students must be able to calculate the net force after drawing a free body diagram. (Formative)

Common, Department Quarterly Benchmarks (Benchmark)

Oncourse Assessment Tools (Formative)

Unit Test/Quiz (Summative)

"Do Now/Exit Ticket" Activity (Formative)

- Admit Tickets
- Anticipation Guide
- Common Benchmarks
- Compare & Contrast
- Create a Multimedia Poster
- DBQ's
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Exit Tickets
- Explaining
- Fist- to-Five or Thumb-Ometer
- Illustration
- Journals
- KWL Chart
- Learning Center Activities
- Multimedia Reports
- Newspaper Headline
- Outline
- Question Stems
- Quickwrite
- Quizzes
- Red Light, Green Light
- Self- assessments
- Socratic Seminar
- Study Guide
- Surveys
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Think, Pair, Share
- Think, Write, Pair, Share
- Top 10 List
- Unit review/Test prep

- Unit tests
- Web-Based Assessments
- Written Reports

Primary Resources & Materials

Textbook: Conceptual Physics, Hewitt

Internet

Please list all district-provided Primary Resources & Materials and/or those outside that are accessed with district resources.

Ancillary Resources

Teacher Prepared Materials
Lab Materials
Study Guide Materials
United Streaming Videos
The Physics Classroom: www.thephysicsclassroom.com
STEM Lab

Please list all additional resources that will be used to strengthen this unit's lessons.

Technology Infusion

Students must be able to use the photogates to measure the speed of a falling object.

Students must be able to use projectile launcher to measure the range of a projectile.

Students must be able to use virtual labs to solve kinematics problems.

Students must be able to use the photogates to measure the acceleration of a falling object.

Students must be able to use force tabler to balance forces.

Students must be able to use virtual labs to solve dynamics problems.

Students must be able to use the photogates to measure the centrifugal acceleration of a rotating object.

Students must be able to balance gravitational force by centripetal force by constructing their own apparatus.

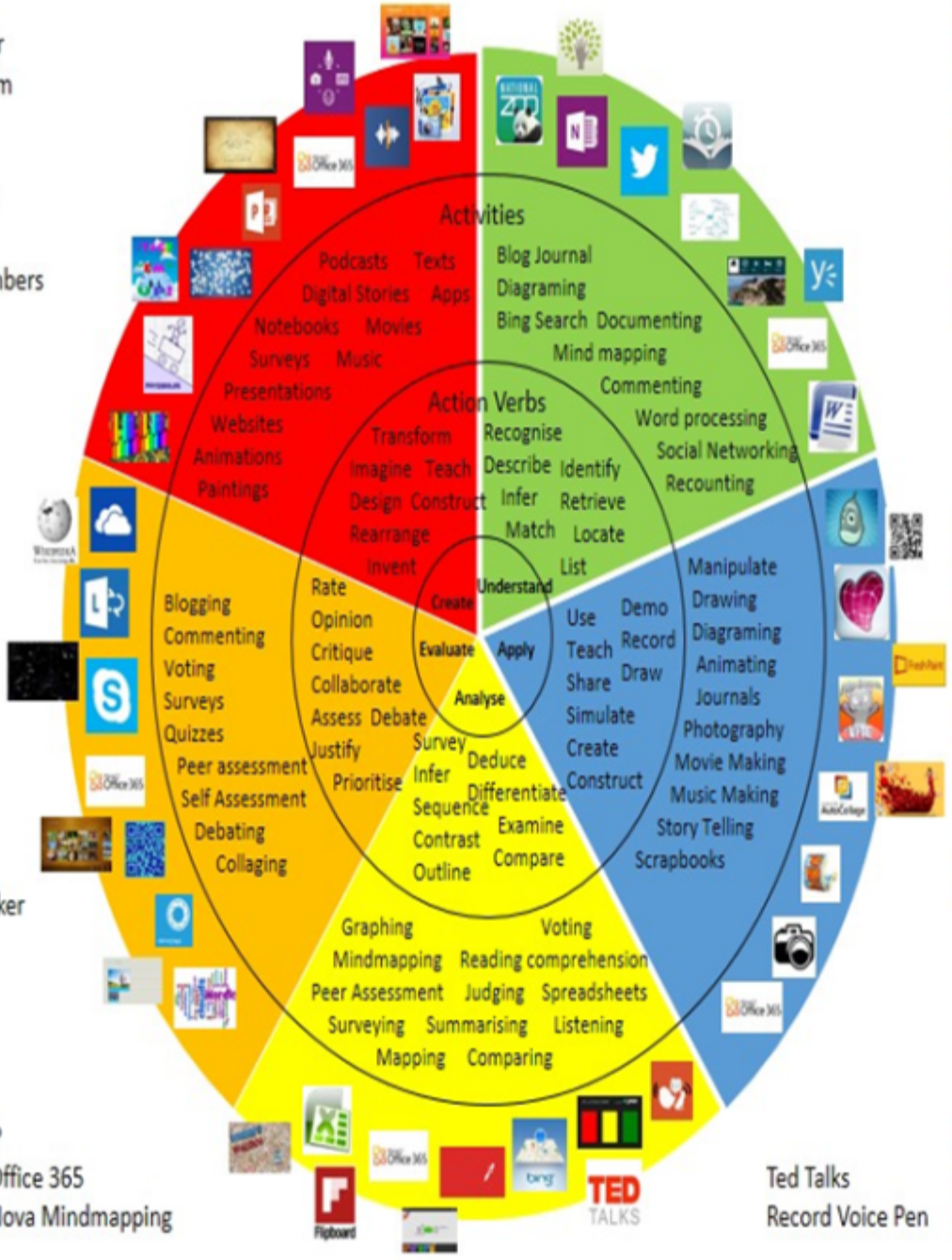
Students must be able to use virtual labs to solve circular motion problems.

What **Technology Infusion** and/or strategies are integrated into this unit to enhance learning? Please list all hardware, software and strategies. Please find a technology pedagogy wheel for assistance while completing this section.

Win 8.1 Apps/Tools Pedagogy Wheel

Podcasts
Photostory 3
Kid Story Builder
Music Maker Jam
Paint A Story
Office 365
MS PowerPoint
Stack 'Em Up
NqSquared Numbers
Physamajig
Xylophone 8

Wikipedia
Skydrive
Lync
SkyMap
Skype
Office 365
Puzzle Touch
Easy QR
Memorylage
Life Moments
Word Cloud Maker



Where's Waldo?
MS Excel Office 365
Flipboard Nova Mindmapping

Ted Talks
Record Voice Pen

Originally taken from http://www.coetail.com/vzimmer/files/2013/02/iPadagogy-Wheel.001.jpg
And adapted for Windows 8.1 devices by Charlotte Beckhurst @CharBeckhurst

Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

Upon completion of this section, please remove all remaining descriptions, notes, outlines, examples and/or illustrations that are not needed or used.

Mastery and infusion of **21st Century Skills & Technology** and their Alignment to the core content areas is essential to student learning. The core content areas include:

- English Language Arts;
- Mathematics;
- Science and Scientific Inquiry (Next Generation);
- Social Studies, including American History, World History, Geography, Government and Civics, and Economics;
- World languages;
- Technology;
- Visual and Performing Arts.

CRP.K-12.CRP1.1	Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.
CRP.K-12.CRP3.1	Career-ready individuals understand the relationship between personal health, workplace performance and personal well-being; they act on that understanding to regularly practice healthy diet, exercise and mental health activities. Career-ready individuals also take regular action to contribute to their personal financial well-being, understanding that personal financial security provides the peace of mind required to contribute more fully to their own career success.
CRP.K-12.CRP6.1	Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.3	Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.5	Research career opportunities in the United States and abroad that require knowledge of world languages and diverse cultures.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.7	Examine the professional, legal, and ethical responsibilities for both employers and employees in the global workplace.
TECH.8.1.12.A.2	Produce and edit a multi-page digital document for a commercial or professional audience

	and present it to peers and/or professionals in that related area for review.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS2	Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
TECH.8.1.12.D.CS1	Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
TECH.8.1.12.D.CS3	Exhibit leadership for digital citizenship.

21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes

Upon completion of this section, please remove all remaining descriptions, notes, outlines, examples and/or illustrations that are not needed or used.

Please list only the **21st Century/Interdisciplinary Themes** that will be incorporated into this unit.

- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ICT (Information, Communications and Technology) Literacy
- Information Literacy
- Life and Career Skills
- Media Literacy

21st Century Skills

Upon completion of this section, please remove all remaining descriptions, notes, outlines, examples and/or illustrations that are not needed or used.

Please list only the **21st Century Skills** that will be incorporated into this unit.

- Civic Literacy
- Environmental Literacy
- Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy
- Global Awareness
- Health Literacy

Differentiation

Students must be able to solve algebra based problems. (Gifted and Talented)

Students must be able to draw a map from home to school and calculate kinematics quantities. (Special Ed)

Students must be able to balances forces by constructing their own apparatus. (Special Ed)

Students must be able to balances forces using inclined plane. (Special Ed)

Please remember: Effective educational **Differentiation** in a lesson lies within content, process, and/or product.

Please identify the ones that will be employed in this unit.

Differentiations:

- Small group instruction
- Small group assignments
- Extra time to complete assignments
- Pairing oral instruction with visuals
- Repeat directions
- Use manipulatives
- Center-based instruction
- Token economy
- Study guides
- Teacher reads assessments allowed
- Scheduled breaks
- Rephrase written directions
- Multisensory approaches
- Additional time
- Preview vocabulary
- Preview content & concepts
- Story guides
- Behavior management plan
- Highlight text
- Student(s) work with assigned partner
- Visual presentation
- Assistive technology
- Auditory presentations
- Large print edition
- Dictation to scribe
- Small group setting

Hi-Prep Differentiations:

- Alternative formative and summative assessments
- Choice boards
- Games and tournaments
- Group investigations
- Guided Reading

- Independent research and projects
- Interest groups
- Learning contracts
- Leveled rubrics
- Literature circles
- Multiple intelligence options
- Multiple texts
- Personal agendas
- Project-based learning
- Problem-based learning
- Stations/centers
- Think-Tac-Toes
- Tiered activities/assignments
- Tiered products
- Varying organizers for instructions

Lo-Prep Differentiations

- Choice of books or activities
- Cubing activities
- Exploration by interest
- Flexible grouping
- Goal setting with students
- Jigsaw
- Mini workshops to re-teach or extend skills
- Open-ended activities
- Think-Pair-Share
- Reading buddies
- Varied journal prompts
- Varied supplemental materials

Special Education Learning (IEP's & 504's)

Please identify the **Special Education Learning** adaptations that will be employed in the unit, using the ones identified below.

- Students must Students must be able to draw a map from home to school and calculate kinematics quantities.

- Students must be able to balances forces by constructing their own apparatus.

- Students must be able to balances forces using inclined plane.

- printed copy of board work/notes provided
- additional time for skill mastery
- assistive technology
- behavior management plan
- Center-Based Instruction
- check work frequently for understanding
- computer or electronic device utilizes
- extended time on tests/ quizzes
- have student repeat directions to check for understanding
- highlighted text visual presentation
- modified assignment format
- modified test content
- modified test format
- modified test length
- multi-sensory presentation
- multiple test sessions
- preferential seating
- preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- Provide modifications as dictated in the student's IEP/504 plan
- reduced/shortened reading assignments
- Reduced/shortened written assignments
- secure attention before giving instruction/directions
- shortened assignments
- student working with an assigned partner
- teacher initiated weekly assignment sheet
- Use open book, study guides, test prototypes

English Language Learning (ELL)

Please identify the **English Language Learning** adaptations that will be employed in the unit, using the ones identified below.

- Students are provided with glossary in their native language.
- Spanish speaking students may utilize Spanish Edition of a Textbook

- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarif

- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning;
- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using computer word processing spell check and grammar check features
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests

At Risk

Please identify Intervention Strategies that will be employed in the unit, using the ones identified below.

- Student provided access to virtual labs, presentations, videos, and practice questions.

- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning
- allowing students to select from given choices
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- collaborating (general education teacher and specialist) to modify vocabulary, omit or modify items to reflect objectives for the student, eliminate sections of the test, and determine how the grade will be determined prior to giving the test.
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- marking students' correct and acceptable work, not the mistakes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using authentic assessments with real-life problem-solving
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

Talented and Gifted Learning (T&G)

Please identify the **Talented and Gifted** adaptations that will be employed in the unit, using the ones identified below.

- Students must be able to solve challanging algebra based problems.

- Above grade level placement option for qualified students
- Advanced problem-solving
- Allow students to work at a faster pace
- Cluster grouping
- Complete activities aligned with above grade level text using Benchmark results
- Create a blog or social media page about their unit
- Create a plan to solve an issue presented in the class or in a text
- Debate issues with research to support arguments
- Flexible skill grouping within a class or across grade level for rigor
- Higher order, critical & creative thinking skills, and discovery
- Multi-disciplinary unit and/or project
- Teacher-selected instructional strategies that are focused to provide challenge, engagement, and growth opportunities
- Utilize exploratory connections to higher-grade concepts
- Utilize project-based learning for greater depth of knowledge

Sample Lesson

Unit Name: Free Fall

NJSLS: HS-PS2-1, HS-PS2-2, HS-PS2-3, LA.RH.11-12.4, LA.RH.11-12.7, LA.RH.11-12.9, LA.RH.11-12.10,

Interdisciplinary Connection: Vocabulary and algebra contents

Statement of Objective: The students will demonstrate the ability to apply the four kinematic equations for falling objects by solving problems with 90% accuracy.

Anticipatory Set/Do Now: from m/s to mil/h

Learning Activity:

Lecture – the four kinematic equations using a and g
Classroom activity: to apply the four kinematic equations to everyday life situations.

Student Assessment/CFU's: Surveying, written report, and exit ticket

Materials: Photogates, stands, clumps, light and heavy objects

21st Century Themes and Skills: Critical thinking and problem solving

Differentiation/Modifications:

Students must be able to solve algebra based problems. (Gifted and Talented)

Students must be able to set the apparatus to perform the lab. (Special Ed)

Integration of Technology:

Using photogates, and chromebook for exit ticket