

# Unit 04: Architecture

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

## Standards Alignment

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### New Jersey Student Learning Standards

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WL.7.1.IH.A	Interpretive Mode
WL.7.1.IH.A.1	Analyze and critique information contained in culturally authentic materials using electronic information and other sources related to a variety of familiar and some unfamiliar topics.
WL.7.1.IH.A.4	Analyze historical and political contexts that connect or have connected famous people, places, and events from the target culture(s) with the United States.
WL.7.1.IH.A.7	Infer the meaning of some unfamiliar words and phrases in new formal and informal contexts.
WL.7.1.IH.A.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1	The Intermediate - High language learner has progressed from understanding and communicating at the sentence level to understanding and communicating at the paragraph level and can use connected sentences and paragraphs independently to:
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1.a	Analyze written and oral text.
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1.b	Synthesize written and oral text.
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1.c	Identify most supporting details in written and oral text.
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1.d	Infer meaning of unfamiliar words in new contexts.
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1.e	Infer and interpret author's intent.
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1.f	Identify some cultural perspectives.
WL.7.1.IH.A.L.1.g	Identify the organizing principle in written and oral text.
WL.7.1.IH.B	Interpersonal Mode
WL.7.1.IH.B.2	Give, respond to, and ask for clarification on detailed oral and written directions, commands, and requests.
WL.7.1.IH.B.4	Ask and respond to questions as part of a group discussion of topics and situations of a personal, academic, or social nature.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1	The Intermediate - High language learner has progressed from understanding and communicating at the sentence level to understanding and communicating at the paragraph level and can use connected sentences and paragraphs independently to:
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.a	Infer meaning of unfamiliar words in new contexts.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.b	Identify some cultural perspectives.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.c	Narrate and describe across a wide - range of topics.

WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.d	Compare and contrast.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.e	Offer and support opinions.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.f	Persuade someone to change a point of view.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.g	Make and change plans.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.h	Offer advice.
WL.7.1.IH.B.L.1.i	Handle a situation with a complication.
WL.7.1.IH.C	Presentational Mode
WL.7.1.IH.C.1	Explain and compare how a cultural perspective led to the development of a cultural product or cultural practice in the target culture(s) and in one's own culture, through a multimedia - rich presentation to be shared virtually with a target language audience.
WL.7.1.IH.C.4	Explain the structural elements and/or cultural perspectives found in culturally authentic materials.
WL.7.1.IH.C.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.IH.C.L.1	The Intermediate - High language learner has progressed from understanding and communicating at the sentence level to understanding and communicating at the paragraph level and can use connected sentences and paragraphs independently to:
WL.7.1.IH.C.L.1.a	Synthesize written and oral text.
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WL.7.1.IH.C.L.1.g	Offer advice.

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

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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**

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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: NJSL for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math Section**

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	Craft and Structure
LA.K-12.NJLSA.R4	Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
LA.RI.9-10	Reading Informational Text
LA.RI.9-10.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).

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

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see Crosswalks

## **21st Century Life and Careers**

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### **Stage I: Desired Results**

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### **Transfer/Overview/Rationale**

#### **Transfer / Overview / Rationale**

##### Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

-understand that the buildings of a civilization are a reflection of their religion and culture

## **Meaning**

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### **Essential Questions**

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#### Essential Questions

1. How do people learn how to build?
2. Why do people build?

### **Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding**

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#### Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

1. Civilizations slowly progress the way in which they build.
2. Different civilizations build in different ways based upon culture, religion, location.

### **Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)**

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### **Knowledge**

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#### Knowledge

Students will know...

1. Students will know how the Romans developed their style or architecture.
2. Students will know what elements of architecture of Rome.
3. Students will know how to talk about architecture using Latin words
4. Students will know how to write indirect questions, commands and statements in English and Latin

## **Skills**

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### Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

1. Students will be able to distinguish Roman architecture from other civilizations.
2. Students will be able to talk and write about Roman architecture using Latin vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to write English and Latin sentences of increasing complexity using indirect questions, commands and statements.

## **Stage 3: Learning Plan**

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## **Resource and Mentor Texts**

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Resources and Mentor Texts

1. Latin for Americans textbook
2. Various culture books
3. Various internet sites

## **Formative Assessment Strategies**

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### Formative Assessment Strategies

1. Vocabulary quizzes
2. Homework checks
3. Grammar quizzes
4. Teacher observations

## **Learning Activities/Unit of Study**

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### Learning Activities/Unit of Study

1. Vocab practice
2. Sentence practice

3. Slide presentations of roman buildings

4. Latin story translation

## **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.