

Unit 05: Roman Education

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

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

7.1 World Languages: All students will be able to use a world language in addition to English to engage in meaningful conversation, to understand and interpret spoken and written language, and to present information, concepts, and ideas, while also gaining an understanding of the perspectives of other cultures. Through language study, they will make connections with other content areas, compare the language and culture studied with their own, and participate in home and global communities.

WL.7.1.NM.A	Interpretive Mode
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.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.5	Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages using age - and level - appropriate, culturally authentic materials on familiar topics.
WL.7.1.NM.A.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.NM.A.L.1	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.
WL.7.1.NM.B	Interpersonal Mode
WL.7.1.NM.B.2	Give and follow simple oral and written directions, commands, and requests when participating in age - appropriate classroom and cultural activities.
WL.7.1.NM.B.3	Imitate appropriate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s)/language during greetings, leave - takings, and daily interactions.
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.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1	The Novice - Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can use memorized words and phrases independently to:
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	Presentational Mode
WL.7.1.NM.C.3	Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.
WL.7.1.NM.C.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1	The Novice - Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can use memorized words and phrases independently to:
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.a	Make lists.
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.b	State needs and preferences.
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.c	Describe people, places, and things.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP3	Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Technology / Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking

TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.D	Digital Citizenship: Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.
TECH.8.1.12.D.1	Demonstrate appropriate application of copyright, fair use and/or Creative Commons to an original work.

Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSLs for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math Section

LA.RL.9-10	Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R1	Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and

relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

LA.RL.9-10.1

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

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

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

to understand how humans learn.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

1. How do humans learn?

2. Why do civilizations educate their citizens?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

1. The Romans did not educate everyone in their society in the same way.
2. Different civilizations educate their citizens in different ways.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

1. Who was educated in Roman society
2. What type of schooling the Romans had and what was taught in each one
3. How to use Roman numerals
4. How to write out Roman numbers

5. How to use adjectives in Latin sentences
6. What adverbs are and how to use them in sentences

Skills

Skills
Student will be skilled at ...

1. Writing Roman numerals properly
2. Using numbers in Latin sentences
3. Properly describing nouns in Latin
4. Identifying adverbs and using them in sentences
5. Comparing their education to that of the Romans

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

1. Latin for Americans

2. Various mythology texts

3. Various culture texts

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

1. Vocabulary quizzes

2. Homework checks

3. Grammar quizzes

4. Teacher observations

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

1. Sentence translation

2. Grammar exercises

3. Vocabulary review games

Modifications and/or Accommodations

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

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.

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.