

# Unit 4: All About Books (Weeks 17-22)

Content Area: **Template**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **Full Year**  
Length: **9 Weeks**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit 4: All About Books

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### Unit Rationale

By this point in the year students learned the difference between fiction and nonfiction texts. They will use their knowledge from previous reading and writing units to craft All About books. Students will choose a topic to research and create a multi-structured book to engage readers. They will learn the difference between writing actual facts to share true information rather than their opinion. Writers will learn how to use multiple sources to conduct research and jot down facts from their findings. In addition, students will include a variety of text features to engage and teach information to readers. Writers learn the importance of revising their writing to include more details and facts on each page. Students will increase their writing stamina and focus by teaching readers all about one specific topic.

## 21st Century Life and Career

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CRP.K-12.CRP2

Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.

### Essential Questions

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How do writers determine between a fact and an opinion?

Why do writers include elaborate pictures and details in their books?

How do writers create a multi-structure book?

Why do writers use content vocabulary in nonfiction books?

### Pre-Assessments

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Writing (in process and as a completed work)

Student/Teacher conference

Writing Notebook/Folder entries

Teacher Observation

## **Instructional Plan**

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[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1iXVbfCVD9Q7-Q\\_Y8yAE9ru2vBmJ6T1FVnOxU-uT5puc/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1iXVbfCVD9Q7-Q_Y8yAE9ru2vBmJ6T1FVnOxU-uT5puc/edit)

### **Skill Set #1: Writers Understand Facts vs Opinions**

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See attached for Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to ... (WALT) and Student Success Criteria ... “I can statements”

[Learning Intentions](#)

Refer to Instructional Plan document for Instructional Strategies and Activities, Formative Assessments, Instructional Materials and Resources, and Reflections and Suggested Modifications

### **Skill Set #2: Writers Include Elaborated Details (pictures/labels)**

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See attached for Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to ... (WALT) and Student Success Criteria ... “I can statements”

[Learning Intentions](#)

Refer to Instructional Plan document for Instructional Strategies and Activities, Formative Assessments, Instructional Materials and Resources, and Reflections and Suggested Modifications

### **Skill Set #3: Writers Create Multi-Structured Books**

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See attached for Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to ... (WALT) and Student Success Criteria ... “I can statements”

[Learning Intentions](#)

Refer to Instructional Plan document for Instructional Strategies and Activities, Formative Assessments, Instructional Materials and Resources, and Reflections and Suggested Modifications

## **Skill Set #4: Writers Include Content Vocabulary**

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**Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to ... (WALT)**

**Student Success Criteria ... “I can statements”**

**Instructional Strategies and Activities**

**Formative Assessments**

**Instructional Materials and Resources**

**Reflections and Suggested Modifications**

## **Modifications and/or Accommodations**

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**Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)**

### **English Language Learners**

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

### **Special Education Students**

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily

overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

**Checking for Understanding:** It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

**Extra time:** The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

**Oral Reading:** The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

**Timers:** The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

## **Students with 504 Plans**

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## **Gifted & Talented Strategies**

**Extensions/Enrichments:** Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

**Modify/Change Activities:** Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

## Students at Risk of School Failure

**Directions or Instructions:** Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

**Peer Support:** Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

**Alternate or Modified Assignments:** Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

**Increase One to One Time:** When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

**Contracts:** It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

**Hands On:** As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

**Tests/Assessments:** Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

**Seating:** Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

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## **Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Climate Change; Informational and Media Literacy**

See CrossWalk

## **New Jersey Student Learning Standards: Content Area**

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ELA.L.WF.1.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of writing (including those proficiencies listed in L.WF.K.1).
ELA.L.WF.1.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of encoding and spelling common, regular, single-syllable words (including those proficiencies listed in L.WF.K.2) with:
ELA.L.WF.1.3	Demonstrate command and use of the conventions of writing, (including those proficiencies listed in L.WF.K.3):
ELA.W.IW.1.2	With prompts and support, write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information.
ELA.W.NW.1.3	With prompts and support, write narratives of several complete sentences based on real or imagined experiences or events.
ELA.W.WP.1.4	With prompts, guidance and support develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.
ELA.SL.PE.1.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.

## **Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills**

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TECH.9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
TECH.9.4.2.CT.1	Gather information about an issue, such as climate change, and collaboratively brainstorm ways to solve the problem (e.g., K-2-ETS1-1, 6.3.2.GeoGI.2).

## **Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking**

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CS.K-2.8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
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## **Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSL for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math**

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ELA.L.VL.1.2	Ask and answer questions to determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 1 reading and content.
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## **SEL Competencies**

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SEL.PK-12.2.2	Recognize the skills needed to establish and achieve personal and educational goals
SEL.PK-12.2.3	Identify and apply ways to persevere or overcome barriers through alternative methods to achieve one's goals
SEL.PK-12.3.4	Demonstrate an awareness of the expectations for social interactions in a variety of settings
SEL.PK-12.4.1	Develop, implement and model effective problem-solving, and critical thinking skills
SEL.PK-12.4.2	Identify the consequences associated with one's actions in order to make constructive choices

SEL.PK-12.4.3	Evaluate personal, ethical, safety, and civic impact of decisions
SEL.PK-12.5.2	Utilize positive communication and social skills to interact effectively with others
SEL.PK-12.5.3	Identify ways to resist inappropriate social pressure
SEL.PK-12.5.4	Demonstrate the ability to prevent and resolve interpersonal conflicts in constructive ways
SEL.PK-12.5.5	Identify who, when, where, or how to seek help for oneself or others when needed