

Unit 2 - My Community/Basic 3rd Grade Math Skills

Content Area: **World Language**
Course(s): **Sample Course**
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Title Section

Department of Curriculum and Instruction



Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

World Language Third Grade Unit 2 Basic Third Grade Math Skills

Belleville Board of Education

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Unit Overview

Unit 2 is designed to build fluency with the target language numbers. Instructional strategies will complement work students will do as part of their mathematics curriculum. Students will add and subtract numbers from 1-50 in the target language. Students will also perform basic multiplication functions in the target language.

The culture and geography components of Unit 1 continue in this unit. Students will continue to analyze similarities and differences between their home culture and other world cultures.

The 3rd Grade World Language course, *In My Community*, is designed to help students acquire language skills that will enable them to eventually function at ACTFL's Novice Mid Level. They will communicate, in the target language, using simple, memorized words and phrases to talk about familiar topics related to their community, calendar, seasons and weather. The course complements work that the students will do across other contents with particular connections to Social Studies, Math and Language Arts. In all of the World Language units, students will be introduced to boys and girls from around the world. Students will use stories, maps, pictures, and technology to discover elements of world culture and compare them to the culture in which they live. The course also includes a unit on numbers presented in a way that reinforces concepts students learn as a part of their mathematics curriculum.

World Language Standards

- Interpretive Mode
 - 7.1. NM.A.5- Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages using age- and level-appropriate, culturally authentic materials on familiar topics.
- Interpersonal Mode
 - 7.1. NM.B.4-Ask and respond to simple questions, make requests, and express preferences using memorized words and phrases.
 - 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.
- Presentational Mode
 - 7.1. NM.C.4- Present information from age- and level-appropriate, culturally authentic materials orally or in writing.

Common Core Standards (Mathematics)

- [CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.A.2](#) Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).
- [CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.B.5](#) Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1–20, count out that many objects.
- [CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA.A.1](#) Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings¹, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.
- [CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.C.8](#) Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately. Example: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?
- [CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.6](#) Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.
- [CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.A.1](#) Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.¹
- [CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.C.4](#) Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.
- [CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.C.5](#) Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.
- [CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.C.7](#) Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$, one knows $40 \div 5 = 8$) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of two one-digit numbers.

Technology Standard(s)

- 8.1.P.A.1 Use the mouse to negotiate a simple menu on the screen (e.g., to print a picture)
- 8.1.2. A.4 Create a document with text using a word processing program.
- 8.1. P.C.2 Access materials on a disk, cassette tape, or DVD. Insert a disk, cassette tape, CD-ROM, DVD, or other storage device and press “play” and “stop.”

Social Studies Standard(s)

- 6.1. P.A.1 Demonstrate an understanding of rules by following most classroom routines.
- 6.1. P.A.3 Demonstrate appropriate behavior when collaborating with others.
- 6.1. P.D.4 Learn about and respect other cultures within the classroom and community.
- 6.1.4. D.20 Describe why it is important to understand the perspectives of other cultures in an interconnected world.

Exit Skills

Students Will Be Able To...

1. ...ask and answer in the target language, "What number is this?" using numbers 1-50 Interpersonal mode
2. ...count to 50 in the target language "How many minutes"? Presentational Mode
3. ...answer in the target language, "How many points does the student have"? during class competition. Interpersonal mode
4. ...ask and answer in the target language, "How many minutes?" when the teacher displays the timer. Interpersonal Mode
5. ...write down any number that the teacher says from 1-50 in the target language. Interpretative Mode
6. ...students will be able to ask and answer multiplication questions out loud in the target language. Interpersonal Mode

Enduring Understanding

- Although words used to describe them are different, mathematical computations behave in a similar way in both the target language and English.

Essential Questions

- How do numbers and mathematical computations behave in the target language?
- How can I use the target language to communicate cross culturally regarding numbers and mathematical computations?

Learning Objectives

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Students Will Be Able To...

1. ...ask and answer in the target language, "What number is this?" using numbers 1-50 Interpersonal mode
2. ...count to 50 in the target language "How many minutes"? Presentational Mode
3. ...answer in the target language, "How many points does the student have"? during class competition. Interpersonal mode
4. ...ask and answer in the target language, "How many minutes"?" when the teacher displays the timer. Interpersonal Mode
5. ...write down any number that the teacher says from 1-50 in the target language. Interpretative Mode
6. ...students will be able to ask and answer multiplication questions out loud in the target language. Interpersonal Mode
7. ...students will comprehend the concept of numbers as a universal part of culture. Interpretive Mode

A. To lay a foundation of second language skills that will equip students to succeed at other levels of language learning.

B. To foster in students an enjoyment of foreign language and an appreciation of cultural diversity.

C. To develop students' abilities to communicate using memorized words and phrases to talk about familiar topics related to school, home, and the community.

D. To guide students in the development of healthy social interactions with diverse peers through the discussion of the course's "Essential Questions".

E. To allow students to see connections between language learning and their academic tasks in other subject areas.

F. To introduce the learners to the analysis of diverse cultural patterns and to compare them with their own cultural patterns.

Interdisciplinary Connections

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Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

Key SUBJECTS AND 21st CENTURY THEMES

Mastery of key subjects and 21st century themes is essential for all students in the 21st century.

Key subjects include:

- English, reading or language arts
- World languages
- Arts
- Mathematics
- Economics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Government and Civics

21st Century/Interdisciplinary Themes

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

21st Century Skills

- 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

Technology Infusion

Students will participate in various activities that will support the technology standards listed above. Activities include manipulation of SmartBOARD, collaboration in internet searches, aid teacher in the use of power point, and use video projection to present their work.

Differentiation

- TPR (Total Physical Response) and TPRS (Storytelling)
- Keep the use of English to a minimum, with most instructions, directions and explanations given in the target language.
- Use real objects, gestures, pictures, and other visuals to convey meaning.
- Focus on language that is concerned with functional situations and authentic utterances.
- Do not always insist on complete sentences, but mirror natural speech patterns.
- Adopt a conversational approach replicating “real” situations likely to occur.
- Teach vocabulary in context, including all kinds of idiomatic phrases.
- Use paired activities and small-group learning (cooperative learning groups).
- Use technology (including SmartBoards, multimedia presentations, turning point, video projection to share student work...etc).
- Use a variety of print and non-print materials.
- Strive to develop cultural awareness using authentic cultural realia as a springboard for communication

in the language.

- Emphasize acceptable communication, rather than near-native pronunciation.
- Ensure a match between the learner and the language in terms of relevance and learning styles.
- Use games and activities that involve movement to aid in the teaching kinesthetic learning.
- Activation of prior knowledge through teacher led discussions.

Special Education

- 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
- multiple test sessions
- multi-sensory presentation
- preferential seating
- preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- 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

ELL

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

- 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 work presented 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

Intervention Strategies

- 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 work presented 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

Evidence of Student Learning-CFU's

Please list ways educators may effectively check for understanding in this section.

- Admit Tickets
- Anticipation Guide
- Common benchmarks
- Compare & Contrast
- Create a Multimedia Poster
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Exit Tickets
- Explaining
- Fist- to-Five or Thumb-Ometer
- Illustration
- Journals
- KWL Chart
- Newspaper Headline
- Outline
- Question Stems
- Quickwrite
- Quizzes
- Red Light, Green Light
- Self- assessments
- Socratic Seminar
- Study Guide
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Think, Pair, Share
- Think, Write, Pair, Share
- Top 10 List
- Unit tests

Primary Resources

Student made potfolio

Ancillary Resources

Blank maps

Vocabulary handouts

Alphabet worksheets

Magnetic letters

Flash cards

Whiteboard

Crossword puzzles

Number searches

Calendars

Color worksheets

Classroom objects

Picture cards

Songs

Vocabulary charts and walls

Manipulatives

Posters

Story telling